Revised and Enlarged Edition of

PRIN. **V. S. APTE'S**

THE PRACTICAL

SANSKRIT - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Vol. III – [य – ह् and 6 Appendixes]

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ग्रन्थ-प्रशस्तिः

— १ —

लोके विश्रुत 'आपटे'-विरचितः प्राक् षष्टिसंवत्सरात्
मान्यः "संस्कृत-शब्दकोश" इति यो जातोऽधुना दुर्ल
सर्वेषां समवाप्तयेऽस्य च 'महत् कार्यं' यदङ्गीकृतं
निर्व्यूढं ननु तत् 'प्रकाशन'मिदं भूयान्मुदे धीमताम् ॥

— २ —

प्राचीनाधुनिक-प्रबुद्धलिखित-ग्रन्थान् समीक्ष्य श्रुतान्
आङ्ग्लार्थैः सह 'नूत्नशब्दनिचयं' संगृह्य सारस्वतात् ।
उत्कृष्टानि बहूनि चावतरणान्युद्धृत्य संपूरितः
'कोषो'ऽयं च 'परिष्कृतो नवनवो' विद्वद्वरैर्निर्मितः ॥

— ३ —

नैकार्थान्वित-'नव्यशब्द-भरणे' कार्ये पुनर्मुद्रणे
प्रारभ्याविरतोद्यमेन च बुधैर्ग्रन्थस्य संपादने ।
आलोड्याखिल-'मूलकोश'मनिशं संशोध्य विस्तारितः
संसिद्धः 'परिशिष्टषट्क'-सहितः 'कोष'स्त्रिखण्डात्मकः ॥

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

With this, is being published the third and last volume of Principal Waman Shivaram Apte's Sanskrit-English Dictionary-Revised and enlarged-edited by Dr. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar Research Institute, and Shri C. G. Karve, Lexicographer, with the assistance and collaboration of other scholars. For the co-operation given by other scholars, the editors have already offered their thanks in which I join whole-heartedly.

Though not versed in Sanskṛit, still I desire keenly to study the language even at the age of 58, out of a deep-rooted liking, although it has not been possible for me to do so so-far due to my business activities. In early boyhood my elder brother taught me some Sanskṛit verses. Due to his premature death, not only the further studies in Sanskṛit, but all my school-education came to an abrupt end. But the few verses I had studied then, kept me attracted to the everlasting charm and glory of the language; and on account of that áttraction I was tempted to undertake the publication of this Dictionary, involving sustained labour, strenuous scholarly work and a heavy financial burden.

In life I advocate the Joint Family System and admire Co-operation in work, without personal pride. I may record here with gratification that none of those concerned with the bringing out of this Edition, acted in a mercenary manner. All of us worked with great zeal for a common purpose, as members of one family in complete harmony.

It would be a futile attempt to describe and I find no adequate words to describe the co-operation I received from the Editors - Dr. P. K. Gode and Shri C. G. Karve. With a sense of appreciation of the financial needs for such a gigantic scheme, many persons have kept amounts in deposit with me and with their timely material co-operation, I could provide for the necessary funds.

The owners of the Pratibha Printing Press, Messers Joshi and Lokhande, their assistants, Madhu and Dinkar Lokhande, manager Shri Kale, Head compositers Shri Omale, Vare, Purohit and Shankarrao Acharya spared no pains and gave no room for complaint, while the work was through the Press for an inordinately long period.

The most arduous job of reading and correcting the proofs was very efficiently carried out, as would be evident from the work, by (1) Shri Mahajan, Proprietor, Jai Hind Press, (2) Prof. R. N. Gadre, M.A., LL. B., (3) Shri G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., B. T., (4) Shri M. P. Apte B. A., (5) Shri G. R. Matapurkar, B. A., (6) My nephew Shri G. K. Ketkar, B. Sc., Kāvyatīrtha and (7) Shri Narayan Shastri Abhyankar who worked tirelessly out of their devotion to the Sanskṛit language.

From the start to the finish, every one concerned acted with a spirit of co-operation for the achievement of this common purpose. Not only this but my colleagues in other activities of the Prasad Prakashan like Prin. S. V. Dandekar, Shri S. A. Joglekar and Shri P. M. Shintre were very helpful to me in the completion of this work.

I am a staunch believer and to me the success in the undertaking is a gift from God. With His grace, I hope to be able to undertake many more such publications in future on behalf of the Prasad Prakashan.

Prasad Prakashan,
Poona.

Y. G. Joshi.

A Supplementary List of Abbreviations

I

Abh. Chin. ... ... Abhidhāna-Chintāmaṇi-Kośa.
Ait. Ār. ... ... Aitareya Āraṇyaka.
Ait. Up. ... ... Aitareya Upaniṣad.
Aman. Up. ... ... Amanasopaniṣad.
AVP. ... ... Atharva Veda Prātiśakhya.
Buddh. ... ... Buddhist literature.
Chola - Champū. ... Edited by Dr. Raghavan.
C P. ... ... Copper - plates.
Dharmābhyudaya Mahākāvya. ... Edited by Dr. Raghavan.
Dhyān. Up. ... ... Dhyānabindūpaniṣad.
EI., Ep. Ind. ... ... Epigraphia Indica.
G I. ... ... Gupta Inscriptions by Fleet.
I B. ... ... Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III by N. G. Mujumdar.
Inscr. ... ... Inscriptions.
Jag. ... ... Jagannātha Pandit.
K. R. ... ... Kavi-Rahasya.
Lm. ... ... Laghu - mañjūṣā.
Mahānār. Up.... ... Mahānārāyaṇopaniṣad.
Naigh. ... ... Naighaṇṭuka by Yāska.
Nigh. Ratn. ... ... Nighaṇṭa - Ratnākara.
Nṛi. P. Up. ... ... Nṛisimhapūrvatāpinyupaniṣad.
Pari. Śekh, Pbh. ... Paribhāṣenduśekhara.
Pb. ... ... Paribhāṣā.
Pradip. ... ... Mahābhāṣya-Pradīp (Kaiyaṭa).
Pś. ... ... Paṇinīya Śikṣā.
PS. ... ... Paṇinīya Śūtra.
Pur. Pv. ... ... Puruṣottama - Paribhāṣāvṛitti.
Ṛs. ... ... Ṛitusamhāra.
Śāhendra. ... ... Śāhendravilāsa, edited by Dr. Raghavan.
Śālihotra ... ... Śalihotra of Bhoja, edited by Dr. E. D. Kulkarni.
Śānti. ... ... Śāntiśataka.
Śārang. S. ... ... Śārangdhara Samhitā
ŚB. on MS. ... ... Śābarabhāṣya on Mīmānsā Sūtras.
Śik. s. ... ... Śikṣā - Sangraha.
Sinhās. ... ... Sinhāsana - dvātrinśikā.
Sīr. Pv. ... ... Sīrdeva's Paribhāṣāvṛitti.
Svapna. ... ... Svapnavāsavadatta.
Śs. ... ... Śrauta - sūtra.
Taitt. Sam. ... ... Taitttirīya Samhitā.
Tp. ... ... Taittirīya Prātiśākhya.
Uṇ. ... ... Uṇādisūtras (N.B. New references from the letter प in this edition are taken from the work edited by T. R. Chintamani, University of Madras Publication, 1933.)
Vai. Bhū. (वै. भू.)... Vaiyākaraṇabhūṣaṇasāra.
Vbh. ... ... Vaidikābharaṇa (a commentary on तै॰ प्रातिशाख्य)
Vp. ... ... Vājasaneyī Prātiśakhya.

II

Circ. ... ... Circa, about (with dates).
Com., com.... ... ... Commentary.
Geom. ... ... Geometry.
cl. ... ... Class.
Ref. ... ... Refer, Reference.
Scil. ... ... Scilicet, that is to say.

PREFACE

1. We feel a great relief and satisfaction at the completion of the enormous task, undertaken by us some six years ago, of bringing out the revised edition of Prin. Apte's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. The urgent necessity of revising this Dictionary has been mentioned in the Preface to the first volume of the edition. We indicate below only the procedure followed by us in bringing out this edition.

2. When the Prasad Prakashan management finally decided to undertake the publication of the Revised and Enlarged Edition of Prin. Apte's Sanskrit-English Dictionary, we were entrusted with the work of editing it, at the end of the year 1952. Accordingly, we issued the following appeal and sent it to some fifty renowned scholars—

"Dear Sir,

The **Prasad Prakashan Samstha** of Poona has undertaken the publication of a revised edition of Prin. V. S. Apte's **Sanskrit-English Dictionary**, which is now out of print. The Publishers have entrusted to us the editing of this publication. We expect to complete the press-copy of this work in about six months.

As the Deccan College Research Institute has already been engaged in the stupendous work of preparing a **Sanskrit Dictionary** on historical principles, which will take many years for its completion, we have confined our revision plan to the inclusion of some new words and some new meanings of words, not recorded in Prin. Apte's edition. Our object in bringing out the revised edition of the Dictionary is to cater mainly to the needs of the school and college students.

With a view to facilitating our work we are approaching many Sanskrit scholars to provide us with lists of new Sanskrit words which they may have come across during the course of their study. We want in particular new words which are not already recorded by Prin. Apte in his edition, as also new meanings of old words in Prin. Apte's dictionary.

We have now to request you earnestly to co-operate with us in the way indicated above and let us know very early the *names of the books from which you can supply us new words or new meanings of words*, for being added to the proposed revised edition. On getting these names we shall be in a position to draw up a consolidated list of works from which new matter can be added to the Dictionary. The names of works from which you are to supply us new matter will be finally communicated to you to enable you to start your work of preparing the required list. This arrangement will prevent duplication of work.

The publishers are willing to pay some honorarium to each scholar, collaborating with us in the above work, as a token of their gratitude.

As the work of preparing the press-copy of the Dictionary has to be completed within six months, we require the lists of new words etc. from our collaborators on or *before 1st April 1953*.

We shall feel much obliged if you kindly express your willingness to collaborate with us to proceed further in this matter.

Thanking you in anticipation,
Yours Sincerely
P. K. Gode.
C. G. Karve."

We are glad to note that there was a satisfactory response to this appeal from some scholars. Although a few of them could not fulfil their assurance given to us willingly, on account of their unforeseen difficulties, more than a dozen scholars promptly sent their quota as agreed to.

The names of these contributors and the nature of their contributions will be clear from the following statement.

[1] Shri C. G. Karve

(a) भट्टिकाव्यम्, cantos I-IV
(b) धनुर्वेदसंहिता
(c) अलङ्कारशेखर of काव्यमिश्र

(d) बिल्हणचरितम्
(e) भारतमञ्जरी of क्षेमेन्द्र
(f) New words and quotations from epics.

[2] Dr. V. G. Rahurkar

(a) मातङ्गलीला of नीलकण्ठ
(b) मानसार (A work on Architecture)
(c) लीलावती
(d) भट्टिकाव्यम्, cantos V–XXII
(e) शालिहोत्र of भोज
(f) अर्थशास्त्र of कौटिल्य
(g) एकार्थनाममाला of सौभरि
(h) नानार्थमञ्जरी of राघव
(i) Words from मञ्जूषा, ed. by क्षितीशचन्द्र चतर्जी.

[3] Dr. G. V. Devasthali

Words from the शाबरभाष्य.

[4] Prof. Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya

(a) शब्दकल्पद्रुम
(b) धातुवृत्ति (मनोरमा) by रमानाथ
(c) अनेकार्थसंग्रह of हेमचन्द्र
(d) शब्दमुक्तामहार्णव by रघुमणि विद्याभूषण.

[5] Dr. A. D. Pusalkar - Select words from the following sources—

(a) Gupta Inscriptions by Fleet
(b) Epigraphia Indica
(c) Copper-plates
(d) Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III, by Mujumdar
(e) Kautiliya Arthashastra
(f) Rajatarangini
(g) Taittiriya Samhita.

[6] Prof. N. A. Gore

(a) सूक्तिसुन्दर
(b) चोलचम्पू ed. by Dr. Raghavan
(c) शाहेन्द्रविलास ,, ,, ,,
(d) धर्माभ्युदयमहाकाव्य. ,, ,,

[7] Dr. M. V. Apte - His articles on names of plants in सह्याद्रि and Annals (B. O. R. I.)

[8] Prof. Bhabatosh Bhattacharya

(a) दण्डविवेक
(b) दानसागर
(c) राजधर्मकौस्तुभ.

[9] Prof. S. D. Joshi -Grammatical Concordance.

[10] Dr. G. B. Palsule

(a) पाणिनि (वार्तिक and काशिका), a few peculiar words.
(b) महाभारत, a few words.

[11] Prof. Y. R. Agashe

(1) भासनाटकचक्रम्

(a) स्वप्नवासवदत्तम्
(b) प्रतिमा
(c) प्रतिज्ञायौगन्धरायणम्
(d) मध्यमव्यायोगः
(e) चारुदत्तम्
(f) पञ्चरात्रम्
(g) अभिषेकनाटकम्
(h) अविमारकम्
(i) दूतवाक्यम्
(j) कर्णभारम्
(k) बालचरितम्

(2) शिवभारतम् of परमानंद
(3) पर्णालपर्वतग्रहणाख्यानम् of जयराम
(4) युवराजकविकृतं रामचरितम्
(5) बुद्धचरितम् of अश्वघोष
(6) नागानन्दम् of श्रीहर्ष.

[12] Shri V. M. Bedekar – साङ्ख्यकारिका.

[13] Prof. M. D. Sathe – पातञ्जलयोगदर्शन.

[14] Prof. R. N. Gadre – Nyāya Glossary.

[15] Shri D. G. Padhye – Many lists and notes on metres, grammatical terms &c.

Besides the above collaborators, Dr. K. C. Chatterji (Calcutta), Prof. C. H. Chakravarti (Calcutta), Prof. Bhabatosh Bhattacharya (Bhatpara), Prof. K.V. Abhyankar and Prof. M. D. Sathe of Poona, and many others have made useful suggestions for this work and helped us in many other ways. We are really very grateful to all these friends.

3. We have to do here the painful duty of recording the sad demise of our learned friend Prof. D. C. Bhattacharya (Calcutta). He supplied to us more than one thousand words from the sources noted above and we are very sorry that he passed away before seeing the second volume out.

4. For reference purposes, we were in need of almost all works on Sanskrit literature made use of by Prin. Apte, and many other works for use in connection with the additions made by us to the original edition. We have to express our heart-felt thanks to the following gentlemen for lending books from their libraries.

(1) Shri. S. A. Joglekar, Advocate, Poona.
(2) Shri. D. S. Joglekar, Secretary, Saraswati Mandir Society, Poona.
(3) Dr. M. P. Joshi, Medical Practitioner, Poona.
(4) Dr. V. G. Rahurkar, Sub Editor, Dictionary Dept. Deccan College, Poona.
(5) Shri. D. G. Padhye, Sanskrit Pandit, Bombay.
(6) Shri. K. N. Ketkar, Advocate, Nasik.
(7) Shri. K. V. Karve, Retired Engineer, Bangalore.
(8) Prof. N. A. Gore, Librarian, Asiatic Society, Bombay.
(9) Dr. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
(10) Shri. C. G. Karve, Poona.

5. It is our very pleasant duty to acknowledge the help of Dictionaries of this type, published previously and especially of the following works —

As Prin. Apte had made ample use of the Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams and had gratefully acknowledged its debt in the Preface (given fully in the first volume of this edition), we also are duty-bound to do the same for the same reason. We have frequently adopted additional shades of classical meanings and compound words from Prof. M. Williams' new edition of 1951.

The गीर्वाणलघुकोश (Sanskrit-Marathi Dictionary) of the late Janardan Vinayak Oka, published in 1911, gives sources of ample new quotations from texts like Upaniṣads, Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, Bhāgavata, Śukranīti, Stotras &c., from which we could happily and easily give innumerable quotations. Botanical terms and their Marathi equivalents from this lexicon have enriched our edition to some extent.

From the list of abbreviations given in the first and the last volume, it may be seen that quite new books like Vocabularies of Saubhari and Rāghava, शिवभारत, पर्णालपर्वतग्रहणाख्यान, विश्वगुणादर्शचम्पू, शाहेन्द्रविलास, शालिहोत्र, &c. have been used for selecting words.

6. We are also very grateful to the authorities of the Union High School, Bombay, for giving every kind of facility to Shri. D. G. Padhye, the Sanskṛit Teacher of the school and for allowing him to make a free use of the school library, for our editorial work.

Prof. H. D. Velankar, Joint Director of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, allowed us to use his book 'Jayadāman', a classified list of Sanskrit metres for our Appendix A. For the Appendixes B and C we have made ample use of 'the History of Sanskrit Literature' (Vol. I) of De and Dasgupta, and the Geographical Dictionary of Nundolal Dey, respectively. We have to express our indebtedness to all these authors.

7. When the preliminary arrangements for the printing of this edition were complete and the editorial work on the original manuscript of Prin. Apte's Dictionary had advanced, the management of the Prasad Prakashan requested Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, the then Governor of Bombay, to visit our Dictionary Department and formally give his blessings to the printing of this edition. The Governor was very kind to do so on the 27th December 1955, when the first printed sample form was kept ready. This sample form was then despatched to some scholars for inspection and suggestions and we are glad to note that we recieved many valuable suggestions and remarks from them.

8. In such lexicographic printing, proof-correction plays an important part. Reference works like scholar dictionaries should have no faults of any kind. Hence expert proof-correctors were sought after by us, as there are very few persons well-trained in this job. But we were fortunate enough to get for this work even Sanskrit scholars like Prof. K. V. Abhyankar and Prof. M. D. Sathe for the first volume and Prof. R. N. Gadre, Shri G. K. Deshmukh (ex-superintendent, Phaltan High School) and Shri M. P. Apte, a retired Government officer, for the rest. Shri. Mahajan, a press-owner having insight in the printing line had for sometime helped us in proof-correcting; but owing to his sudden and grave illness we had to lose his willing cooperation. However, in spite of all such possible care, some mistakes have crept in for which the editors are very sorry.

9. Even though the press-matter was ready, its printing took a long time and the first volume covering 631 pages was not out till the beginning of August 1957. The 9th of August was the 65th anniversary day of Prin. V. S. Apte and on this memorable date, Dr. R. P. Paranjapye, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Poona and himself a student of Prin. Apte in the Fergusson College, announced the publication of this volume at a ceremonial meeting, held for this purpose. The second volume (up to page 1296) was formally published on the 29th June 1958, when Dr. S. M. Katre, Director and Editor, Sanskrit Dictionary Department, Deccan College, Poona, kindly presided over the function. The third and the last volume took about 10 months thereafter, as it incorporated some Appendixes covering over hundred pages

10. We feel satisfaction at some appreciative remarks on the volumes so far out, from savants in India and abroad, a few of which are given below.

(1) Dr. Imanüel Olsvanger of Jerusalem—

" It is a splendid publication indeed, and I can see from a few words which I looked up, how much scholarly skill has been applied to this dictionary, far exceeding the original production of the late Apte. "

(2) Prof. Bhabatosh Bhattacharya (Bhatpara)—

" Though Prin. Apte completed in the short span of his life, the preparation and publication of this and other works, yet he is fortunate enough to leave behind him such a devoted and persevering group of scholars as Dr. Gode and Shri Karve, who have not only perpetuated his name but also added lustre to its glory by making this lexicon upto-date and more useful to Sanskrit scholars all over the world. "

(3) Dr. V. S. Agravala of the Banaras University—

" It is a magnificent production not only resuscitating Apte's Magnum Opus, but also recording through words, the progress of Sanskritic studies during this long interval. "

Only after the publication of this last volume, scholars can form a just opinion about this revised edition. We have done our duty and it is now left to them to accept it in whatever manner it appeals to them.

11. The Honourable Chief Ministers of Bombay State – Shri Morarji Desai and his present successor, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan – and the then Director of Education – Shri S. S. Bhandarkar had been very kind to visit our Dictionary Department at our request and the Government of Bombay have been pleased to accord a grant of Rs. 5000 towards the publication of this edition. So also the Universities of Poona and Banaras were pleased to sanction publication-grants of Rs. 2000 and Rs. 1000 respectively. Some other Universities expressed their inability to help the work but showed their willingness to buy a few copies afterwards. We are very grateful to all these great friends and institutions.

12. We cannot close this Preface without expressing our gratefulness to all the members of our Assisting Board of Editors for their willing and enthusiastic co-operation in this work.

13. In conclusion, we have to record here our great appreciation of the spirit of public service displayed by our publisher, Shri Y. G. Joshi, in shouldering the entire financial burden of organising, preparing and publishing this edition, in spite of the risk involved in this work. We are personally grateful to him for all the courtesy and kindness showed to us throughout our protracted labour of six years on this edition.

P. K. Gode,
C. G. Karve.
Chief Editors.

य

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. –2 A carriage. –3 Wind, air. –4 Union. –5 Fame. –6 Barley. –7 Restraint. –8 Light. –9 Abandoning. –10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. –11 N. of Yama. **–या** 1 Going. –2 A carriage. –3 Restraining. –4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). –5 Obtaining. –6 An epithet of Lakṣmī. –7 Pudendum-muliebre.

यकन् *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृत् after acc. dual).

यकृत् *n.* [यं संयमं करोति कृ क्विप् तुक् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it; सिन्धवो गुदा यकृच्च क्लोमानश्च पर्वताः Bri. Up. 1. 1. 1; Mv. 3. 32. **–Comp. –आत्मिका** a kind of cockroach. **–उदरम्** enlargement of the liver. **–कोषः** the membrane enveloping the liver. **–वैरिन्** *m.* N. of a plant (Mar. रक्तरोहिडा).

यक्ष् I. 10 Ā. (यक्षयते) To honour, worship, adore; रक्षाम इति तत्रान्यैर्यक्षाम इति चापरैः Rām. 7. 4. 12. –II. 1 P. (यक्षति) To stir, move.

यक्षः [यक्ष्यते, यक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 N. of a class of demi-gods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं धनेशं रक्षन्ति वै प्रासगदादिहस्ताः Hariv.; Me. 68; Bg. 10. 23; 11. 22. –2 A kind of ghost or spirit; तन्न व्यजानन्त किमिदं यक्षमिति Ken. 3. 2. –3 N. of the palace of Indra. –4 N. of Kubera. –5 Worship. –6 A dog. **–क्षम्** 1 A ghost. –2 Sacrifice. –3 Anything honoured. **–क्षी** 1 A female Yakṣa. –2 N. of Kubera's wife. –3 The Yakṣa class; अल्पवीर्या यदा यक्षी श्रूयते मुनिपुंगव Rām. 1. 25. 2. **–Comp. –अधिपः, –अधिपतिः, –इन्द्रः** Kubera, the lord of Yakṣas. **–आमलकम्** the fruit of the पिण्डखर्जूर tree. **–आवासः** the fig-tree. **–कर्दमः** an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; यक्षकर्दमनूद्धन्द्रिताङ्ग...सिषिचुरुचकुचास्तम् N. 21. 7; (कर्पूरागुरुकस्तुरीकक्कोलैर्यक्षकर्दमः Ak.; कुङ्कुमागुरुकस्तूरी कर्पूरं चन्दनं तथा। महासुगन्धमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्दमः ॥). **–ग्रहः** the being possessed by Yakṣas or evil spirits; a kind of insanity. **–तरुः** the fig-tree. **–धूपः** resin, incense. **–बलिः** a particular nuptial ceremony. **–रसः** a kind of intoxicating drink. **–राज्** *m.* 1 N. of Kubera; प्रतिसिञ्चन् विचिक्रीडे यक्षीभिर्यक्षराडिव Bhāg. 10. 90. 9. –2 a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. **–राजः** N. of Kubera. **–रात्रिः** *f.* the festival called Dīpāli, q. v. **–वित्तः** one who is like a Yakṣa, *i. e.* the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it; तस्यैवं यक्षवित्तस्य च्युतस्येभयलोकतः Bhāg. 11. 23. 9.

यक्षिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Living, existing. –2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yakṣa. –2 N. of the wife of Kubera. –3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. –4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, –यक्ष्मन् *m.* [यक्ष्-मनिन्] Pulmonary disease in general; वेगरोधात् क्षयाच्चैव साहसाद् विषमाशनात्। त्रिदोषो जायते यक्ष्मा गदो हेतुचतुष्टयात् ॥ Charaka. **–Comp. –ग्रहः** an attack of consumption. **–ग्रस्त** *a.* consumptive. **–घ्नी** grapes.

यक्ष्मिन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption: यक्ष्मी च पशुपालश्च परिवेत्ता निराकृतिः Ms. 3. 154; Mb. 13. 90. 6.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative. **–Comp. –अन्तम्** a term for the Ātm. frequentative; *e. g.* बोभूयते from भू. **–लुक्** the omission of यङ् *i. e.* the Paras. frequentative; *e. g.* बोभवीति from भू.

यज् 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे; अयाक्षीत्-अयष्ट, यक्ष्यति-ते, यष्टुम्, इष्ट; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यियक्षति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53; 6. 36; 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकयज्ञेनेजे &c. –2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना रुद्रं यजते Sk.; यस्तिलैर्यजते पितॄन् Mb.; Ms. 8. 105; 11. 119. –3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. –4 To consecrate, dedicate. –5 To give, bestow. –*Caus.* (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. –2 To assist at a sacrifice. –3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest; स वेदो याजयितुं ययौ Bm. 1. 42.

यजः 1 A sacrifice. –2 Fire. See यजुस्.

यजत *a.* 1 Holy, divine. –2 Adorable. –3 Dignified, sublime. **–तः** 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). –2 An epithet of Śiva. –3 The moon.

यजतिः 1 A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; (see जुहोति for further information). –2 The act of offering something with reference to some deity; द्रव्यदेवताक्रियार्थस्य यजतिशब्देन प्रत्यायनं क्रियते। ŚB. on MS. 4. 2. 27. **–Comp. –देशः, –स्थानम्** a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्रः [यज्-अत्र] A Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). **–त्रम्** Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनम् [यज्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of sacrificing. –2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. –3 A place of sacrifice; उत्पत्तिर्देवयजनाद् ब्रह्मवादी नृपः पिता ।.

यजमान *a.* [यज्-शानच्] Sacrificing, worshipping. **–नः** 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; जगाम यज्वा यजमानलोकम् R. 18. 12; ततः प्रविशति कुशानादाय यजमानशिष्यः Ś. –2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. –3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. –4 The head of a family. –5 The head of a tribe. **–Comp.** **–शिष्यः** the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); Ś. 4.

यजमानकः = यजमान.

यजस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worship; इन्द्राग्नी यजसा गिरा Rv. 8. 40. 4. –2 A sacrifice.

यजाक *a.* 1 Liberal. –2 Worshipping.

यजिः [यज्-इन्] 1 A sacrificer. –2 The act of sacrificing. –3 A sacrifice; दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजिन् *a.* 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. –2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n.* [यज्-उसि] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula; तां कामयानां भगवानुवाह यजुषां पतिः Bhag. 4. 1. 6. –2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred *mantras* in prose muttered at sacrifices; वृत्तगीतिवर्जितत्वेन प्रश्लिष्टपठिता मन्त्रा यजूंषि Sāyaṇa; cf. मन्त्र. –3 N. of the Yajurveda. –4 Ved. Worship, oblation. **–Comp.** **–उदरः** Ved. an epithet of Brahman. **–पतिः** N. of Viṣṇu. **–विद्** *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulæ. **–वेदः** the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions :— the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयी or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः [यज्-भावे न] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; any offering or oblation; यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजन्त देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात् सर्वहुतः &c.; यज्ञाद् भवति पर्जन्यो यज्ञः कर्मसमुद्भवः Bg. 3. 14. –2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are :— भूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices'; see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately.) –3 N. of Agni. –4 Of Viṣṇu; ऋषयो यैः पराभाव्य यज्ञघ्नान् यज्ञमीजिरे Bhāg. 3. 22. 30. **–Comp.** **–अंशः** a share of sacrifice. °भुज् *m.* a deity, god; निबोध यज्ञांशभुजामिदानीम् Ku. 3. 14. **–अ (आ) गारः, –रम्** a sacrificial hall. **–अङ्गम्** 1 a part of a sacrifice. –2 any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञाङ्गयोनित्वमवेक्ष्य यस्य Ku. 1. 17. (**–गः**) 1 the glomerous figtree (उदुम्बर). –2 the Khadira tree. –3 N. of Viṣṇu. –4 the black-spotted antelope. **–अन्तः** 1 the completion of a sacrifice. –2 an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. –3 a supplementary sacrifice. °कृत् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. **–अरिः** an epithet of Śiva. **–अर्ह** *a.* 1 deserving sacrifice. –2 fit for a sacrifice. (*–m.* dual) an epithet of the Aśvins. **–अवयवः** N. of Viṣṇu. **–अशनः** a god. **–आत्मन्** *m.* **–ईश्वरः** N. of Viṣṇu. **–आयुधम्** an implement of a sacrifice. These are said to be ten in number; स्फ्यश्च कपालानि च अग्निहोत्रहवणी च शूर्पं च कृष्णाजिनं च शम्या चोलूखलं च मुसलं च दृषच्चोपला एतानि वै दश यज्ञायुधानीति (quoted in ŚB. on MS. 4. 7.) **–ईशः** 1 N. of Viṣṇu. –2 of the sun. **–इष्मम्** a kind of grass (दीर्घरोहिततृण). **–उपकरणम्** any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. **–उपवीतम्** the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63; वामांसावलम्बिना यज्ञोपवीतेनोद्भासमानः K.; कौशं सूत्रं त्रिवृत्तं यज्ञोपवीतम्...... Baudhāyana; (originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). **–उपासक** *a.* performing sacrifices. **–कर्मन्** *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (*–n.*) a sacrificial rite. **–कल्प** *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. **–कालः** the last lunar day of every fortnight (full-moon and new-moon). **–कीलकः** a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. **–कुण्डम्** a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. **–कृत्** *a.* performing a sacrifice. (*–m.*) 1 N. of Viṣṇu. –2 a priest conducting a sacrifice. **–क्रतुः** 1 a sacrificial rite; Ait. Br. 7. 15. –2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. –3 an epithet of Viṣṇu; ईजे च भगवन्तं यज्ञक्रतुरूपम् Bhāg. 5. 7. 5. **–क्रिया** a sacrificial rite. **–गम्य** *a.* accessible by sacrifice (Viṣṇu). **–गुह्यः** N. of Kriṣṇa. **–घ्नः** a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. **–त्रातृ** *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. **–दक्षिणा** a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. **–दीक्षा** 1 admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. –2 performance of a sacrifice; (जननम्) तृतीयं यज्ञदीक्षायां द्विजस्य श्रुतिचोदनात् Ms. 2. 169. **–द्रव्यम्** anything (*e. g.* a vessel) used for a sacrifice. **–द्रुह्** *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. **–धीर** *a.* conversant with worship or sacrifice. **–पतिः** 1 one who institutes a sacrifice. See यजमान. –2 N. of Viṣṇu. **–पत्नी** the wife of the institutor of a sacrifice. **–पशुः** 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. –2 a horse. **–पात्रम्, –भाण्डम्** a sacrificial vessel. **–पुंस्, –पुमान्** *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. **–पुरुषः, –फलदः** epithets of Viṣṇu. **–बाहुः** N. of Agni. **–भागः** 1 a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. –2 a god, deity. °ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °भुज् *m.* a god, deity. **–भावनः** N. of Viṣṇu. **–भावित** *a.* honoured with sacrifice; इष्टान् भोगान् हि वो देवा दास्यन्ते यज्ञभाविताः Bg. 3. 12. **–भुज्** *m.* a god. **–भूमिः** *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. **–भूषणः** white *darbha* grass. **–भृत्** *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–भोक्तृ** *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kriṣṇa. **–महोत्सवः** a great sacrificial ceremony. **–योगः** the Udumbara tree. **–रसः, –रेतस्** *n.*

Soma. –वराहः Viṣṇu in his boar incarnation. –वाल्लिः, –ल्ली f. the Soma plant. –वाटः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. –वाह् a. conducting a sacrifice. –वाहनः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 a Brāhmaṇa. –3 N. of Śiva. –वीर्यः N. of Viṣṇu. –वृक्षः the fig-tree. –वेदिः, –दी f. the sacrificial altar. –शरणम् a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed; M. 5. –शाला a sacrificial hall. –शिष्टम्, –शेषः –षम् the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः सन्तो मुच्यन्ते सर्वकिल्बिषैः Bg. 3. 13; यज्ञशेषं तथामृतम् Ms. 3. 285. –शील a. zealously performing sacrifice; यद् धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद् विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 11. 20. –श्रेष्ठा the Soma plant. –संस्तरः the act of setting up the sacrificial bricks; यज्ञसंस्तरविद्भिश्च Mb. 1. 70. 42. –सदस् n. a number of people at a sarifice. –संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. –सारः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –सिद्धिः f. the completion of a sacrifice. –सूत्रम् see यज्ञोपवीत; अन्यः कृष्णाजिनमदाद् यज्ञसूत्रं तथापरः Rām. 1. 4. 21. –सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. –स्थाणुः a sacrificial post. –हन् m., –हनः epithets of Śiva. –हुत् m. a sacrificial priest.

यज्ञायज्ञीयम् N. of various Sāmans; यज्ञायज्ञीयमङ्गेषु प्रोतम् Ch. Up. 2. 19. 1.

यज्ञिकः The Palāśa tree.

यज्ञिन् a. Full of sacrifices. -m. N. of Viṣṇu.

यज्ञिय a. [यज्ञाय हितः घ] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial; अथर्ववेदप्रवराः पूगयाज्ञियसामगाः Mb. 1. 70. 40. –2 Sacred, holy, divine. –3 Adorable, worthy of worship. –4 Devout, pious. –यः 1 A god, deity. –2 The third or Dvāpara age. –3 The Udumbara tree. –यम् Implements or materials for sacrifice (यज्ञसामग्री); यज्ञियं च कृतं सर्वं पुरुषैः सुसमाहितैः Rām. 1. 13. 37. –Comp. –देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति मृगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. –शाला 1 a sacrificial hall. –2 a temple.

यज्ञीय a. [यज्ञ-छ] Sacrificial; प्रशस्तेऽहनि यज्ञीये Mb. 3. 124. 6. –यः The Udumbara tree. –Comp. –ब्रह्मपादपः the tree called विकङ्कत.

यज्य a. Fit to be worshipped, adorable. –ज्या, –ज्यम् 1 Worshipping. –2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु a. 1 Pious, devout. –2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. –3 Sacrificing. –ज्युः 1 A priest familiar with the Yajurveda (अध्वर्यु). –2 The institutor of a sacrifice (यजमान). –3 An adherent to the यजुःशाखा.

यज्वन् a. (–यज्वरी f.) [यज्-क्वनिप्] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. –m. 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एष यज्वा R. 6. 46; 1. 4; 3. 39; 11. 12; Ku. 2. 46; hence यज्वनां पतिः = The moon. –2 N. of Viṣṇu.

यत् 1 Ā. (यतते, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान् कुटुम्बी V. 3. 1. –2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः सारतरागमना यतमानम् Śi. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. –3 To exert oneself, persevere, labour. –4 To observe caution, be watchful; यततो ह्यपि कौन्तेय पुरुषस्य विपश्चितः Bg. 2. 60. –5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. –6 To join, associate with. –7 To go, proceed. –Caus. (यातयति-ते) To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. –2 To despise, censure. –3 To encourage, animate. –4 To torture, distress, annoy. –5 To prepare, elaborate. –6 Ved. To join, unite. –7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यत् a. Going, moving; स्थितं च यच्च (ब्रह्मणो रूपे) Bṛi. Up. 2. 3. 1.

यतनम् Exertion, effort.

यतित p. p. Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त a. [यत्-क्त] 1 Exerting, watching. –2 Taking pains or care. –3 Prepared, ready; यत्ता भवत संयुगे Rām. 7. 19. 13; यश्चित्तविजये यत्तः स्यान्निःसङ्गोऽपरिग्रहः Bhāg. 7. 15. 30. –4 Resolved. –5 Cared for, attended to; यत्तं सूतेन शिष्टेन बहुशो दृष्टकर्मणा Mb. 5. 178. 76.

यत्नः [यत्-भावे नङ्] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; Bh. 2. 5. –2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. –3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महान् हि यत्नस्तव देवदारौ R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः Ś. 1. –4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; शेषाङ्गनिर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35; 7. 66; R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन ind. with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously; गुणवद्गुणवद् वा कुर्वता कार्यमादौ परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पण्डितेन Bh 2. 99. यत्नात् 1 with great effort. –2 diligently, vigorously, zealously. –3 in spite of every effort. –4 necessarily.) –Comp. –आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत्नवत् a. With care; कोशदासेन यत्नवदत्युदारं स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk. 2. 6.

यत p. p. [यम्-क्त] 1 Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued; निराशीर्यतचित्तात्मा Bg. 4. 21. –2 Striving, diligent; तांश्चानुसंचार्य ततः कृतार्थाः पतन्ति विप्रेषु यतेषु भूयः Mb. 12. 301. 111. –3 Limited, moderate; see यम्. –तम् The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet; Mātanga L. –Comp. –आत्मन् a. governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यतात्मने रोचयितुं यतस्व Ku. 3. 16; 1. 54. –आहार a. moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. –इन्द्रिय a. one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. –गिर् a. silent. –चित्त, –मनस्, –मानस a. subdued in mind. –मैथुन a. abstaining from

sexual intercourse. **-वाच्** *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. **-व्रत** *a.* 1 observing vows; इन्द्रोऽन्यः सर्वदेवानां भवेदिति यतव्रताः Mb. 1. 31. 13 -2 keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम *a.* (-मत् *n.*) [यद्-डतमच्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (-रत् *n.*) [यद्-डतरच्] Who or which of two.

यतस् *ind.* [यद्-तसिल्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तम् R. 5. 4. (यतः = यस्मात् from whom); यतश्च भयमाशङ्केत् प्राचीं तां कल्पयेद् दिशम् Ms. 7. 189. -2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. -3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ माम् Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative. -4 From which time forward, ever since. -5 That, so that. (यतस्ततः means 1 from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. -2 from any person whatever. -3 anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; न विद्यमानेष्वर्थेषु नार्त्यामपि यतस्ततः Ms. 4. 15. यतो यतः 1 from whatever place. -2 from whomsoever, from any person whatever. -3 wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः षट्चरणोऽभिवर्तते Ś. 1. 23; यतो यतो निश्चरति मनश्चञ्चलमस्थिरम् Bg. 6. 26. यतःप्रभृति from which time forward.) -Comp. **-भव** *a.* arising from which. **-मूल** *a.* originating in, or sprung from which.

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेऽति] (declined only in pl.; nom. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यम्-क्तिन्] 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. -3 Guidance. -4 A pause in music; स्थानत्रयं यतीनां च षडास्यानि रसा नव Pt. 5. 55. -5 (In prosody) A cæsura; यतिर्जिह्वेष्टविश्रामस्थानं कविभिरुच्यते। सा विच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्या निजेच्छया॥ Chand. M. 1; म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्; यतिभङ्गप्रवृत्तस्य यतिभङ्गो न दोषभाक् Saṁkaradigvijaya. -6 A widow. **-तिः** *m.* [यतते मोक्षाय यत्-इन्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -Comp. **-चान्द्रायणम्** N. of a particular kind of penance; अष्टावष्टौ समश्नीयात् पिण्डान् मध्यंदिने स्थिते। नियतात्मा हविष्याशी यतिचान्द्रायणं चरन्॥ Ms. 11. 218. **-पात्रम्** an ascetic bowl for collecting alms. **-मैथुनम्** the unchaste life of ascetics.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow; विधवा......विश्वस्ता यतिनी यतिः Śabdaratnāvali.

यत्त, -यत्न See under यत्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-त्रल्] Where, in which place, whither; द्यौः सा (द्यौः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तम् N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. -2 When; as in यत्र काले. -3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्रकुत्र or यत्रक्वचन-क्वापि 1 wheresoever, in whatever place. -2 whensoever, at whatever time. -3 whenever, as often as. -4 hither and thither.) -Comp. **-कामम्** *ind.* wherever one pleases. **-कामावसायः** the supernatural power (of yogins) for transporting one's self anywhere one likes. **-सायंगृह, -सायंप्रतिश्रय** *a.* taking up an abode wherever evening overtakes one.

यत्रत्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद् प्रकारे थाल्] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(*a*) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as Your Majesty orders;' (*b*) namely, as follows; तद् यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (*c*) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कान्तं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न मुञ्चति) K. P. 10; (*d*) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निर्यथा महानसे T. S; कुर्युः कृत्यमकृत्यं वा उष्ट्रे काकादयो यथा Pt. 1. 288; (*e*) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति Ś. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (*f*) so that, in order that; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. -2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the following senses:—(*a*) as, so (in which case एवम् and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलम् or यथा बीजं तथाङ्कुरः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वधूचतुष्केऽपि यथैव शान्ता प्रिया तनूजास्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बाधते स्कन्धो (or शीतम्) यथा बाधति बाधते; (as much-as, as-as); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4; V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (c) in 1 above. (*b*) so-that, तथा standing for 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा बन्धुजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाहय Ś. 3; तथा प्रयतेथा यथा नोपहस्यसे जनैः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथार्हसि R. 1. 72; 3. 66; 14. 66; 15. 68. (*c*) since-therefore, as (because)-so; यथा इतोमुखागतैरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c. Māl. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मन्दं मन्दं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां ... सेविष्यन्ते भवन्तं बलाकाः Me. 9. (*d*) if-then, as surely as-so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); वाङ्मनःकर्मभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे। तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामन्तर्धातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; यथा यथा-तथा तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथा यथा भाषसि धर्मसंमितं तथा तथा मे त्वयि भक्तिरुत्तमा Mb.; Śi. 17. 43; यथा यथा यौवनमतिचक्राम तथा तथावर्धतास्य संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73; यथा तथा in any manner, in whatever way; यथा तथा यापयंस्तु सा ह्यस्य कृतकृत्यता Ms. 4. 17; यथैव just as; यथा तथा as much as; यथा तथा भवतु whatever

may be the case; यथा कथंचित् anyhow, somehow or other. N. B. As the first member of Avyayībhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding': see compounds below. —Comp. —अंशम्, —अंशतम् ind. in due proportions, proportionately. —अधिकारम् ind. according to authority. —अधीत a. as read or studied, conformable to the text. (—तम्) ind. according to the text. —अनुपूर्वम्, —अनुपूर्व्यम्, —अनुपूर्व्या ind. in regular order or succession, successively. —अनुभूतम् ind. 1 according to experience. —2 by previous experience. —अनुरूपम् ind. in exact conformity, properly. —अनूक्तम् ind. as said or told; मया यथानूक्तमवादि ते हरेः कृतावतारस्य सुमित्र चेष्टितम् Bhāg. 3. 19. 32. —अभिप्रेत, —अभिमत, —अभिलषित, अभीष्ट a. as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (—तम् &c.) ind. according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire. —अभिरुचित a. pleasant, agreeable. —अर्थ a. 1 conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c. —2 conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; करिष्यन्निव नामास्य (i. e. शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थमरिनिग्रहात् R. 15. 6; (करिष्यते) युधि सद्यः शिशुपालतां यथार्थाम Śi. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 48; Ku. 2. 16. —3 fit, suitable. (—र्थम्, —अर्थतः ind. truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly.) °अक्षर a. signficant or true to the syllable; यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः V. 1. 1. °नामन् a. one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name); ध्रुवमिंद्रैरपि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्येत M. 4; परंतपो नाम यथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. °वर्णः a spy (see यथार्हवर्ण). (यथार्थता 1 suitableness, fitness. —2 propriety. —3 accuracy, genuineness, correctness.) —अर्ह a. 1 according to merit, as deserving. —2 appropriate, suitable, just. —3 as agreeable; यथार्हजलेन ह्ययगन्धेन स्नातः Dk. 2. 7. °वर्णः a spy, an emissary. —अर्हम्, —अर्हतः ind. according to merit or worth; यथार्हमन्यैरनुजीविलोकं संभावयामास यथाप्रधानम् R. 16. 40. —अर्हणम् ind. 1 according to propriety. —2 according to worth or merit. —अवकाशम् ind. 1 according to room or space. —2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. —3 in the proper place; प्रालम्बमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. —अवस्थम् ind. according to the condition or circumstances. —आख्यात a. as mentioned before, before mentioned. —आख्यानम् ind. as before stated. —आगत a. foolish, stupid. (—तम्) ind. as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्ययौ R. 3. 67. —आगमम् ind. according to tradition, as handed down from generation to generation. —आचारम् ind. as customary or usual. —आम्नातम्, आम्नायम् ind. as laid down in the Vedas. —आरम्भम् ind. according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. —आवासम् ind. according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. —आशयम् ind. 1 according to wish or intention. —2 according to the agreement. —आश्रमम् ind. according to the Āśrama or period in one's religious life. —आश्रयम् ind. according to substratum; चित्रं यथाश्रयमृते Sāṅkhya K. 41. —इच्छ, —इष्ट, —ईप्सित a. according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (—च्छम्, —ष्टम्, —तम्) ind. 1 according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; यथेष्टं चेष्टन्ते स्फुटकुचतटाः पश्य कुलटाः Udb. —2 as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं बुभुजे मांसम् Ch. P. 3. —ईक्षितम् ind. as personally seen, as actually perceived. —उक्त, —उदित a. as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1; यथोक्तव्यापारा Ś. 1; R. 2. 70; ततः स्वगृहमेत्य यथोक्तमर्थत्यागं कृत्वा Dk. 2. 2. —उचित a. suitable, proper, due, fit. (—तम्) ind. duly, suitably, properly; आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद् यथोचितम् H. —उत्तरम् ind. in regular order or succession, one after another; संबन्धोऽत्र यथोत्तरम् S. D. 729; श्रैष्ठ्यमेषां यथोत्तरम् Ms. 12. 38; यथोत्तरेच्छा हि गुणेषु कामिनः Ki. 8. 4. —उत्साहम् ind. 1 according to one's power or might. —2 with all one's might —उद्गत a. without sense, stupid. —उद्गमनम् in ascending proportion. —उद्दिष्ट a. as indicated or described. (—ष्टम्) or —उद्देशम् ind. in the manner indicated. —उपचारम् ind. as politeness or courtesy requires. —उपजोषम् ind. according to pleasure or desire; यथोपजोषं वासांसि परिधायाहतानि ते Bhāg. 8. 9. 15. —उपदिष्ट a. as indicated. —उपदेशम् ind. as advised or instructed. —उपपत्ति ind. 1 as may be fit. —2 as may happen. —उपपन्न a. just as happened to be at hand, natural; यथोपपन्नरज्जुबद्धः Dk. 2.4. —उपमा (in Rhet.) a comparison expressed by यथा. —उपयोगम् ind. according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. —उपाधि ind. according to the condition or supposition. —औचित्यम् propriety, suitableness, fitness. —ऋतु ind. according to the right season; यथर्तुवर्षी भगवान् न तथा पाकशासनः Mb. 3. 188. 50. —कथित a. as already mentioned. —कर्तव्यम् what is right to be done. —कर्म ind. according to one's duties or circumstances. —कल्पम् ind. according to rule or ritual. —काम a. conformable to desire. (—मम्) ind. agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनाम् R. 1. 6; 4. 51. —कामिन् a. free, unrestrained. —कारम् ind. in whatever way; P. III. 4. 28. —कालः the right or due time, proper time; यथाकालप्रबोधिनाम् R. 1. 6. (—लम्) ind. at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51. —कृत a. as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; स यदि प्रतिपद्येत यथान्यस्तं यथाकृतम् Ms. 8. 183. (—तम्) ind. according to the usual practice. —कृति ind. in a suitable way. —क्रमम्, —क्रमेण ind. in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; यथाक्रमं पुंसवनादिकाः क्रियाः R. 3. 10; 9. 26. —क्षमम् ind. according to one's power, as much as possible. —क्षिप्रम् ind. as quickly as possible. —क्षेमेण ind. safely, comfortably.

–खेलम् *ind.* playfully; V. –गुणम् *ind.* according to qualities or endowments; Ch. Up. –चित्तम् *ind.* according to will; Māl. –जात *a.* 1 foolish, senseless, stupid. –2 barbarous, outcast. –ज्ञानम् *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. –ज्येष्ठम् *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. –तत्त्वम् *ind.* 1 according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be. –तथ *a.* 1 true, right. –2 accurate, exact. (–थम्) a narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (–थम्) *ind.* 1 exactly, precisely; विभाव्यन्ते यथातथम् Bhāg. –2 fitly, properly, as the case really may be; Mb. 3. –तथ्यम्, –तथ्येन *ind.* truly, really. –तृप्ति *ind.* to the heart's content. –दर्शनम् *ind.* according to observation. –दिक्, –दिशम् *ind.* in all directions. –निकायम् *ind.* according to body; Śvet. Up. –निर्दिष्ट *a.* 1 as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापारा सखी. –2 as prescribed or laid down; यथानिर्दिष्टं संपादितं व्रतम् V. 3. –न्यायम् *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; प्रनिपूज्य यथान्यायम् Ms. 1. 1. –न्यासम् *ind.* according to the text of a Sūtra, as written down. –न्युप्त *a.* as placed on the ground or offered; अवजिघ्रेच्च तान् पिण्डान् यथान्युप्तान् समाहितः Ms. 3. 218. –पण्यम् *ind.* according to the (value or kind of) commodities; शुल्कस्थानेषु कुशलाः यथापण्यविचक्षणाः Ms. 8. 398 (v. l.). –पुरम् *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions; यथापुरमविज्ञाय स्वार्थलिप्सुमपण्डिताम् Rām. 2. 10. 20. –पूर्व, –पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (–र्वम्) –पूर्वकम् *ind.* 1 as before; सर्वाणि ज्ञातिकार्याणि यथापूर्वं समाचरेत् Ms. 11. 187. –2 in due order or succession, one after another; एते मान्या यथापूर्वम् Y. 1. 35. –प्रत्यहम् *ind.* according to merit. –प्रदिष्टम् *ind.* as suitable or proper. –प्रदेशम् *ind.* 1 in the proper or suitable place; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49; आसञ्जयामास यथाप्रदेशं कण्ठे गुणम् R. 6. 83; Ku. 7. 34. –2 according to direction or precept. –3 on all sides. –प्रधानम्, –प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानम् Ku. 7. 46. –प्रयोगम् *ind.* 1 according to usage or practice. –2 as found by experiment. –प्रस्तावम् *ind.* on the first suitable occasion. –प्रस्तुतम् *ind.* 1 at last, at length. –2 conformably to the circumstances. –प्राणम् *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. –प्राप्त *a.* 1 suitable to circumstances. –2 following from a previous grammatical rule; Kāśi. on P. III. 2. 135. (–प्तम्) *ind.* regularly, properly. –प्रार्थितम् *ind.* as requested. –बलम् *ind.* 1 to the best of one's power, with all one's might; यथाबलं च विभज्य गृहीत Dk. 2. 8. –2 according to the (condition of) army or number of forces; Ms. –बुद्धि, –मति *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge. –भक्त्या with entire devotion. –भागम्, –भागशः *ind.* 1 according to the share of each, proportionately; यथाभागशोऽन्नी यो गन्धाः –2 each in his respective place; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. –3 in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थितेऽपि R. 6. 19. –भावः 1 destiny. –2 proper relation. –भूतम् *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. –भूयस् *ind.* according to seniority. –मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (मृगः) यथामुखीनः सीतायाः पुप्लुवे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. –मूल्य *a.* worth the price, accordant with the price. –यथम् *ind.* 1 as is fit, fitly, properly; यथायथं ताः सहिता नभश्चरैः Ki. 8. 2. –2 in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively; असक्तमाराधयतो यथायथम् Ki. 1. 11; बीजवन्तो मुखाद्यर्था विप्रकीर्णा यथायथम् S. D. 337. –3 by degrees, gradually; सर्वे मायामानवा यथायथमन्तर्भावं गताः Dk. 1. 5. –युक्तम्, –योगम् *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. –योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. –रसम् *ind.* according to the sentiments. –रुचम्, –रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste; वदन्ति चैतत् कवयो यथारुचम् Bhāg. 2. 5. 21. –रूपम् *ind.* 1 according to form or appearance. –2 duly, properly, fitly. –लब्ध *a.* as actually in hand. –वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. –विध *a.* of such kind or sort. –विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनाम् R. 1. 6; संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि 15. 31; 3. 70; Ms. 11. 191. –विनियोगम् *ind.* in the succession or order stated. –विभवम् *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. –वीर्य *a.* of whatever strength. (–र्यम्) *ind.* in respect of manliness or courage. –वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted. (–त्तम्) 1 the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. –2 a former event. –वृद्धम् *ind.* according to age or seniority; गगनादवतीर्णा सा यथावृद्धपुरःसरा Ku. 6. 49. –व्युत्पत्ति *ind.* 1 according to the degree of education or culture. –2 according to the derivation. –शक्ति, –शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. –शब्दार्थम् *ind.* in keeping with or according to the sense conveyed by the (sacred) text; इह शब्दलक्षणे कर्मणि यथाशब्दार्थं प्रवृत्तिः ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 26. –शास्त्रम् *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; सर्वेऽपि क्रमशस्त्वेते यथाशास्त्रं निषेविताः Ms. 6. 88. –शीघ्रम् *ind.* as quickly as possible. –शीलम् *ind.* in accordance with one's temper. –श्रुत *a.* according to the report. –श्रुतम् –ति *ind.* 1 as heard or reported. –2 (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts; अस्मान् परं बत यथाश्रुति संभृतानि को नः कुले निवपनानि करिष्यतीति Ś. 6. 25. –श्रेष्ठम् *ind.* in order of precedence or merit. –श्लक्ष्ण *a.* behaving in such a way that the weaker is placed first. –संस्थम् *ind.* according to circumstances. –संख्यम् a figure of speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; *e. g.* शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जय रञ्जय भञ्जय Chandr. 5. 107. (–ख्यम्), –संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; हस्तकण्ठनाल्गाभिस्तु यथासंख्यं द्विजातयः (शुध्येरन्) Y. 1. 21. –समयम् *ind.* 1 at the proper time. –2 according to agreement or established usage. –संभव *a.* possible. –संभावित *a.* suitable, appropriate. –सर्वम् *ind.* in all particulars. –सवनम् *ind.* according to the time or season. –सारम् *ind.* according to quality or goodness.

–सुखम् *ind.* 1 at will or pleasure. –2 at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अङ्के निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ Ś. 3. 20; R. 9. 48; Ms. 4. 43. –स्थानम् the right or proper place. (–नम्) *ind.* 1 in the proper place; duly, properly. –2 instantly. –3 according to rank. –स्थित *a.* 1 according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8. –2 right, proper, fit. (–तम्) *ind.* 1 truly, properly. –2 according to circumstances. –स्थिति *ind.* as usual, according to state or circumstances. –स्थूलम् *ind.* without details. –स्व *a.* each according to (his or her) own; यथास्वान् जग्मुरालयान् Mb. 12. 44. 14. –स्वम् *ind.* 1 each his own, respectively; अध्यासते चीरभृतो यथास्वम् R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. –2 individually; यथास्वमाश्रमैश्चक्रे वर्णैरपि षडंशभाक् R. 17. 65. –3 duly, properly, rightly; यथास्वं ग्राहकान्येषां शब्दादीनामिमानि तु Mb. 3. 211. 13.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly: oft. with the force of an adjective; अध्यापिपद् गाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद् ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. –2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावद् विहिताध्वराय R. 5. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214. –3 Exactly, truly.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* यः, *f.* या, *n.* यत्–द्) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (*a*) Its proper correlative is तद्; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य; but sometimes इदम्, अदस्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाःपाठिनाः Mal. 1; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत् तत् तस्य सुन्दरम्. (*b*) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शस्त्रं बिभर्ति स्वभुजगुरुबलः पाण्डवीनां चमूनां...क्रोधान्धस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामन्तकस्यान्तकोऽहम् Ve. 3. 30; क्रियते यद् यदेषा कथयति U. 1; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles चिद्, चन, वा, or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever', 'any whatsoever', 'any'; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहम् Ve. 3. 33; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c.; यत् किंचिदेतद् 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानि च मित्राणि &c. –*ind.* As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; मिथ्योऽयं जनप्रवादो यत् संपत् संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73; तस्य कलानिधिना सनुप्रज्ञा यदौत्पत्त्युपायाभिन्नतीयाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. or –2 in the sense of 'because', 'since'; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे...यदियं पुनरप्यपाङ्गनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; or किं सेवकस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see यत् प्रीतिमद्भिर्वदनैः स्वसाम्यात्......ततस्तदीयाधरयावयोगात् ... N. 22. 46. –Comp. –अपि *ind.* although, though; वक्रः पन्था यदपि भवतः Me. 27. –अर्थम्, –अर्थे *ind.* 1 for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रूयतां यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः Ś. 6; Ku. 5. 52. –2 since, because; नूनं दैवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणातिवर्तितुम्। यदर्थं यत्नवानेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो॥ Mb. –अवधि *ind.* since which time. –आत्मक *a.* having which essence or existence. –कारणम्, –कारणात् *ind.* 1 wherefore, on which account. –2 since, because. –कृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. –भाविष्यः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be'); यद्भविष्यो विनश्यति Pt. 1. 318. –वद *a.* talking anything. –वा *ind.* or else, whether; नैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). –वृत्तम् an adventure. –सत्यम् *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अमङ्गलाशंसया वो वचनस्य यत् सत्यं कम्पितमिव मे हृदयम् Ve. 1; Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यद् काले दाच्] 1 When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदैव तदैव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रभृति–तदाप्रभृति from what time-from that time forward. –2 If (= यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसन्तस्य किम् Bh. 2. 93. –3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तद् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत् कृतं स्यात्॥ Mal. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दन्तरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरम् Git. 10; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोऽत्र (= कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 31. –2 Whether, if; वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचन्द्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. –3 Provided that, when. –4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावदेवं क्रियताम् 'perhaps you might do so'; पूर्वं स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदङ्गमेभिस्तवेति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though', 'although'; Śi. 16. 82; यद्यप्येते न पश्यन्ति लोभोपहतचेतसः Bg. 1. 38; Ś. 1. 30. यदि वा or; यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; स्नेहं दयां च सौख्यं च यदि वा जानकीमपि। आराधनाय लोकानां मुञ्चतो नास्ति मे व्यथा॥ U. 1. 12; 4. 5.).

यदीय *a.* relating to whom, whose, वागभूगौर्यादिभेदैर्विदुरिह मुनयो यां यदीयैश्च पुंसाम् Viṣṇupāda S. 8; यदीयानां वाचाममृतमयमाचामति रसम् Bv.

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānī and ancestor of the Yādavas. –2 N. of a country near Mathurā. –Comp. –कुलोद्वहः, –नन्दनः, –श्रेष्ठः epithets of Kriṣṇa.

यदृच्छा [यद् ऋच्छ्-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action); यदृच्छयोपयति

यस्तपस्यते Ki. 14. 21. -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally', 'by chance'; किन्नरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽद्राक्षीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c; वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽऽगता श्रुतप्रभावा ददृशेऽथ नन्दिनी R. 3. 40; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14; U. 5. 16. -Comp. -अभिज्ञः voluntary or self-offered witness. -शब्दः a proper name, a word like डित्थ, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c; असंपादयतः कंचिदर्थं जातिक्रियागुणैः । यदृच्छाशब्दवत् पुंसः संज्ञायै जन्म केवलम् Śi. 2. 47. -संवादः 1 accidental conversation. -2 spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातस् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यन्तृ *a.* [यम्-तृच्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. -*m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.), coachman, charioteer; यन्ता गजस्याभ्यपतद् गजस्थम् R. 7. 37; अथ यन्तारमादिश्य धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति सः 1. 54; Bhāg. 8. 11. 17; Ki. 7. 32; सव्योऽपि सानुनयमाकलनाय यन्त्रा Śi. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यन्त्र् 1, 10 U. (यन्त्रति-ते, यन्त्रयति-ते) 1 To restrain, curb, check; शापयन्त्रितपौलस्त्यबलात्कारकचग्रहैः R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यन्त्रम् [यन्त्र्-अच्] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in गृहयन्त्र (see the quotation under this word.). -2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong, rein; छेदने चैव यन्त्राणाम् Ms. 8. 292. -3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; कूपयन्त्र Mk. 10. 60 'a machine for drawing up water from a well'; so तैल° (cf. यन्त्रं तिलपीडनकम् Chandu Paṇḍita on N. 10. 6; 22. 87); जल° &c. -5 A bolt, lock, key; यन्त्रैरुद्घाटयामास सोऽपश्यत् तत्र बालकम् Mb. 3. 309. 6. -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -8 A boring machine; दन्तौघयन्त्रोद्भवश्वभ्राली N. 22. 150. -Comp. -आरूढ *a.* mounted on the revolving engine; भ्रामयन् सर्वभूतानि यन्त्रारूढानि मायया Bg. -आलयः a printing-press. -उपलः a mill, mill-stone. -करण्डिका a kind of magical basket. -कर्मकृत् *m.* an artist, artisan. -कोविदः a mechanist; Rām. 2. 80. 2 (com. यन्त्रकोविदाः क्षेपणीयादियन्त्रकरणकुशलाः). -गृहम् 1 an oil-mill. -2 a manufactory. -3 a torture-chamber; Buddh. -गोलः 1 a kind of pea. -2 a canon-ball. -चेष्टितम् any magical work, an enchantment. -तक्षन् *m.* 1 a constructor of machines. -2 a preparer of charms. -तोरणम् a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it). -दृढ *a.* secured by a bolt (as a door). -धारागृहम् a room fitted with shower-bath; a bath-room. -नालम् a mechanical pipe or tube. -पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -पेषणी a hand-mill. -प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water; यन्त्रप्रवाहैः शिशिरैः परीतान् R. 16. 49. -बद्ध *a.* having a mechanical contrivance; यन्त्रबद्धतलावपातं कारयेत् Kau. A. 1. 20. -मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. -मुक्तम् a kind of weapon. -विधिः *m.* the science of surgical instruments. -शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery. -सद्मन् *n.* an oil-mill. -सूत्रम् the cord attached to the mechanism of a doll or puppet.

यन्त्रकः [यन्त्र्-ण्वुल्] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist; Rām. 2. 80. 1 (com. यन्त्रका जलप्रवाहादियन्त्रणसमर्थाः). -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. -कम् 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe. -3 A hand-mill. -4 A sack; निधीयमाने भरभाजि यन्त्रके Śi. 12. 9.

यन्त्रणम्, -णा [यन्त्र्-ल्युट् वा टाप्] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयन्त्रणदन्तुरान्तरे व्यलिखच्चञ्चुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2. -2 A restraint, restriction; check; ह्रीयन्त्रणां तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्नन्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; गुरुजनयन्त्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बन्ध); निबिडपीनकुचद्वययन्त्रणा तमपराधमधात् प्रतिबध्नती N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion); अलमलमुपचारयन्त्रणया M. 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यन्त्रणी, -यन्त्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यन्त्रिका (= यन्त्रणी above) कनिष्ठा श्यालिका हाली यन्त्रिका केलिकुञ्चिका Hemachandra.

यन्त्रित *p. p.* [यन्त्र्-क्त] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound; धन्या वयं यदस्माकं स्नेहकारुण्ययन्त्रिताः Mb. 3. 1. 33. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -5 Instigated; तेनैव शत्रुं जहि विष्णुयन्त्रितः Bhāg. 6. 11. 20. -6 Disciplined by rules; ब्राह्मणं यन्त्रिता राजन्नुपस्थास्यामि पूजया Mb. 3. 304. 1. -7 Drawn well (दृढाकृष्ट); ततः शरैर्दीप्तमुखैर्यन्त्रितैरनुमन्त्रितैः Mb. 3. 167. 26. -8 Attracted; अथवा मदभिस्नेहाद् भवत्यो यन्त्रिताशयाः Bhāg. 10. 29. 23. -Comp. -कथ, -वाच् *a.* 'tongue-tied', forced to be silent.

यन्त्रिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यभ् 1 P. (यभति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; देवाः के जहृसुर्वीक्ष्य सुतां यभितुमुद्यतम् Bhāg. 10. 85. 47; 3. 20. 26; यभस्व नित्यं यदि शक्तिरस्ति नैत् दिने दिने गच्छति नाथ यौवनम् Subhāṣ.

यभनम् Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसीत्, यंस्यति, यन्तुम्, यत; *desid.* यियंसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद् वाङ्मनसी प्रज्ञः Kaṭh; यतचित्तात्मा Bg. 4. 21; see यत. –2 To offer, give, bestow. –3 Ved. To support, sustain. –4 To raise, lift up. –5 To extend, stretch. –6 To go. –7 To exhibit, show. –*Caus.* (यमयति-ते) To restrain, check &c.

यम *a.* [यम्-घञ्] 1 Twin, twinborn. –2 Coupled. **–मः** 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing; यमो राजा धार्मिकाणां मान्धातः परमेश्वरः Mb. 12. 91. 42. –2 Control, restraint. –3 Self-control. –4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तप्तं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽमुनैव N. 13. 16; यमनियमकृशीकृतस्थिराङ्गः Ki. 10. 10. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished:—शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत् कर्म तद् यमः । नियमस्तु स यत् कर्म नित्यमागन्तुसाधनम्॥ Ak. 2. 49; see Malli. on Śi. 13. 23 and Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but, their names are given differently by different writers; *e. g.* ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षान्तिर्दानं सत्यमकल्कता । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्ये दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 312; or आनृशंस्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षान्तिरार्जवम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश ॥; sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned:— अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्कता । अस्तेयमिति पञ्चैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥). –5 The first of the eight *aṅgas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *aṅgas* are :— यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टाङ्गानि; Śāndilya Up. 1. 1. 2. –6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; he presides over the पितृs and rules the spirits of the dead; दत्ताभये त्वयि यमादपि दण्डधारे U. 2. 11. –7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (*i. e.* नकुलसहदेवौ) कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 9. 126. –8 One of a pair or couple, a fellow. –9 N. of Saturn. –10 A crow. –11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. –12 Ved. A rein, bridle; पृष्ठे सदो नसोर्यमः Ṛv. 5. 61. 2. –13 Ved. A driver, charioteer; अग्निं रथानां यमम् Ṛv. 8. 103. 10. –14 N. of a deity who chastises beings for their misdeeds; यमं कालं च मृत्युं च स्वर्गं संपूज्य चार्हतः Mb. 12. 200. 3. **–मम्** 1 A pair or couple. –2 (In gram.) The twin letter of any consonant. –3 Pitch of the voice. **–मी** N. of the river Yamunā. **–मौ** (*m.* du.) 1 Twins; कथं त्वमेतौ धृतिसंयमौ यमौ Ki. 1. 36. –2 N. of the Aśvins; यमौ यमोपमौ चैव ददौ दानान्यनेकशः Mb. 14. 61. 38. –3 Nakula and Sahadeva; भीमार्जुनयमाश्चापि तद्युक्तं प्रतिपेदिरे Mb. 3. 6. 14. °मैथुनौ twins of different sex. **–Comp. –अनुगः, –अनुचरः** a servant or attendant of Yama. **–अनुजा** N. of the river Yamunā; मघोनि वर्षत्यसकृद् यमानुजा Bhāg. 10. 3. 51. **–अन्तकः** an epithet of 1 Śiva. –2 of Yama. **–अरिः, –घ्नः, –रिपुः** &c. N. of Viṣṇu. **–ईशम्** the Nakṣatra Bharaṇī. **–किङ्करः** a messenger of death. **–कीटः** 1 a wood-louse. –2 an earth-worm. **–कीलः** N. of Viṣṇu. **–कोटिः, –टी** N. of a mythical town to the east of Lankā; लङ्का कुमध्ये यमकोटिरस्याः Siddhāntaśiromaṇi. **–घण्टः** N. of an astrological Yoga (this is inauspicious). **–जः** *a.* twin-born, twin; यमजौ चापि भद्रं ते नैतदन्यत्र विद्यते Mb. 3. 140. 19; भ्रातरौ आवां यमजौ U. 6; 4; also यमजात–जातक. **–दंष्ट्रा** 'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. (**–ष्ट्राः** pl.) the last eight days of the month *Aśvina* and the whole of Kārtika (regarded as a period of general sickness). **–दिश्** *f.* the south. **–दूतः, –दूतकः** 1 a messenger of death. –2 a crow. **–दूतिका** tamarind. **–देवता** the asterism Bharaṇī. **–द्रुमः** Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सांवरी). **–द्वितीया** the second day in the bright half of Kārtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊबीज); cf. भ्रातृद्वितीया. **–धानी** the abode of Yama; नरः संसारान्ते विशति यमधानीजवनिकाम् Bh. 3. 112. **–धारः** a kind of double-edged weapon. **–पटः, –पट्टिका** a piece of cloth on which Yama with his attendants and the punishments of hell are represented (Mar. यमपुरी); यावदेतद् गृहं प्रविश्य यमपटं दर्शयन् गीतानि गायामि Mu. 1. 18/19. **–पदम्** a repeated word. **–पाशः** the noose of Yama. **–पुरुषः** Yama's servant or minister. **–प्रियः** the fig-tree. **–भगिनी** N. of the river Yamunā. **–यातना** the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). **–रथः** a buffalo. **–राज्** *m.* Yama, the god of death. **–वाहनः = यमरथः** q. v. **–व्रतम्** 1 an observance or vow made to Yama. –2 an impartial punishment (as given by Yama); यथा यमः प्रियद्वेष्यौ प्राप्ते काले नियच्छति । तथा राज्ञा नियन्तव्याः प्रजास्तद् हि यमव्रतम् ॥ Ms. 9. 307. **–शासनः** the lord Śiva; यशो यदीयं यमशासनालय-क्ष्माधर-स्पर्धनमाचचार सः Rām. Ch. 2. 12; (यमशासनालयः = हिमालयः). **–श्रायम्** the abode of Yama; यात यूयं यमश्रायं दिशं नायेन दाक्षिणाम् Bk. 7. 36. **–सभा** the tribunal of Yama. **–सूर्यम्** a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. **–स्वसृ** *f.* 1 N. of the river Yamunā; क्षणमिव पुलिने यमस्वसुस्ताम् Bhāg. 3. 4. 27. –2 N. of Durgā.

यमक *a.* [यम-स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. –2 Two-fold, double. **–कः** 1 A restraint, check. –2 A twin; one of a pair, a fellow. –3 A great moral or religious duty; see यम (4). **–कम्** 1 A double bandage. –2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kāv. 3. 2-52); सभा नलश्रीयमकैर्यमाद्यैर्नलं विनाभूद् धृतदिव्यरत्नैः N. 10. 24; आवृत्तिं वर्णसंघातगोचरां यमकं विदुः Kāv. 1. 61; 3. 1; S. D. 640. **–Comp. –काव्यम्** N. of an artificial poem (ascribed to घटकर्पर). **–भारतम्** a summary of the Mahā-Bhārata made by आनन्दतीर्थ.

यमदग्निः (v. l. for जमदग्निः q. v.)

यमन *a.* (**–नी** *f.*) [यम् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. **–नम्** 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. –2 Stopping, ceasing. –3 Cessation, rest. –4 Governing, managing. **–नः** The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. –लः The number 'two'. –लौ (dual) A pair. –लम्, –ली A pair, couple. –ला A kind of hiccough. –ली A dress consisting of two pieces. –Comp. –अर्जुनौ two Arjuna trees (uprooted by Krisna in childhood); Bhāg. 10. 10. 23-24. –छदः Bauhinia Variegata (Mar. कांचन–आपटा). –पत्रः N. of two trees (कोविदार and अश्मन्तक). –पत्रम् The treaty of alliance.

यमवत् a. 1 One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. –2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमानिका, –यमानी Ptychotis Ajowan (Mar. ओंवा).

यमायते Den. Ā. To be like Yama.

यमिका A kind of hiccough.

यमित a. [यम्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. –2 Tied, held together; स्कन्धे संसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः Ś. 1. 29.

यमिन् a. [यम्-णिनि, यम-इनि वा] Restraining, curbing &c. –m. One who has restrained his passions; यतिभिर्वशिष्ठो यमिनां वरिष्ठः Bk. 1. 15; अहिंसासत्यमस्तेयं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्मषम्। इति पञ्च यमा येषां सन्तीति यमिनः स्मृताः॥ J. N. V.; दधत्यन्तस्तत्त्वं किमपि यमिनस्तत् किल भवान् Śiva-mahimna 25.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). –2 N. of Durgā. –Comp. –पतिः N. of Visnu. –भिद् m. N. of Balarāma. –भ्रातृ m. Yama, the god of death.

यमेरुका A kind of gong on which the hours are struck.

यम्य a. Restrainable, to be curbed; P. III. 1. 100. –म्या Night; Naigh. 1. 7.

ययातिः [यस्य वायोरिव यातिः सर्वत्र रथगतिर्यस्य Tv.] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahuṣa; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव Ś. 4. 7. [He married Devayānī, daughter of Śukra, and Śarmiṣṭhā, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion. (See Devayānī.) But Yayāti fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this, Devayānī went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, Śukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayāti, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayāti accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit.]

ययावरः = यायावर q. v.

ययिः, –यी m. [cf. Uṇ. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the Aśvamedha (or any) sacrifice. –2 A horse in general. –3 A road. –4 N. of Śiva. –5 A cloud.

ययिन् m. N. of Śiva.

ययुः [Uṇ. 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice; तूर्णमथ ययुमिवानुययुः Śi. 15. 69. –2 A horse (in general).

यर्हि ind. [यद्-र्हिल्, cf. P. V. 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. –2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature); अनुग्रहायास्त्वपि यर्हि मायया लसत्तुलस्या तनुवा विलक्षितः Bhāg. 3. 21. 20; यर्ह्यम्बुजाक्ष न लभेय भवत्प्रसादम् 10. 52. 43.

यवः [यु-अच्] 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. –2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn; Ms. 8. 134. –3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an *aṅgula*. –4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c.; समग्रयवमच्छिद्रं पाणिपादं च वर्णवत् Rām. 6. 48. 13. –5 The first half of a month; also याव. –6 N. of a particular astronomical Yoga. –7 Speed, velocity; cf. जव. –8 A double convex lens. –9 N. of an island. –Comp. –अङ्कुरः, –प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. –अग्रजः 1 =यवक्षार. –2 N. of a plant (यवानि). –अन्नम् boiled barley. –अम्लजम् sour barley-gruel. –आग्रयणम् the first fruits of barley. –क्षारः, –आह्वः, –अपत्यम्, –नालजः, –जः salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash; सौवर्चलं यवक्षारं सर्जिकां च हरीतकीम् Śiva B. 30. 17. –क्षोदः, –चूर्णम्, –पिष्टम् barleymeal. –तिक्ता N. of a plant (शङ्खिनी). –द्वीपः the modern Jāvā island. –नालः a kind of cereal plant and its grain (Mar. जोंधळा). –फलः 1 a bamboo. –2 spikenard. –3 the Kuṭaja tree. –4 the Plakṣa tree. –5 an onion. –मध्यः a kind of drum. (–ध्यम्, –ध्यमम्) 1 a kind of चान्द्रायण or lunar penance; एतमेव विधिं कृत्स्नमाचरेद् यवमध्यमे। शुक्लपक्षादिनियतश्चरंश्चान्द्रायणं व्रतम्॥ Ms. 11. 217. –2 a measure of length. –लासः saltpetre, nitre. –शूकः, –शूकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. –सुरम् malt-liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य *a.* [यव-यत् कुक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field); P. V. 2. 3.

यवमत् *a.* Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [यु-युच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. -2 Any foreigner, or barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). -3 A carrot. -4 Olibanum. -5 A courser or swift horse. -6 Speed. -7 Wheat. -8 A kind of grass. **-नाः** (*m.* pl.) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. -2 The Greek astrologers. **-नम्** Mixing, mingling (esp. with water). **-Comp.** **-अरिः** N. of Krisṇa. **-आचार्यः** the reputed author of astronomical book called Tājak. **-इष्टः** 1 a kind of garlic. -2 a kind of onion. -3 the Nimba tree. (**-ष्टा**) the wild date-tree. (**-ष्टम्**) 1 lead. -2 an onion or garlic. -3 pepper. **-देशजम्** benzoin. **-द्विष्टः** bdellium. **-प्रियम्** pepper.

यवनानी (यवनानां लिपिः, यवन-आनुक् ङीप् च] The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, -यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलाङ्गी Jag; यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहे मधुमदं न सः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एष बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिवृत इत एवागच्छति प्रियवयस्यः Ś. 2; प्रविश्य शार्ङ्गहस्ता यवनी Ś. 6; प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). -2 A curtain; काञ्चुकीयो यवनिकास्तरणं करोति Pratimā 2; cf. जवनिका. -3 A veil; पश्यामस्तावद् रूपसादृश्यम् । संक्षिप्यतां यवनिका.

यवसम् Grass, fodder, meadow grass; नागेन्द्रा यवसाभिलापविमुखाः Pratimā 2. 2; Kau. A. 1. 4; यवसेन्धनम् Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75; (गां) यवसमिच्छतीम् Bhāg. 1. 17. 3.

यवागू *f.* [यूयते मिश्र्यते यु-आगू] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवागूर्विरलद्रवा Suśr.; Mb. 12. 193. 22; मूत्राय कल्पते यवागूः Mbh. **-Comp.** **-चारकः** the lay-brother who prepares यवागू.

यवानिका, -यवानी 1 A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टो यवो यवानी). -2 See यवनिका. -3 Ptychotic Ajowan (Mar. ओंवा); यवानी पाचनी रुच्या तीक्ष्णोष्णा कटुका लघुः Bhāva P.

यवासः 1 A kind of Khadira. -2 Alhagi Maurorum (Mar. धमासा). **-Comp.** **-शर्करा** a kind of sugar.

यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavāsa.

यविष्ठ *a.* Youngest, very young, (superl. of युवन् q. v.); भ्रातुर्यविष्ठस्य सुतान् Bhāg.; त्रिनयन यविष्ठाय च नमः Śiva-mahimna 29. **-ष्ठः** 1 The youngest brother. -2 N. of Agni.

यवीयस् *a.* 1 Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् q. v.); अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Lesser, worse (हीन); पापायैव हि सृष्टोऽसि कर्मणेह यवीयसे Mb. 12. 150. 13. *-m.* 1 A younger brother. -2 A Śūdra.

यव्य *a.* [यवानां क्षेत्रं यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. -2 Suitable or fit for barley. **-व्यः** A month. **-व्यम्** A field of barley.

यशदम् A kind of mineral, zinc.

यशस् *a.* [अश् स्तुतौ असुन् धातोः ल्युट् च Uṇ. 4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. -2 Honoured. *-n.* Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिन्दुरिवाम्भसि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनैः R. 3. 48; 2. 40. -2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. -3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. -4 Favour, partiality. -5 Wealth. -6 Food. -7 Water. -8 An assemblage of rare merits; यावद् हि प्रथते लोके पुरुषस्य यशो भुवि । तावत् तस्याक्षया कीर्तिर्भवतीति विनिश्चिता ॥ Mb. 12. 54. 32 (com. यशः परचित्तचमत्कृतिजनको गुणौघः). -9 An indirect fame (परोक्षकीर्ति); तपति च कीर्त्या यशसा ब्रह्मवर्चसेन Ch. Up. 3. 18. 3. **-Comp.** **-कर** *a.* (**यशस्कर**) conferring glory, glorious; साम्राज्यकृत् सजात्येषु लोके चैव यशस्करः Ms. 8. 387. **-काम** *a.* (**यशस्काम**) 1 desirous of getting fame. -2 aspiring, ambitious. **-कायम्, -शरीरम्** body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 24; नास्ति येषां यशःकाये जरामरणजं भयम् Bh. **-द** *a.* (**-यशोद**) conferring fame. (**-दः**) (येन वायुना शीयते शद् अच्) quicksilver; यशदं रङ्गसदृशं रीतिहेतुश्च तन्मतम् Bhāva P. (**-दा**) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krisṇa. **-धन** *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किमुतेन्द्रियार्थाद् यशोधनानां हि यशो गरीयः R. 14. 35; 2. 1. **-धर** *a.* (**यशोधर**) keeping up or preserving glory. **-धा** *a.* conferring fame; कच्चिद् यशोधा रथयूथपानां गाण्डीवधन्वोपरतारिरास्ते Bhāg. 3. 1. 38. **-पटहः** (**यशःपटहः**) a double drum. **-प्रख्यापनम्** (**यशःप्रख्यापनम्**) spreading or proclaiming the glory. **-भृत्** *a.* (**यशोभृत्**) famous, renowned. **-शेष** *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory *i. e.* dead; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (**-षः**) death. **-हर** *a.* (**यशोहर**) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य *a.* [यशसे हितं यत्] 1 Leading to glory or distinction; आयुष्यं प्राङ्मुखो भुङ्क्ते यशस्यं दक्षिणामुखः Ms. 2. 52. -2 Renowned, famous, glorious; धन्यं यशस्यमायुष्यं स्वर्ग्यं वातिथिपूजनम् Ms. 3. 106. **-स्या** N. of a plant (जीवन्ती).

यशस्यति, यशस्काम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् *a.* [यशस्-विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned; विप्राणां वेदविदुषां गृहस्थानां यशस्विनाम् Ms. 10. 334. -2 Excellent, best. **-नी** The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः, -ष्टी *f.* [यज्-क्तिन् नि० न संप्रसारणम्] 1 A stick, staff. -2 A cudgel, mace, club. -3 A column, pillar, pole; संक्रमध्वजयष्टीनां प्रतिमानां च भेदकः Ms. 9. 285. -4 A

perch, as in वासयष्टि. -5 A stem, support. -6 A flag-staff; as in ध्वजयष्टि. -7 A stalk, stem. -8 A branch, twig; कदम्बयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; साल्रस्य यष्टिः Rām. 2. 20. 32; सहकारयष्टिः &c. -9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विसृज्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलुप्तचन्दनम् Ku. 5. 8; क्वचित् प्रभालेपिभिरिन्द्रनीलैः मुक्तामयी यष्टिरिवानुविद्धा R. 13. 54. -10 Any creeping plant. -11 Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. after words meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसाङ्गयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -12 A reed. -13 The arm. -14 Liquorice. -15 Sugar-cane. -Comp. -आघातः cudgeling, beating. -उत्थानम् rising with the help of a staff. -ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer; P. III. 2. 9 Vārt. -निवासः 1 a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षेशया यष्टिनिवासभङ्गात् R. 16. 14. -2 a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -प्राण a. 1 feeble or powerless. -2 out of breath. -मधु n., मधुका liquorice. -यन्त्रम् a. a particular astronomical instrument.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap-wing. -2 A kind of water fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. -2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). -3 An oblong pond or tank. -4 Liquorice; also यष्टीकम्.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्टृ m. [यज्-तृच्] A worshipper, sacrificer.

यस् 1, 4 P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. -Caus. (यासयति-ते) To put to trouble.

यस्त a. Entrusted, deposited.

यस्मात् ind. 1 From which, since, as. -2 That, in order that.

यहु a. Ved. Great. -हुः A child, offspring (पुत्र).

यह्व a. Ved. 1 Great, powerful. -2 Active, restless, continually moving. -m. An employer of priests for sacrifices; L. D. B. -ह्वी A river. -f. (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Of night and day. -3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, ययौ, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यातुम्, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययौ तदीयामवलम्ब्य चाङ्गुलिम् R. 3. 25; अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. -2 To march against, invade; तदा यायाद् विगृह्यैव व्यसने चोत्थिते रिपोः Ms. 7. 183. -3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). -4 To pass away, withdraw, depart; यातु प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयताम् H. 3 'let it go or pass, never mind it' -5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति यान्ति Mk. 1. 13. -6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. -7 To last. -8 To happen, come to pass. -9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). -10 To undertake; न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. -11 To have carnal intercourse with. -12 To request, implore. -13 To find out, discover. -14 To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यतां या to incur blame or censure; लघुतां या to be slighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; पारं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अधो या to sink; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). -Caus. (यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. -2 To remove, drive away; प्रमदया मदयापितलज्जया R. 9. 31. -3 To spend, pass (time); तावत् कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7; Me. 91. -4 To live or spend time with; विनयादिव यापयन्ति ते धृतराष्ट्रात्मजमात्मसिद्धये Ki. 2. 45. -5 To support, nourish. -6 To give send-off; स्नेहप्रक्लिन्नहृदयो यापयामास कोशलः Bhāg. 10. 58. 52. -Desid. (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -With अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. -2 to surpass. -अधि to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽधियास्यसि क्रूर निहतस्तेन पत्रिभिः Bk 8. 90.

यात p. p. 1 Gone, marched, walked. -2 Passed, departed, gone away. -3 Passed by, elapsed. -4 Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.). (See या). -तम् 1 Going, motion; विद्वान् विदामास शनैर्न यातम् Si. 3. 32; यातं यच्च नितम्बयोर्गुरुतया Ś. 2. 2. -2 A march. -3 The act of driving an elephant with a goad; Mātaṅga L. 8. 22. -4 The past time. -Comp. -याम, यामन् a. 1 stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; (हविराज्यं......) नैतानि यातयामानि कुर्वन्ति पुनरध्वरे Rām. 2. 61. 17; छन्दांस्ययातयामानि योजितानि धृतव्रतैः Bhāg. 4. 13. 27; अयातयामं वयः Dk. -2 raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरसं पूति पर्युषितं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. -3 aged, exhausted, worn out; यातयामं विजितवान् स रामं यदि किं ततः Bk. 5. 39; अयातयामास्तस्यासन् यामाः स्वान्तरयापनाः Bhāg. 3. 22. 35.

यागः [यज् घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation; इष्टियागः ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 7. -2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented, with a direct reference to a deity; प्रत्यक्षदेवतासम्बद्धो हि त्यागो यागः ŚB. on MS. 9. 4. 47; ऋषिदेवगणस्वधाभुजां श्रुतयागप्रसवैः स पार्थिवः (अनृणत्वमुपेयिवान्) R. 8. 30. -3 Presentation, grant. -Comp. -ईश्वरः a certain crystal phallus of Śiva; यस्यासौ जलदेवतास्फटिकभूर्जागर्ति यागेश्वरः N. 12. 38. -कण्टकः a bad sacrificer. -करणम् a sacrificial ceremony. -संतानः N. of Jayanta. -संप्रदानम् the recipient of a sacrifice. Kāśi. on P. IV. 2. 24. -सूत्रम् the sacrificial sacred thread.

याच् 1 Ā. (याचते; rarely याचति, याचित) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat, implore (with two acc.);

बलि याचते वसुधाम् Sk.; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105; R. 11. 1. -2 To demand in marriage: तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृन्नन्दनो नृपमुखेन Mal. 1. 11.

याचकः (-की *f.*) [याच्-ण्वुल्] 1 A mendicant, beggar; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि न याचकः Subhās. -2 A petitioner, suppliant. -Comp. -वृत्तिः the occupation or profession of a beggar.

याचनम्, -ना [याच्-ल्युट्] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना माननाशाय; बध्यतामभययाचनाञ्जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु *a.* Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचिष्णुता the habit of soliciting favours; याचिष्णुता प्रमादश्च तामसं गुणलक्षणम् Ms. 12. 33.

याचित *p. p.* 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. -तम् 1 The profession of a beggar. -2 Begging, asking (याचना); कर्तुमिच्छति न याचितं वृथा Ki. 13. 60. -3 Alms obtained by begging.

याचितकम् A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use; अभ्यर्थ्य धत्तः खलु पद्मचन्द्रौ विभूषणं याचितकं कदाचित् N. 7. 56; याचितकमण्डनमिव छन्दानुवर्ती परिजनः Yaśastilaka chapt. 4.

याचितृ *m.* 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor (for a girl); अयाचितारं न हि देवदेवमद्रिः सुतां ग्राहयितुं शशाक Ku. 1. 52.

याच्ञा [याच्-नङ्] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage. -Comp. -जीवनम् subsisting by begging. -भङ्गः useless request.

याच्यम् Making a request; याच्यमाहुरनीशस्य अभिहारं च भारत Mb. 13. 60. 4.

याच्यता To be wooed or honoured (प्रार्थनीयता); यदा यास्यन्ति पुरुषाः स्त्रियो नार्हन्ति याच्यताम् Mb. 12. 266. 36.

याजः [यज्-घञ्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boiled rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [यज्-ण्वुल्] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest; अयाजयन् महाराजं याजका देववर्चसः Bhāg. 10. 74. 16. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनम् [यज् णिच्-ल्युट्] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा। दानं प्रतिग्रहं चैव ब्राह्मणानामकल्पयत् ॥ Ms. 1. 88; 3. 65.

याजमानम् That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamāna himself.

याजयितृ *m.* The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. -*f.* A sacrifice.

याजिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing: सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshipping, adoring.

याजुकः A sacrificer (as इष्टियाजुक): Bri. Up. 1. 5. 2.

याजुष *a.* (-षी *f.*) [यजुस्-अण्] Relating to the Yajurveda. -षः 1 A follower of the Yajurveda. -2 A partridge (तित्तिर).

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, the first reputed teacher of वाजसनेयी संहिता (शुक्ल यजुर्वेद) and the author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनः, -निः A patronymic of Śikhaṇḍin; Mb. 7. 14. 44.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadī; याज्ञसेनीं पुरस्कृत्य पडेवाय प्रवव्रजुः Mb; वल्गु चित्रपदं श्लक्ष्णं याज्ञसेनि त्वया वचः Mb. 3. 31. 1.

याज्ञिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [यज्ञाय हितम्, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ठक्] Belonging to a sacrifice; Bhāg. 4. 31. 10. -कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kuśa grass. -4 N. of several trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर, पलाश, &c. -Comp. -आश्रयः N. of Viṣṇu.

याज्ञिय *a.* 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. -यः One skilled in sacrificial rites.

याज्य *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. -ज्यः 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice; याज्यात्मजमयो दृष्ट्वा Mb. 13. 93. 27. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. -ज्यम् The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice. -ज्या a sacrificial text or verse, Rik (recited at the offering of an oblation); याज्यया यजनकर्मिणोऽत्यजन् Śi. 14. 20.

याज्वनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनम् 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनम्. -2 Vengeance, revenge. -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.). °अर्थीय destined to suffer the torments of hell; शरीरं यातनार्थीयम् Ms. 12. 16. °गृहः torture-chamber.

यातिकः A traveller; cf. यात्रिक.

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Rākṣasa. -*n.* 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon. -Comp. -घ्नः Bdellium. -धानः an evil spirit, a demon; निघ्नानविघ्नन् युधि यातुधानान् Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45. -नारी a female demon; यश्राम त्रिजगति या तु यातुनारी Rām. Ch. 7. 10.

यातृ *f.* [Uṇ. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. *-m.* 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

यातृकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्यः An inhabitant of hell.

यात्रा [या-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Going, motion, journey; यात्रा तौ परिवञ्चितुं किसलयं मारीचमायाविधिः Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16.-2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; स्थिता हि यात्रा वसुधाधिपानाम् Rām. 4. 28. 15; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यायाद्यात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37; R. 17. 56. °कालः time for invasion; Kau. A. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims. -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालप्रियनाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Māl. 6; 6. 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्रप्रसिद्ध्यर्थम् Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8. -9 Passing away (time). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185; लोकयात्रा Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषोदिता लोकयात्रा नित्यं स्त्रीपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25 (लोकाचारः Kull.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -Comp. **-उत्सवः** a festive procession. **-कर** *a.* supporting life. **-करणम्** an expedition, a march. **-प्रसंगः** going on a pilgrimage. **-फलम्** success of a campaign. **-श्राद्धम्** a श्राद्ध performed before setting out on a journey; V. P.

यात्रिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Marching. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign. -3 Requisite for the support of life; तापसेष्वेव विप्रेषु यात्रिकं भैक्षमाहरेत् Ms. 6. 27. -4 Usual, customary. **-कः** 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim. **-कम्** 1 A march, an expedition or campaign; न मार्दवं शत्रुषु यात्रिकं सदा Mb. 12. 103. 40. -2 Provisions, supplies (for a march); कृत्वा विधानं मूले तु यात्रिकं च यथाविधि Ms. 7. 184.

यात्रिन् *a.* 1 Being on a march. -2 Being in a procession.

याथाकथाचम् 1 That which happens under any circumstances; P. V. 1. 98. -2 What happens occasionally.

याथाकामी, -काम्यम् Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्यम् 1 Reality, truth. -2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथात्म्यम् Real nature or essence; भक्तिर्ज्ञानं विरक्तिश्च याथात्म्यं चास्य वै हरेः Bhāg. 7. 10. 43.

याथार्थिक *a.* 1 Just, right. -2 True, real.

याथार्थ्यम् 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न सन्ति याथार्थ्यविदः पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Justness, suitableness. -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [यदोरपत्यम् अण्] A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Kṛiṣṇa. **-वी** 1 N. of Durgā. -2 Of Kuntī; भद्रं ते यादवीमातर्वचश्चेदं निबोध मे Mb. 15. 3. 30. -3 Of Subhadrā; कर्णं द्रक्षति कुन्ती च सौभद्रं चापि यादवी Mb. 15. 31. 2. **-वम्** A stock of cattle. -Comp. **-कोशः** N. of a dictionary (वैजयन्ती).

यादस् *n.* 1 Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादांसि जलजन्तवः Ak; वरुणो यादसामहम् Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -Comp. **-पतिः, -नाथः** (also यादसांपतिः and यादसांनाथः) 1 the ocean. -2 N. of Varuṇa; यादोनाथः शिवजलपथः कर्मणे नौचराणाम् R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water; Naigh. 1. 12.

यादृक्ष *a.* (-क्षी *f.*), **-यादृश्, -यादृश** *a.* (-शी *f.*) What like, of which sort or nature; येषां तु यादृशं कर्म Ms. 1. 42; तत् क्षेत्रं यच्च यादृक् च यद् विकारि यतश्च यत् Bg. 13. 3. -Comp. **-गुण** (**-यादृग्गुण**) *a.* of whatever qualities; यादृग्गुणेन भर्त्रा स्त्री संयुज्येत यथाविधि Ms. 9. 22.

यादृच्छिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected. -3 Acting as one likes (स्वेच्छाचारी); (आमन्त्र्य) वीणां रणयन् ययौ यादृच्छिको मुनिः Bhāg. 1. 7. 38. **-कः** An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानम् [या भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानम्, उष्ट्र°, रथ° &c. -2 A voyage, journey; समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 84. -3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics); अहितान् प्रत्यभीतस्य रणे यानम् Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. -4 A procession, train. -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार कौबेरम् R. 15. 45; 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. -7 A ship, vessel. -8 (With Buddhists) The method of arriving at knowledge; the means of release from repeated births; cf. महायान, हीनयान. -9 An aeroplane (विमान); Bhāg. 4. 3. 6. **-नः** Ved. A road, way. -Comp. **-आसनम्** marching and sitting quiet; Ms. 7. 162. **-आस्तरणम्** a carriage cushion; Mk. **-करः** a carpenter. **-ग** *a.* riding in a carriage; न यानगः Ms. 4. 120. **-पात्रम्** a ship, boat. **-पात्रकम्, -पात्रिका** a small boat. **-भङ्गः** shipwreck. **-मुखम्** the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. **-यात्रा** a sea-voyage; Buddh. **-यानम्** driving or riding in a carriage. **-शाला** a coach-house; यानशालां जगाम ह Rām. 3. 35. 3. **-स्वामिन्** the owner of a vehicle; यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्वामिन एव च Ms. 8. 290.

यानकम् A vehicle, conveyance.

यान्त्रिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to instruments or machines. -2 Mechanically worked out (as refined sugar). -3 Artificial.

यापक *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing; इदं शुक्लकृतं तीर्थमाशिषां यापकं नृणाम् Bhāg. 3. 23. 23.

यापन *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life); ग्राम्यमाहारमादद्यादस्वाद्वपि हि यापनम् Mb. 12. 212. 13. **-नम्, -ना** 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease). -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनम्. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance; देवतातिथिशेषेण कुरुते देहयापनम् Mb. 3. 260. 6; 12. 213. 17. -6 Practice, exercise; तत्र न व्यवधातव्यं परोक्षा धर्मयापना Mb. 12. 134. 2 (com. धर्मयापना धर्मोपदेशः). -7 Loitering.

यापित *a.* 1 Spent, passed (time). -2 Expelled, removed &c.

यापा Twisted hair.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. **-प्यः** The father's elder brother. **-Comp. -यानम्** a litter or palanquin; तिरस्कृतविमानानि याप्ययानान्यनेकधा Śiva B. 17. 43; याप्ययानादिदानेन नानावस्त्रैरलंकृतः Parṇal. 3. 18.

याभः Sexual union, copulation; पीवानं श्मश्रुलं प्रेष्ठं मीढ्वांसं याभकोविदम् Bhāg. 9. 19. 5.

याम *a.* (-मी *f.*) Relating to Yama; तेनानुभूयता यामीः शरीरेणेह यातनाः Ms. 12. 17; मा भैर्मन्द मनो विचिन्त्य बहुधा यामीश्चिरं यातनाः Mukundamālā 10.

यामः [यम्-घञ्] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control; लेखाः सुयामास्तुषिता ब्रह्मकायाः Mb. 13. 18. 74. -2 A watch, one eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27; पश्चिमाद् यामिनीयामात् प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage. -8 A class of gods; यामैः परिवृतो देवैर्हत्वाऽशासत् त्रिविष्टपम् Bhāg. 8. 1. 18. **-Comp. -घोषः** 1 a cock. -2 a gong or metal-plate on which night-watches are struck. **-चेटी** a female servant on guard; Hch. 7. **-तूर्यम्, -दुन्दुभिः, -नाली**=यामघोष (2); मन्द्रध्वनित्याजितयामतूर्यः R. 6. 56. सुवर्णकोणाभिहतः प्राणदद् यामदुन्दुभिः Rām. 2. 81. 2. **-नादिन्** a cock. **-पालः** a watchman; असौ परस्परालापं मन्दुरायामपालयोः Dharmābhyudaya-mahākāvyam 2. 42. **-भद्रः** a kind of pavilion. **-यमः** a stated occupation for every hour. **-वृत्तिः** *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामक *m. dual.* N. of the Nakṣatra पुनर्वसु.

यामन् *n.* Ved. 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival. -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामवती Night; तारावितानतरला इव यामवत्यः Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; also यामिकभट; यामिकाननुपमृद्य च मादृक् N. 5. 110.

यामिका, -यामिनी 1 Night; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनन्ति यामिन्यः। यामिनयन्ति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10; Ki. 11. 48. -2 Turmeric. **-Comp. -चरः** 1 a demon. -2 an owl. **-पतिः** 1 the moon; यामिनीपतिरिवैष दिनान्ते Bhāg. -2 camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. **-रा** Night.

यामलम् 1 A pair, couple. -2 N. of a class of Tantra works; cf. रुद्रयामल.

यामातृ *m.* (See जामातृ).

यामिः, -मी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); यामिहरणजनितानुशयः Śi. 15. 53. -2 Night. -3 A daughter-in-law; Ms. 4. 180. -4 A noble woman. -5 The south. -6 Hell-torture (यमयातना). -7 The Bharaṇī constellation.

यामुन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [यमुना-अण्] Belonging to or coming from, or growing in, the Yamunā; गाङ्गमम्बु सितमम्बु यामुनं कज्जलाभमुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10. **-नम्** A kind of collyrium; चक्षुष्यं यामुनं पुनः Śiva B. 30. 18; also यामुनेयम्.

यामुनेष्टकम् Lead.

यामेयः A sister's son.

याम्य *a.* [यमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा ण्य] 1 Southern; द्वारं ररङ्घतुर्याम्यम् Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. **-म्यः** 1 A servant of Yama; भगवत्पुरुषै राजन् याम्याः प्रतिहतोद्यमाः Bhāg. 6. 3. 3. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 Of Śiva. -4 Of Viṣṇu. -5 Sandal-wood. **-म्यम्** The Bharaṇī Nakṣatra. **-Comp. -अयनम्** the winter solstice. **-उत्तर** *a.* going from south to north. °वृत्तम् the solstitial colure.

याम्या 1 The south; दिशं याम्यामभिमुखो रुदन् वचनमब्रवीत् Rām. 2. 103. 26. -2 Night.

यायजूकः [यज् यङ् ऊक] A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इज्याशील); तं यायजूकः सह भिक्षुमुख्यैः Bk. 2. 20; राजा महात्मा तेजस्वी यायजूकः सतां गतिम् Rām. 2. 72. 15.

यायावर *a.* Frequently going, vagrant, having no fixed abode. **-रः** 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुष्पफलेन चान्ये प्रानर्चुरर्च्यां जगदर्चनीयम् Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन्नयमजनि यायावरकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). -2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. -3 N. of the sage जरत्कारु. -4 N. of a family (to which Rājaśekhara belonged). **-रम्** The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving, travelling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in. -3 Leading to; चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि U. 1. -4 Going to war (applied to planets opposite to each other).

याव *a.* Relating to, consisting of or prepared from barley. **-वः** 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red dye.

यावकः, -कम् 1 Food prepared from barley; भुञ्जानो यावकं रूक्षं दीर्घकालमरिंदम Mb. 12. 300. 44; Mb. 12. 215. 22; 12. 321. 49; Ms. 11. 125. -2 Lac, red lac; लभ्यते स्म परिरक्ततयात्मा यावकेन वियतापि युवत्याः Śi. 10. 9; 5. 13; 7. 67; Ki. 5. 40; उत्क्षिप्य यावकरसं किरती तथान्या Bil. Ch. 79. -3 Half-ripe barley; अपक्व एव यावके पुरा प्रलीयसे त्वरम् Mb. 12. 321. 49. -4 Awnless barley. -5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-bean. -7 A kind of observance (व्रत) in which one lives only on the grains of barley found in cow-dung; गवां निर्हारनिर्मुक्ताद् यावकात् तद्विशिष्यते Mb. 13. 26. 38.

यावत् a. (-ती f.) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much' or 'as many'); पुरे तावन्तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपम्। दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45; 17. 17. -2 As great, as large, how great or large; यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके। तावान् सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विजानतः॥ Bg. 2. 46; 18. 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or साकल्य); यावद् दत्तं तावद् भुक्तम् G. M. -*ind.* 1 Used by itself यावत् has the following senses:-(*a*) as far as, for, up to, till; (with acc.); स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7; कियन्तमवधिं यावदस्मच्चरितं चित्रकारेणालिखितम् U. 1; सर्पकोटरं यावत् Pt. 1. (*b*) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately); तद् यावत् गृहिणीमाहूय संगीतकमनुतिष्ठामि Ś. 1; यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि Ś. 3. (*c*) As much as. (*d*) That, in order that. (*e*) Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses:-(*a*) as long as, so long as; यावद् वित्तोपार्जनशक्तस्तावन्निजपरिवारो रक्तः Moha M. 8. (*b*) as soon as, scarcely-when, no sooner-than; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदन्तं गच्छामि... तावद् द्वितीयं समुपस्थितं मे H. 1. 177; Me. 107; Ku. 3. 72. (*c*) while, by the time; आश्रमवासिनो यावदवेक्ष्याहमुपावर्ते तावदार्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियन्तां वाजिनः Ś. 1; often with न when यावन्न is translated by 'before'; यावदेते सरसो नोत्पतन्ति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. (*d*) when, as (= यदा); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते तावद् हंसोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -**Comp.** -अध्ययनम् *ind.* during the recitation; अनुव्रज्या च शुश्रूषा यावदध्ययनं गुरोः Ms. 2. 241. -अन्तम्, -अन्ताय *ind.* upto the end, to the last. -अन्त्य a. life-long. -अभीक्ष्णम् *ind.* for a moment's duration. -अर्थ a. corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words); न प्रीतियुक्ता यावदर्थाश्च लोके Bhāg. 5. 5. 3; यावदर्थपदां वाचमेवमादाय माधवः विरराम Śi. 2. 13. (-र्थम्) *ind.* 1 as much as useful. -2 in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीश्महे यावदर्थम् Bh. 3. 30 v. l. -इष्टम्, -ईप्सितम् *ind.* as much as is desired. -इत्थम् *ind.* as much as is necessary. -कालम् *ind.* as long as. -गमम् *ind.* as fast as one can go; यावद्गमं रुद्रभयाद् यथा कः Bhag. 1. 7. 18. -जन्म, -जीवम्, -जीवने *ind.* for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life; यावज्जीवं त्रयो वन्द्या वेदान्तो गुरुरीश्वरः Subhāṣ; यावज्जीवं सुखं जीवेत् Subhāṣ. -प्रमाण a. as great or big. -बलम् *ind.* to the best of one's power. -भाषित or उक्त a. as much as said. -मात्र a. 1 as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku 2. 33. -2 insignificant, trifling, little. -शक्यम्, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so यावत्सत्त्वम्. -संपातम् *ind.* as long as possible.

यावतिथ a. 1 To whatever place or point. -2 In howmany soever (degree advanced); यो यो यावतिथश्चैषां स स तावद्गुणः स्मृतः Ms. 1. 20.

यावन् m. Ved. 1 A rider, horseman. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driving &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन a. (-नी f.) [यवन-अण्, युणिच् ल्यु वा] Belonging to the Yavanas; न वदेद् यावनीं भाषां प्राणैः कण्ठगतैरपि Subhāṣ. -नः Incense. -नम् Mixing, mingling.

यावनीप्रिया The betel-plant; Gīrvāṇa.

यावनालः A kind of corn. -ली Sugar extracted for Yavanāla.

यावनीयः N. of a medical plant (Mar. किरमणी ओंवा).

यावशूकः Salt-petre.

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. -2 Fodder, provisions.

यावसिकः A mower of grass.

याष्टीक a. (-की f.) [यष्टिः प्रहरणमस्य ईकक्] Armed with a club. -कः 1 A warrior armed with a club; तथा कार्णाटयाष्टीकैः Śiva B. 25. 22. -2 A door-keeper with a cane; मामुपास्त दिदृक्षावान् याष्टीकव्याहतो हरिः Bk. 5. 24.

यासः 1 Effort, endeavour. -2 Alhagi Maurorum (Mar. धमासा).

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

यियक्षमाण a. Desirous of performing a sacrifice; यियक्षमाणेनाहूतः पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्पुरम् Śi. 2. 1.

यियासा Desire of going.

यियासु a. Wishing to go, move, ride &c.; जवादहंपूर्विकया यियासुभिः Ki. 14. 32.

यु I. 2 P. (यौति, युत; *caus.* यावयति; *desid.* यियविपति or युयूपति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयोति) To detach, separate; as in युतसिद्ध. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनीते) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To censure. -*With* व्यति to mix; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाश् शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त p. p. [युज्-क्त] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged; उदतिष्ठन् महाराज सर्वे युक्तमशेषतः Mb. 6. 16. 4. -4 Accompanied; युक्तः प्रमास्यसि Ki. 11. 29. -5 Furnished or endowed

with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to (with loc.); कौसल्यायां यथा युक्तो जनन्यां वर्तते सदा Rām. 2. 20. 3; युक्तः प्रजानामनुरञ्जने स्याः U. 1. 11; Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed (a government servant); अपि शक्या गतिर्ज्ञातुं पततां खे पतत्रिणाम्। न तु प्रच्छन्नभावानां युक्तानां चरतां गतिः॥ मत्स्या यथान्तःसलिले चरन्तो ज्ञातुं न शक्याः सलिलं पिबन्तः। युक्तास्तथा कार्यविधौ नियुक्ता ज्ञातुं न शक्या धनमाददानाः॥ Kau. A. 2. 9. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skilful, experienced, clever; सुग्रीवमन्त्रिते युक्तौ मम चापि हिते रतौ Rām. 7. 39. 18. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -16 =योगयुक्त q. v.; अनिःश्वसन्तं युक्तं तम् Rām. 7. 106. 16; cf. युक्तचेतस्. -17 = नियमवान्; श्रद्दधानः सदा युक्तः सदा धर्मपरायणः Mb. 1. 1. 261. -18 (In astr.) Being in conjunction with. -क्तः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. -क्तम् 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. -3 Junction, connection. -4 Fitness, propriety. -क्तम् *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -चेतस् *a.* योगयुक्त or योगाभ्यासी q. v.; प्रयाणकालेऽपि च मां ते विदुर्युक्तचेतसः Bg. 7. 30. -चेष्ट *a.* behaving properly. -दण्ड *a.* punishing justly; स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य युक्तदण्डतया मनः (आददे) R. 4. 8. -मनस् *a.* attentive. -योग *a.* (in astrol.) being in conjunction. -रथः 1 a kind of elixir. -2 N. of a particular enema. -रूप *a.* 1 fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य पुरोर्वंशे युक्तरूपमिदं तव Ś. 1. 12; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 17. -2 Fit for, corresponding to. -वादिन् *a.* speaking properly.

युक्तकम् A pair.

युक्तिः *f.* [युज्-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduction. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. -13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c.; युक्तिप्राप्तिक्रियाचिह्नसंबन्धाभोगहेतुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युक्त्या *ind.* 1 by means or virtue of. -2 cleverly, skilfully. -3 properly, fitly, duly). -Comp. -कथनम् statement of reasons. -कर *a.* 1 suitable, fit. -2 proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त *a.* 1 suitable, fit. -2 expert, skilful. -3 established, proved: -4 argumentative. -शास्त्रम् the science of what is suitable.

युक्तितः *ind.* 1 Cleverly, skilfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly.

युक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Clever, ingenious, fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगम् 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगव्यायतबाहुः R. 3. 34; 10. 87; Śi. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता Śi. 9. 72; स्तनयुग Ś. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग्म. -4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four :— कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age); धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय-संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगशतपरिवर्तान् Ś. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years (कालचक्र); युगं वा परिवर्तेत यद्येवं स्याद् यथाऽऽत्थ माम् Mb. 5. 160. 99. -6 A generation, life; आ सप्तमाद् युगात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पञ्चमे सप्तमेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). -7 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years. -9 A measure of length equal to four *Hastas.* -10 A part of a chariot or plough. -11 N. of a particular configuration of the moon. -Comp. -अंशकः a year. -अध्यक्षः 1 N. of Prajāpati. -2 of Śiva. -अन्तः 1 the end of the yoke. -2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगान्तकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगन्ति यस्यां सविकासमासत Śi 1. 23; R. 13. 6. -3 meridian, mid-day. -अन्तर 1 a kind of yoke. -2 a succeeding generation. -3 another division of the sky; युगान्तरमारूढः सविता Ś. 4. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world; पयस्यभिद्रवति भुवं युगावधौ Śi. 17. 40. -आद्या the first day of a Yuga. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -क्षयः destruction of the world. -धरः the pole of a carriage. -धुर् *f.* the pin of a yoke. -पत्रः, -पत्रकः the mountain ebony. -पार्श्वग *a.* going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -बाहु *a.* long-armed; युगपद्युगबाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18. -मात्रम् the length of a yoke (= 4 hands). -वरत्रम् a yoke-strap; युगवरत्रे उपदंशिते ईषाचक्रादिसंनिधाने चेद् अक्षमानयेत्युच्यते तदा यानाक्षमधिकृत्य ब्रूते इति गम्यते, न तु विदेवनाक्षमिति ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 35.

युगंधरः, -रम् The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. -रः a particular magical formula spoken over weapons.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; सहस्रमक्ष्णां युगपत् पपात Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp; तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्याम् Ś. 4. 2.

युगलम् A pair, couple; बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकम् 1 A pair. –2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; cf. युग्म.

युगलायते Den. Ā. To be like a pair.

युगी Abundance; अश्वेण योधयुग्या च......सर्वे स्म समजातीयाः Mb. 5. 63. 3 (com. योधयुग्या शूरसमृद्ध्या—युजेरौणादिकः किः—कुरवमार्षम्).

युग्म *a.* Even; युग्मासु पुत्रा जायन्ते स्त्रियोऽयुग्मासु रात्रिषु। तस्माद् युग्मासु पुत्रार्थी संविशेदार्तवे स्त्रियम् Ms. 3. 48; Y. 1. 79. –ग्मम् 1 A pair, couple; see अयुग्म. –2 Junction, union. –3 Confluence (of rivers). –4 Twins. –5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तम्. –6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac; युग्मान्ते सूर्यमाहत्य महोल्केव दिवश्च्युता Mb. 10. 6. 14. –7 Mixing, uniting. –Comp. –चारिन् *a.* going about in pairs. –ज *a.* twin, twin-born. –पत्रः mountain ebony. –विपुला a kind of metre. –शुक्रम् two white spots in the eye.

युग्मक =युग्म above.

युग्य *a.* [युगाय हितः यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked; शकटापणवेशाश्च यानयुग्यं च सर्वशः Mb. 5. 151. 58. –2 Belonging to a yoke. –3 Yoked, harnessed. –4 Drawn by; as in अश्वयुग्यो रथः. –ग्यः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot-horse; हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84. –ग्यम् A vehicle, carriage. –Comp. –वाहः a coachman. –स्थ *a.* being in a carriage; युग्यस्थाः प्राजकेऽसति Ms. 8. 294.

युङ्ग् 1 P. To give up, desert.

युङ्गिन् *m.* N. of a mixed tribe.

युच्छ्, –युच्छ् 1 P. 1 To err, to go astray; L. D. B. –2 To go away, depart.

युज् I. 7 U. (युनक्ति, युङ्क्ते, युयोज, युयुजे, अयुजत्, अयौक्षीत्, अयुक्त, योक्ष्यति-ते, योक्तुम्, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; see *pass.* below. –2 To yoke, harness, put to; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरङ्ग एव Ś. 5. 4; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यन्दने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. –3 To furnish or endow with; as in गुणयुक्त. –4 To use, employ, apply; प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. –5 To appoint, set (with loc.); प्रजासु वृत्तिं यमयुङ्क्त वेदितुम् Ki. 1. 1. –6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). –7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संयम्य मच्चित्तो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युञ्जन्नेवं सदात्मानम् 15. –8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). –9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. –10 To give, bestow, confer; दध्यक्षताद्रियुयुजुः सदाशिषः Bhāg. 10. 25. 29; आशिषं युयुजे. –11 To adhere or cleave to. –12 To enjoin, charge; उवाच चैनं मेधावी युङ्क्ष्वात्मानमिति प्रभो Mb. 15. 37. 30. –13 To put in, insert. –14 To think or meditate upon. –*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; R. 8. 17. –2 To get, be possessed of; इष्टैर्युज्येथाम् Mv. 7; इष्टेन युज्यस्व Ś. 5; R. 3. 65. –3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Māl. 1; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रभुत्वं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. –4 To be ready for; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. –5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; दैवकर्मणि युक्तो हि बिभर्तीदं चराचरम् Ms. 3. 75; 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. –6 To be fastened or harnessed. –7 To adhere, to be in close contact. –8 To attain to, possess, obtain. –9 To be made ready. –*Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वन्द्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. –2 To present, give, bestow; चरोरर्धार्धभागाभ्यां तामयोजयतामुभे R. 10. 56. –3 To appoint, employ, use; शत्रुभिर्योजयेच्छत्रुम् Pt. 4. 17. –4 To turn or direct towards; पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. –5 To excite, urge, instigate. –6 To perform, achieve. –7 To prepare, arrange, equip. –8 To yoke, harness. –9 To apply, fix, set, place. –10 To furnish or endow with. –11 To surround. –12 To despise, think lightly of. –13 To appoint to. –*Desid.* (युयुक्षति-ते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. –II. 1 P., 10 U. (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज् above. –III. 4 Ā. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (identical with the *pass.* of युज् I). –IV. 10 Ā. (योजयते) To censure.

युज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c.; रथाः सर्वे चतुर्युजः Mb. 12. 29. 66. –2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. –3 Exciting, setting on. –4 Even, not odd; युक्षु कुर्वन् दिनर्क्षेषु सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 3. 277; कामानुकूलानयुजो युजश्च Mb. 3. 34. 5. –*m.* 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. –2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. –3 A pair, couple (*n.* also in this sense). –*m.* dual. 1 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. –2 The two Aśvins.

युज्य *a.* Ved. 1 Connected, united. –2 Related to. –3 Proper, fit, suitable. –4 Of the same class or kind. –ज्यः A kinsman. –ज्यम् 1 Union, connection. –2 Relationship.

युञ्जान *a.* 1 Joining, uniting. –2 Proper, fit. –3 Prosperous, successful. –नः 1 A driver, charioteer. –2 A Brāhmaṇa who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. –3 A Brāhmaṇa.

युञ्ज् 1 P. See युङ्ग्.

युञ्जिन् *m.* See युङ्गिन्.

युत् 1 Ā. (योतते) To shine.

युत *p. p.* [यु-क्त] 1 United, joined or united with. -2 Provided or endowed with; as in गुणगणयुतो नरः. -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by. -5 Filled or covered with. -6 Separated. -7 ('यु मिश्रणामिश्रणयोः' क्तः); भव लघु युताकान्तः N. 19. 22. -तम् A measure of lengh (= 4 *hastas*).

युतक *a.* Connected, joined, united. -कम् 1 A pair. -2 Union, friendship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift. -4 A sort of dress worn by women. -5 The edge of a woman's garment; संजज्ञे युतकमिवान्तरीयमूर्वोः Ki. 7. 14. -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge. -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. -9 The foremost part of the feet. -10 Doubt.

युतिः *f.* [यु-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with. -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addition. -5 (In astr.) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

युध् 4 Ā. (युध्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war; योत्स्यमानानवेक्षेऽहं य एतेऽत्र समागताः Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. *-Caus.* (योधयति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with; सा बाणवर्षिणं रामं योधयित्वा सुरद्विषाम् R. 12. 50. -3 To vanquish, conquer. *-Desid.* (युयुत्सते) To wish to fight. *-With* नि to wrestle, box. -प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fought, encountered. -2 Conquered, subdued. -द्धम् [युध्-भावादौ क्त] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat; वत्स केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. -2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets. -Comp. -अवसानम् cessation of hostilities, a truce. -अवहारिकम् booty; युद्धावहारिकं यच्च पितुः स्यात् स हरेत् तु तत् Mb. 13. 47. 49. -आचार्यः a military preceptor; Ms. 3. 162. -उद्योगः, -उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. -उपकरणम् a war-implement. -उन्मत्त *a.* frantic in battle. -कारिन् *a.* fighting, contending. -गान्धर्वम् battle-music. -तन्त्रम् military science. -द्यूतम् chance of war. -ध्वानः battle-cry. -भूः, -भूमिः *f.* a battle-field. -मार्गः military stratagems or tactics, manœuvres. -योजक *a.* eager for battle. -रङ्गः 1 a battle-field, battle arena. -2 N. of Kārtikeya. -वर्णः a sort of battle. -वस्तु *n.* an implement of war. -विद्या, -शास्त्रम् military science or art, science of war. -वीरः 1 a warrior, hero, champion. -2 (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर. -व्यतिक्रमः violation of the rules of combat. -शालिन् *a.* heroic, valiant. -सारः a horse. *-a.* provoking (as speech).

युद्धकम् War, battle.

युध् *f.* War, battle, fight, contest; निघातयिष्यन् युधि यातुधानान् Bk. 2. 21; सदसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63; Mb. 5. 23. 20. *-m.* A hero, soldier.

युधाजित् *m.* N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata; मातुलस्य नगरे युधाजितः प्रेषितौ भरतलक्ष्मणानुजौ Rāmāyaṇachampū.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy.

युधिक a. Fighting, contending.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātaśatru' &c. [He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastināpura at the conclusion of the great Bhāratī war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see दुर्योधन.]

युध्म *a.* Ved. Martial, warlike. -ध्मः 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युयुत्सा Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युयुत्सु *a.* 1 Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -त्सुः A combatant.

युयुधानः 1 N. of Indra. -2 A Kṣatriya, warrior. -3 N. of Sātyaki; युयुधानो विराटश्च द्रुपदश्च महारथः Bg. 1. 4.

योद्धृ *m.* A fighter, soldier.

युन्थ् 1 P. (v. l. for युन्थ्) 1 To kill, to injure. -2 To suffer; L. D. B.

युप् 4 P. (युप्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. *-Caus.* (योपयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युयुक्खुरः A species of a small tiger or wolf; a hyena (क्षुद्रव्याघ्र).

युवन् *a.* [यौतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 154] (युवतिः -ती or यूनी *f.*; compar. यवीयस् or कनीयस्; superl. यविष्ठ or कनिष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. *-m.* (nom. युवा, युवानौ, युवानः, acc. pl. यूनः, instr. pl. युवभिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth; सा यूनि तस्मिन्नभिलाषबन्धं शशाक शालीनतया न वक्तुम् R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive); जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163; I. 2. 65; II. 4. 58; IV. 1. 90. -3 An elephant 60 years old. -4 N. of a संवत्सर. -Comp. -खलती *a.* (-तिः-ती *f.*) bald in youth. -गण्डः an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. -जरत् *a.* (-ती *f.*) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. -जानिः one whose wife is young; युवजानिः धनुष्पाणिः Bk. 5. 13. -पलित *a.* grey-haired in youth; P. II. 1. 67 com. -राज् *m.*,

राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince; (असौ) नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35. –हन् infanticide.

युवकः A youth, young man.

युवतिः, –ती *f.* [युवन्-ति ङीप् वा] 1 A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals); सुरयुवतिसंभवं किल मुनेरपत्यम् S. 2. 9; युवतिजनकथामूकभावः परेषाम् Bh.; so इभयुवतिः. –ती 1 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. –2 Turmeric (also युवतिः). –Comp. –इष्टा yellow jasmine. –जनः a young woman.

युवानक *a.* Young.

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun; (nom. त्वम्, युवाम्, यूयम्) Thou, you; (at the beginning of several compounds). –Comp. –अर्थम् *ind.* for you. –आयत्त *a.* at your disposal. –वाच्यम् (in gram.) the second person. –विध *a.* like you.

युष्मदीय *a.* Your, yours. –यः A countryman of yours; Ratn.

युष्मादृश, –श *a.* Like you.

यू *m., f.* See यूषः (= soup).

यूकः, –का A louse; स्वेदजं दंशमशकं यूकामक्षिकमत्कुणम्। ऊष्मणश्चोपजायन्ते... Ms. 1. 45.

यूकालिक्षम् 1 A louse and its egg. –2 The egg of a louse (as a measure of length).

यूतिः *f.* Mixing, union, junction, connection; करोमि वो बहिर्यूतीन् पिधद्ध्वं पाणिभिर्दृशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथम् [यु-थक् पृषो० दीर्घ] 1 A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts); स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25; S. 5. 5. –Comp. –चारिन् *a.* going about in troops (as monkeys). –नाथः, –पः, –पतिः 1 the leader of a troop or band. –2 the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants), a lordly elephant; मृगेन्द्रविक्रीडितयूथपा इव Bhāg. 4. 10. 20; गजयूथप यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 46. –परिभ्रष्ट *a.* fallen out from a herd. –बन्धः a flock, herd, troop. –मुख्यः the chief of a troop or herd (as of elephants &c.).

यूथशः *ind.* In troops; gregariously.

यूथ्य *a.* [यूथ-यत्] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd (at the end of comp.); सिंहेन क्रुद्देन यथाश्वयूथ्या महाबला भीमबलेन तद्वत् Mb. 8. 89. 80. –2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd. –थ्या A herd, flock.

यूथिका, –यूथी A kind of jasmine or its flower; यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 46; Me. 26; Māl. 9. 15.

यूपः [यु-पक् पृषो० दीर्घः; cf. Uṇ. 3. 27] 1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation; अपेक्ष्यते साधुजनेन वैदिकी श्मशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73; ग्रामेष्वात्मविसृष्टेषु यूपचिह्नेषु यज्वनाम् R. 1. 44. –2 A trophy. –Comp. –आहुतिः *f.* an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. –कटकः a wooden ring at the top of the Yūpa. –कर्णः that part of the Yūpa which is sprinkled with ghee. –कर्मन्यायः the rule according to which the उत्कर्ष or अपकर्ष of some detail belonging solely to the विकृति will be restricted to that particular detail alone, so that the तदादितदन्तन्याय will not apply in that case. This is discussed and established by जैमिनि and शबर in MS. 5. 1. 27. –द्रुः, –द्रुमः the Khadira tree. –द्विपः, –हस्तिन् *a.* cloth wrapped round the sacrificial post in certain rites; मीमांसामांसलप्रज्ञास्तां यूपद्विपदायिनीम् N. 17. 61. –ध्वजः the sacrifice personified. –लक्ष्यः a bird (?). –व्रस्कः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूष् 1 P. (यूषति) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूषः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूषः, –षम्, –यूषन् *m., n.* Soup, broth, pease-soup. (यूषन् has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यूष after acc. dual.)

येन *ind.* (Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which; किं तद् येन मनो हर्तुमलं स्यातां न शृण्वताम् R. 15. 64; 14. 74. –2 So that; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4. –3 Since, because.

येष् I. 1 Ā. (येषते) To try, strive, attempt. –II. 1 Ā. Ved. 1 To bubble. –2 To flow.

योक्तृ *m.* [युज्-तृच्] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. –2 A coachman. –3 An exciter, instigator.

योक्त्रम् 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. –2 The tie of the yoke of a plough. –3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage; छेदने चैव यन्त्राणां योक्त्ररश्म्योस्तथैव च Ms. 8. 292. –4 A churning cord; ततो निश्चित्य मथनं योक्त्रं कृत्वा च वासुकिम् Rām. 1. 45. 18; 19.

योगः [युज् भावादौ घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 Joining, uniting. –2 Union, junction, combination; उपरागान्ते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगम् S. 7. 22; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 25; (वां) योगस्तडित्तोयदयोरिवास्तु R. 6. 65. –3 Contact, touch, connection; तमङ्कमारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखैर्निषिञ्चन्तमिवामृतं त्वचि R. 3. 26. –4 Employment, application, use; एतैरुपाययोगैस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितुम् Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86. –5 Mode, manner, course, means; ज्ञानविज्ञानयोगेन कर्मणामुद्धरन् जटाः Bhāg 3. 24. 17; कथायोगेन बुध्यते H. 1 'In the course of conversation'. –6 Consequence, result; (mostly at the end of comp. or in abl.); रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 15; Ku. 7. 55. –7 A yoke. –8 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage. –9 (*a*) An armour. (*b*) Putting on armour. –10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness. –11 An occupation, a work, business. –12 A trick,

fraud, device; योगाधमनविक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहम् Ms. 8. 165. –13 An expedient, plan, means in general. –14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity; ज्ञानमेकस्थमाचार्ये ज्ञानं योगश्च पाण्डवे Mb. 7. 188. 45; इन्द्रियाणां जये योगं समातिष्ठेद् दिवानिशम् Ms. 7. 44. –15 Remedy, cure. –16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art; तथाख्यातविधानं च योगः संचार एव च Mb. 12. 59. 48. –17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition; बलस्य योगाय बलप्रधानम् Rām. 2. 82. 30. –18 The equipment of an army. –19 Fixing, putting on, practice; सत्येन रक्ष्यते धर्मो विद्या योगेन रक्ष्यते Mb. 5. 34. 39. –20 A side; an argument. –21 An occasion, opportunity. –22 Possibility, occurrence. –23 Wealth, substance. –24 A rule, precept. –25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. –26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word. –27 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रूढि); अवयवशक्तिर्योगः. –28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga* phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोध; स ब्रह्मयोगयुक्तात्मा सुखमक्षयमश्नुते Bg. 5. 21; सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21; V. 1. 1; योगेनान्ते तनुत्यजाम् R. 1. 8. –29 The system of philosophy established by Patañjali, which is considered to be the second division of the Sāṁkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system; एकं सांख्यं च योगं च यः पश्यति स पश्यति Bg. 5. 5. (The chief aim of the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind.) –30 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy; जापकैस्तुल्यफलता योगानां नात्र संशयः Mb. 12. 200. 23. –31 (In arith.) Addition. –32 (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. –33 A combination of stars. –34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). –35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. –36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. –37 A spy, secret agent. –38 A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. –39 An attack; योगमाज्ञापयामास शिवस्य विषयं प्रति Śiva B. 13. 7. –40 Steady application; श्रुताद् हि प्रज्ञा, प्रज्ञया योगो योगादात्मवत्ता Kau. A. 1. 5; मयि चानन्ययोगेन भक्तिरव्यभिचारिणी Bg. 13. 10. –41 Ability, power; एतां विभूतिं योगं च मम यो वेत्ति तत्त्वतः Bg. 10. 7; पश्य मे योगमैश्वरम् 11. 8. –42 Equality, sameness; समत्वं योग उच्यते Bg. 2. 48. –Comp. **–अङ्गम्** a means of attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names see यम 5.) **–अञ्जनम्** a healing ointment. **–अनुशासनम्** the doctrine of the *Yoga*. **–अभ्यासिन्** *a.* practising the Yoga philosophy. **–आख्या** a name based on mere casual contact; स्याद् योगाख्या हि माथुरवत् MS. 1. 3. 21. (cf. एषां योगाख्या योगमात्रापेक्षा न भूतवर्तमानभविष्यत्संबन्धापेक्षा ŚB. on ibid.) **–आचारः** 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. –2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. –3 An act of fraud or magic; ततोऽनेन योगाचारन्यायेन दूरमाकृष्य Mv. 4. **–आचार्यः** 1 a teacher of magic. –2 a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. **–आधमनम्** a fraudulent pledge; योगाधमनविक्रीतम् Ms. 8.165. **–आपत्तिः** modification of usage. **–आरूढ** *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation; योगारूढस्य तस्यैव शमः कारणमुच्यते Bg. 6. 3. **–आवापः** the first attitude of an archer. **–आसनम्** a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. **–इन्द्रः, –ईशः, –ईश्वरः** 1 an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. –2 one who has obtained superhuman faculties. –3 a magician. –4 a deity. –5 an epithet of Śiva. –6 a Vetāla. –7 an epithet of Yājñavalkya. **–इष्टम्** 1 tin. –2 lead. **–कक्षा** = योगपट्टम् below. **–कन्या** N. of the infant daughter of Yaśodā (substituted as the child of Devakī for Kṛiṣṇa and killed by Kaṁsa). **–क्षेमः** 1 security of possession, keeping safe of property. –2 the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance; Ms. 7. 127. –3 welfare, well-being, security, prosperity; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहम् Bg. 9. 22; मुग्धाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4. –4 property, profit, gain. –5 property designed for pious uses; cf. Ms. 9. 219. **–मौ, –मे** or **–मम्** (*i. e. m.* or *n.* dual or *n.* sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अलभ्यलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon; तेन भृता राजानः प्रजानां योगक्षेमवहाः Kau. A. 1. 13; आन्वीक्षिकीत्रयीवार्तानां योगक्षेमसाधनो दण्डः । तस्य नीतिः दण्डनीतिः Kau. A. 1. 4. **–गतिः** *f.* 1 primitive condition. –2 the state of union. **–गामिन्** *a.* going (through the air) by means of magical power. **–चक्षुस्** *m.* a Brāhmaṇa **–चरः** N. of Hanumat. **–चूर्णम्** a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितमौषधं चन्द्रगुप्ताय Mu. 2. **–जम्** agallochum. **–तल्पम्** = योगनिद्रा. **–तारका, –तारा** the chief star in a *Nakṣatra* or constellation. **–दण्डः** a magic wand; Sinhās. **–दानम्** 1 communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. –2 a fraudulent gift. **–धारणा** perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. **–नाथः** 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 of Datta. **–नाविका, –कः** a kind of fish; **–निद्रा** 1 a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; *i. e.* light sleep; गर्भे प्रणीते देवक्या रोहिणीं योगनिद्रया Bhāg 10. 2. 15; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; ब्रह्मज्ञानाभ्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41. –2 particularly, the sleep of Viṣṇu at the end of a Yuga; R. 10. 14; 13. 6. –3 N. of Durgā. –4 the great sleep of Brahmā during the period between प्रलय and उत्पत्ति of the universe. **–निद्रालुः** N. of Viṣṇu. **–निलयः** N. of Śiva or Viṣṇu. **–पट्टम्** a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during ab-

stract meditation; क्षणनीरवया यया निशि श्रितवप्रावलियोगपट्टया N. 2. 78; एकान्तावलम्बितयोगपट्टिकाम् गुहाम् K. Pūrvabhāga. –पतिः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –पदम् a state of self-concentration. –पादुका a magical shoe (taking the wearer anywhere he wishes). –पानम् a liquor adulterated with narcotics. –पारगः N. of Śiva. –पीठम् a particular posture during Yoga meditation. –पीडः, –डम् a kind of posture of the gods. –पुरुषः a spy; यथा च योगपुरुषैरन्यान् राजाधितिष्ठति Kau. A. 1. 21. –बलम् 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. –2 power of magic. –भावना (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. –भ्रष्ट a. one who has fallen from the practice of Yoga. –माया 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. –2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (भगवतः सर्जनार्था शक्तिः); नाहं प्रकाशः सर्वस्य योगमायासमावृतः Bg. 7. 25. –3 N. of Durgā. –यात्रा the way to the union with the Supreme Spirit; the way of attaining Yoga. –युक्त a. immersed in deep meditation, absorbed; योगयुक्तो भवार्जुन Bg. 8. 27; 5. 6-7. –रङ्गः the orange. –रत्नम् a magical jewel. –राजः 1 a kind of medicinal preparation. –2 one well-versed in Yoga. –रूढ a. 1 having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word पङ्कज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. –2 engaged in meditation (s. v. –आरूढ); ध्यायन्ते ...... योगिनो योगरूढाः ..Brav. P. ब्रह्मखण्ड 1. 3. –रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. –वर्तिका a magical lamp or wick. –वरः an epithet of Hanumant; L. D. B. –वामनम् secret contrivances; Kau. A. –वासिष्ठम् N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of Yoga). –वाहः a term for the sounds विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय, उपध्मानीय and नासिक्य q. q. v. v. –वाहक a. resolving (chemically). –वाहिन् a. assimilating to one's self. –m., n. medium for mixing medicines (such as natron, honey, mercury); नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच योगवाहि परं मधु Suśr. –वाही 1 an alkali. –2 honey. –3 quicksilver. –विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. –विद् a. 1 knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. –2 conversant with *Yoga*. (–m.) 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 a practiser of *Yoga*. –3 a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. –4 a magician. –5 a compounder of medicines. –विद्या the science of Yoga. –विधिः practice of Yoga or mental abstraction; न च योगविधेर्नवेतरः स्थिरधीरा परमात्मदर्शनात् (विरराम) R. 8. 22. –विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a Sūtra, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patañjali in his Mahābhāṣya; *e. g.* see अदसो मात् P. I. 1. 12). –शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. –शायिन् a. half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. –शास्त्रम् the *Yoga* philosophy, esp. the work of Patañjali. –संसिद्धिः perfection in Yoga. –समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापदव्ययं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रघुः R. 8. 24. –सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. –सिद्धिः *f.* achievement in succession *i. e.* by separate performance; पर्यायो योगसिद्धिः ŚB. on MS. °न्यायः the rule according to which when an act (*e. g.* दर्शपूर्णमास) is said to yield all desired objects, what is meant is that it can yield them only one at a time and not all simultaneously. This is established by जैमिनि and शबर in MS. 4. 3. 27–28. Thus for the achievement of each separate काम, a separate performance of the याग is necessary; (see दर्शपूर्णमासन्याय). –सूत्रम् aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patañjali). –सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः *ind.* 1 In consequence of, by means of; तपोबलयोगतः &c. –2 Suitably, properly. –3 Conjointly. –4 Conformably to, in accordance with. –5 In due time, opportunely. –6 Through devotion. –7 By the power of magic. –8 With application of effort, with all one's powers; सर्वान् संसाधयेदर्थानक्षिण्वन् योगतस्तनुम् Ms. 2. 100.

योगस् *n.* 1 Meditation, religious abstraction. –2 The half of a lunar month.

योगिक *a.* Used for practice; प्रथमं योगिकं चापं युद्धचापं द्वितीयकम् Dhanur. 30.

योगित *a.* 1 Charmed, enchanted. –2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् *a.* [युज्-घिनुण्, योग-इनि वा] 1 Connected or endowed with. –2 Possessed of magical powers. –3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. –4 Practising *Yoga*. –*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मौपम्येन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योऽर्जुन । सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः ॥ Bg. 6. 32; see the sixth adhyāya *inter alia*; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. –2 A magician, sorcerer. –3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. –4 N. of Yājñavalkya. –5 Of Arjuna. –6 Of Viṣṇu. –7 Of Śiva. –8 N. of a mixed caste. –नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. –2 A female devotee. –3 N. of a class of female attendants on Śiva or Durgā; बलीनदात् योगिनीभ्यो दिक्पालेभ्योऽर्ध्येनकथा Śiva B. 6. 51; (they are usually said to be eight). –5 N. of Durgā. –Comp. –इन्द्रः, –ईशः 1 the chief of saints. –2 N. of Yājñavalkya. –ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. –इष्टम् lead. –दण्डः a kind of reed. –निद्रा light-sleep, wakefulness. –मार्गः the air, atmosphere.

योग्य *a.* [योगमर्हति यत्, युज् ण्यत् वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योऽयं दृश्यते नरः –2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. or even gen. or in comp.). –3 Useful, serviceable. –4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. –5 (In Nyāya phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. **–ग्यः** 1 A calculator of expedients. –2 The asterism Puṣya. –3 A draught animal. **–ग्या** 1 Exercise or practice in general; तद् यथा भूमिरथिको भूमौ रथमालिख्य योग्यां करोति। सा तस्य योग्या प्रयोगकाले सौकर्यमुत्पादयति। ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 15; योग्यामुपास्ते नु युवां युयुत्सुः N. 3. 117; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पञ्च शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या, अस्त्रयोग्या Rām. 2. 1. 12. &c. –2 Martial exercise, drill. –3 The earth. –4 N. of a wife of Sūrya. **–ग्यम्** 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. –2 Sandal-wood. –3 A cake. –4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसैः Rām. –2 Fitness, propriety. –3 Appropriateness. –4 (In Nyāya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* in अग्निना सिञ्चति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined:— एकपदार्थेऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबन्धे बाधाभावः S. D. 2; पदार्थे तत्र तद्वत्ता योग्यता परिकीर्तिता Bhāṣāparichcheda. –5 Purity (पवित्रता); व्यनक्ति कालत्रितयेऽपि योग्यताम् Śi. 1. 26.

योजक *a.* [युज्-ण्वुल्] 1 One who yokes or harnesses. –2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. –3 A joiner, arranger, contriver; योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः. Subhāṣ.

योजनम् [युज्-भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. –2 Applying, fixing. –3 Preparation, arrangement. –4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. –5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krośas* or eight or nine miles; स्याद् योजनं क्रोशचतुष्टयेन; प्रथममगमदह्ना योजने योजनेशः Līlā.; न योजनशतं दूरं वाह्यमानस्य तृष्णया H. 1. 146. –6 Exciting, instigation. –7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (= योग q. v.). –8 Erecting, constructing (also योजना in this sense). –9 Ved. Effort, exertion. –10 A road, way. –11 The Supreme Spirit of the universe. –12 A finger. **–ना** 1 Junction, union, connection. –2 Grammatical construction. –3 Use, application. **–Comp. –गन्धा** 1 musk. –2 N. of Satyavatī, mother of Vyāsa. –3 of Sītā.

योजानिक *a.* Measuring so many Yojanas.

योजनीय *a.* 1 To be joined or united. –2 To be added. –3 Useful, serviceable. –4 To be appointed, commissioned. –5 To be grammatically corrected or arranged.

योजयितृ *a.* 1 Joining, combining. –2 An employer, setter; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75. *–m.* A setter (of precious stones).

योजित *p. p.* 1 Yoked, harnessed. –2 Used, employed. –3 Joined, connected. –4 Supplied, furnished.

योटकः A combination of stars.

योतुः 1 A measure (in general) –2 Cleaning, purifying.

योत्रम् See योक्त्रम्.

योद्धृ *m.* [युध्-तृच्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युध्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहास्मदीयैरपि योधमुख्यैः Mb.; वसन्तयोधः समुपागतः प्रिये Ṛs. 6. 1; Bg. 11. 26. –2 War, battle. **–Comp. –अगारः, –रम्** a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. **–धर्मः** the law of soldiers, a military law; योधधर्मः सनातनः Ms. 7. 98. **–मुख्यः** a chief warrior, leader. **–संरावः** mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनम् [युध्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest; ते तु शूरा महाराज कृतचित्ताश्च योधने Mb. 9. 18. 4. –2 A weapon. **–नः** A warrior, combatant.

योधिन् *m.* [युध्-णिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योधेयः 1 A warrior. –2 N. of a race (यौधेय).

योन *a.* Regarding race; तैर्यग्योनश्च पञ्चधा भवति Sāṅkhya K. 53.

योनलः = यवनालः.

योनिः *m. f.* [यु-नि Uṇ. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. –2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; स्वासु योनिषु शाम्यति Ms. 9. 321; सा योनिः सर्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्ऋतिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वम् Ku. 2. 9; 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; ये हि संस्पर्शजा भोगा दुःखयोनय एव ते Bg. 5. 22. –3 A mine. –4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. –5 Home, lair. –6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि°, पशु° &c. –7 The asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी. –8 Water. –9 The base (of a सामन्) *i. e.* the ऋक् which is set to music and sung as सामन्; योनिश्चासौ शस्या च योनिशस्या ŚB. on MS. 7.2.17. –10 Copper; L. D. B. –11 The primary cause; कला पञ्चदशी योनिस्तद्धाम प्रतिबुध्यते Mb. 12. 304. 4. –12 The source of understanding; एषा धर्मस्य वो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25 (com. योनिर्ज्ञप्तिकारणं 'वेदोऽखिलो धर्ममूलम्' इत्यादिनोक्तमित्यर्थः). –13 Longing for, desire (वासना); संसारसागरगमां योनिपातालदुस्तराम् Mb. 12. 250. 15. –14 Seed, grain. °पोषणम् the growing of seed. **–Comp. –गुणः** the quality of the womb or place of origin. **–ज** *a.* born of the womb, viviparous. **–देवता** the asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी. **–दोषः** 1 Sexual defilement. –2 A defect of the female organ. **–नासा** the upper part of the female organ. **–भ्रंशः** fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri.* **–मुक्त** *a.* released from birth or being born again. **–मुखम्** the

orifice of the womb. –मुद्रा a particular position of fingers. –रञ्जनम् the menstrual discharge. –लिङ्गम् the clitoris. –शस्या a Rigvedic verse which is both a योनि as well as a शस्या (q. v.); योनिशस्याश्च तुल्यवदितराभिर्विधीयन्ते MS. 7. 2. 17. –संवरणम्, –संवृत्तिः Contraction of the vagina. –संकटम् rebirth. –संकरः mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; कुले मुख्येऽपि जातस्य यस्य स्याद् योनिसंकरः Ms. 10. 60. –सम्बन्धः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनम् 1 Effacing, blotting out. –2 Anything used for effacing. –3 Confusing, preplexing. –4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योपणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, –योषित् *f.*, –योषिता [Un. 1. 97] A woman, a girl, young woman in general; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तम् Me. 39; Śi. 4. 42; 8. 25; योषा योषित् योषिता च जोषा जोषिच्च जोषिता Śabdaratnāvalī. –Comp. –ग्राहः (योषिद्ग्राहः) one who takes the wife of deceased man. –प्रिया turmeric. –रत्नम् an excellent woman.

यौक्तिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [युक्ति आगत ठक्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. –2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. –3 Deducible. –4 Usual, customary. –कः A king's companion; cf. नर्मसचिव.

यौगः A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy.

यौगपदम्, –द्यम् 1 Simultaneity; तुल्यानां तु यौगपद्यम् etc. MS. 11. 1. 54; Bhāg. 4. 4. 20. –2 Simultaneous perception of one and the same thing in many more places than one; आदित्यवद् यौगपद्यम् MS. 1. 1. 5. °द्येन *ind.* simultaneously; न हि यौगपद्येन विधातुं शक्यते लक्षणत्वेन चोच्चारयितुम् ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 14.

यौगिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [योग ठक्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. –2 Usual. –3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). –4 Remedial. –5 Relating to or derived from *Yoga*. –Comp. –रूढ *a.* etymological and conventional; as उद्भिद्.

यौट् (–ड्) 1 P. (यौट-ड-ति) To join together.

यौतक *a.* (–की *f.*) [युते विवाहकाले अधिगतं वुण्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागभावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. –कम् 1 Private property in general; मातुश्च यौतकं यत् स्यात् कुमारीभाग एव सः Mb. 13. 45. 12. –2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत् स्यात् कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131; यु मिश्रणे इति धात्वनुसाराद् विवाहकाले एकासनोपविष्टयोर्वधूवरयोर्यद् बन्धुभिर्दीयते तत् युतयोरिदं यौतकमिति व्युत्पत्त्या यौतकमित्युच्यते । Vīramitrodaya; also यौतुक in this sense.

यौतवम् A measure in general.

यौथिक *a.* Belonging to a flock or troop. –कः A companion, comrade; मातापितरौ भ्रातृबन्धुज्ञातीन् यौथिकांश्चैवोपेयाय Bhāg. 5. 8. 9.

यौध *a.* (–धी *f.*) Warlike. –धः An elephant in the fifth decade of his age; Mātaṅga L. 5. 15.

यौन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [योनितः योनिसंबन्धात् आगतम् अण्] 1 Uterine. –2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; नैतैः...ब्राह्मान् यौनांश्च संबन्धानाचरेद् ब्राह्मणः सह Ms. 2. 40. –नम् 1 Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180. –2 The origin (योनि); यत्राग्नियौनाश्च वसन्ति लोकाः Mb. 13. 102. 25. –3 The ceremony on conception. –Comp. –अनुबन्धः blood-relationship; यौनानुबन्धं च समीक्ष्य कार्यं लेखं विदध्यात् पुरुषानुरूपम् Kau. A. 2. 10. –संबन्धः relationship by marriage, affinity.

यौनिकः Moderate wind.

यौवतम् [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women; अवधूत्य दिवोऽपि यौवतैर्नसहाधीतवतीमिमामहम् N. 2. 41; 11. 90; मनुष्यनारीजनतोऽपि यौवतं दिवौकसां श्रेष्ठतमं वदन्ति Rām. Ch. 2. 3. –2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.); the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुधयौवतं वहसि तन्वि पृथ्वीगता Gīt. 10 (सुरसुन्दरीरूपम्).

यौवतेयः The son of a young woman.

यौवन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [यूनो भावः अण्] Young, juvenile. –नम् 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty; मुग्धत्वस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानाम् R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनयौवनोत्थान् 13. 20. –2 Any youthful or juvenile act. –3 A number of young persons, especially women. –Comp. –अन्त *a.* ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; यौवनान्तं वयो यस्मिन् नान्तकः कुसुमायुधात् Ku. 6. 44. –अवस्था, –दशा youthfulness, puberty. –आरम्भः prime of youth, budding youth; Māl. 3. –आरूढ *a.* one who has arrived at adolescence or puberty. –उद्भेदः 1 ardour of youthful passions. –2 sexual love. –3 N. of Cupid. –कण्टकः, –कम्, –पिडका an erruption or pimples on the face indicative of youth. –दर्पः 1 youthful pride. –2 indiscretion natural to youth. –दशा the period of youth. –प्रान्तः the verge of youth. –लक्षणम् 1 a sign of youth. –2 charm, loveliness. –3 the female breast. –श्री the beauty of youthfulness. –स्थ *a.* 1 youthful. –2 marriageable. –3 fresh; यौवनस्थस्य गौरस्य कपित्थस्य सुगन्धिनः Rām. 2. 91. 72.

यौवनकम् Youth.

यौवनीय *a.* Youthful, juvenile.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Māndhātṛi, son of Yuvanāśva.

यौवराज्यम् The rank or rights of an heir-apparent; यौवराज्येऽभिषिक्तः 'crowned heir-apparent'; निश्चित्य सचिवैः सार्धं यौवराज्यममन्यत Rām. 2. 1. 42.

यौपिण्यम् Womanhood. –2 Action, gesture of women; Bhāg. 5. 1. 29.

यौष्माक a. (–की f.), यौष्माकीण (णा f.) a. Your, yours; यौष्माकीणे समन्तात् प्रसरति नितरां दिक्षु कीर्तेर्वितानं Sūkti. 5. 86.

य्वागुली Sour scum of boiled rice; cf. यवागू.

र

रः 1 Fire. –2 Heat. –3 Love, desire. –4 Speed. –5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. –6 The number 'forty'. –रा 1 Giving. –2 Gold. –3 Amorous play. –री Going, motion. –रम् Brightness, lustre. –Comp. –विपुला N. of metre.

रंसु a. Ved. Cheerful, delightful; स चित्रेण चिकिते रंसु भासा Rv. 2. 4. 5.

रंह् 1 P. (रंहति) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten; न ररंहाश्वकुञ्जरम् Bk. 14. 98. –2 To flow. –*Caus.* (रंहयति-ते; according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. –2 To cause to flow. –3 To go. –4 To speak.

रंहणम् Going swiftly, hastening.

रंहतिः f. 1 Speed, velocity. –2 The speed of a chariot.

रंहस् n. [रंह्-असुन् हुकुच Uṇ. 4. 221] 1 Speed, velocity; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः शिलोच्चये मूर्च्छति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34; Śi. 12. 7; Ki. 2. 40. –2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity. यः परं रंहसः साक्षात् Bhāg. 4. 24. 28. –3 N. of Śiva. –4 Of Viṣṇu.

रंहिः f. Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. –2 Running, flowing. –3 Hunting, pursuing. –4 Haste.

रक् 10 U. (राकयति-ते) 1 To taste. –2 To get, obtain.

रकः 1 The sun-stone. –2 Crystal. –3 A hard shower.

रकसा A form of leprosy.

रक्त p. p. [रञ्ज्-करणे क्तः] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातपरक्तसानुः R. 6. 60. –2 Red, crimson, blood-red; सान्ध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36; so रक्ताशोक, रक्तांशुक &c. –3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; यावद् वित्तोपार्जनसक्तस्तावन्निजपरिवारो रक्तः Charpaṭa-Pañjarikā 3; अयमैन्द्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चुम्बति चन्द्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also).–4 Dear, liked, beloved. –5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; श्रोत्रेषु संमूर्छति रक्तमासां गीतानुगं वारिमृदङ्गवाद्यम् R. 16. 64; रक्तं च नाम मधुरं च समं स्फुटं च Mk. 3. 4. –6 Fond of play, sporting, playful. –7 Nasalized (said of a vowel). –क्तः 1 Red colour. –2 Safflower. –3 N. of Śiva. –4 N. of a tree (हिज्जल). –5 The planet Mars. –क्ता 1 Lac. –2 The plant गुञ्जा. –3 One of the 7 tongues of fire. –4 (In music) N. of a श्रुति. –क्तम् 1 Blood; रक्तं सर्वशरीरस्थं जीवस्याधारमुत्तमम् Bhāva P. –2 Copper. –3 Cinnabar. –4 Saffron. –5 Vermilion. –6 Dried Emblic Myrobalan; L. D. B. –7 A disease of the eyes. –8 The menstrual fluid. –9 Red sandal; रक्तं पीतं गुरु स्वादु छर्दितृष्णास्रपित्तनुत् । पित्तनेत्रहितं वृष्यं ज्वरव्रणविषापहम् Bhāva P. –Comp. –अक्त a. 1 dyed red, tinged. –2 smeared with blood. (–क्तम्) red sandal. –अक्ष a. 1 red-eyed. –2 fearful. (–क्षः) 1 a buffalo. –2 a pigeon. –3 a crane (सारस). –4 N. of a संवत्सर. –5 the Chakora bird. –अङ्कः a coral. –अङ्गः 1 a bug. –2 the planet Mars. –3 the disc of the sun or moon. (–ङ्गम्) 1 a coral (also m. and f.) –2 saffron. –अति(ती)सारः dysentery, bloody flux; पित्तकृत् तु यदात्यर्थं द्रव्यमश्नाति पैत्तिके । तद्दोषाज्जायते शीघ्रं रक्तातीसार उल्बणः ॥ Bhāva P. –अधरा a Kinnarī. –आधिमन्थः inflammation of the eyes. –अपहम् myrrh. –अम्बर a. clad in red garments. (–रम्) a red garment. (–रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. –अर्बुदः a bloody tumour. –अर्शस् n. a form of piles. –अशोकः the red-flowered Aśoka; रक्ताशोकरुचा विशेषितगुणो बिम्बाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5. –आकारः coral –आधारः the skin. –आभ a. red-looking. –आशयः any viscus containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). –उत्पलम् the red lotus. –उपलम् red chalk, red earth. –कण्ठ, –कण्ठिन् a. sweet-voiced. (–m.) the cuckoo; द्राविते रक्तकण्ठानां कूजितैश्च पतत्रिणाम् Bhāg 4. 6. 12. –कन्दः, –कन्दलः coral. –कदम्बः the red-flowering Kadamba. –कमलम् the red lotus. –कुमुदम् a red lily. –केसरः the coral tree. –कैरवः, –कोकनदः a red lotus-flower. –गन्धकम् myrrh. –ग्रन्थिः a particular form of urinary disease. –ग्रीवः 1 a demon. –2 a kind of pigeon. –घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. (–घ्नी) the Dūrvā grass. –चन्दनम् 1 red-sandal. –2 saffron. –चूर्णम् vermilion. –च्छद a. red-leaved. –छर्दिः f. vomiting blood. –जिह्वः a lion. –तुण्डः a parrot. –तेजस् n. flesh. –दन्तिका, –दन्ती N. of Durgā; स्तुवन्तो व्याहरिष्यन्ति सततं रक्तदन्तिकाम् Devīmāhātmyam. –दृश् m. a pigeon. –धातुः 1 red chalk, orpiment. –2 copper. –नाडी a fistulous ulcer on the gum caused by a bad state of blood. –नासिकः an owl. –पः a demon, an evil spirit. (–पा) 1 a leech. –2 a Ḍākinī.

-पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. -पटः a kind of mendicant; केचिद् रक्तपटीकृताश्च जटिलाः कापालिकाश्चापरे Pt. 4. 34 (esp. Jains); धर्म इत्युपधर्मेषु नग्नरक्तपटादिषु। प्रायेण सज्जते भ्रान्त्या पेशलेषु च वाग्मिषु॥ Bhāg. 4. 19. 25. -पद्मम् A red lotus. -पल्लवः the Aśoka tree. -पातः blood-shed. -पाता a leech. -पाद् a. red-footed. (-दः) 1 a bird with red feet, a parrot. -2 a war-chariot. -3 an elephant. -पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. -पारदः, -दम् cinnabar. -पिण्डम् 1 a red pimple. -2 a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -पित्तम् derangement of the blood produced by bile; संयोगाद् दूषणात् तत् तु सामान्याद् गन्धवर्णयोः। रक्तं च पित्तमाख्यातं रक्तपित्तं मनीषिभिः Bhāva P. -पुष्पः N. of several plants:— करवीर, रोहितक, दाडिम, बन्धूक, पुन्नाग &c. -ष्पा N. of the plant Punarnavā; पुनर्नवा परारक्ता रक्तपुष्पा परारिका Bhāva P. -पूयम् N. of a hell. -पूरकम् = वृक्षाम्ल q. v. -प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -फलः the figtree. -बिन्दुः N. of a demon; रक्तबिन्दुर्यदा भूमौ पतत्यस्य शरीरतः। समुत्पतति मेदिन्यास्तत्प्रमाणस्तदासुरः Devīmāhātmyam. -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -मत्स्यः a kind of red fish. -भवम् flesh. -भाव a. 1 red. -2 loving, amorous. -मञ्जरः the Nichula tree. -मण्डलम् a red lotus-flower. -मेहः the voiding of blood with urine; विस्रमुष्णं सलवणं रक्ताभं रक्तमेहतः Bhāva P. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणम् bleeding, letting out blood. -राजिः a particular disease of the eye. -रेणुः 1 vermilion. -2 the Punnāga tree. -3 an angry man. -4 a bud of the Palāśa tree. -लोचनः a pigeon. -वटी,-वरटी small-pox. -वर्गः 1 lac. -2 the pomegranate tree. -3 safflower. -वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1 red-colour. -2 cochineal insect. (-र्णम्) gold. -वर्धनः Solanum Melongena (Mar. डोरली वांगी). -वसन, -वासस् a. clothed in red; Ms 8. 256. (-m.) a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of life. -वालुकम्,-का vermilion. -विकारः deterioration of blood. -विद्रधिः a boil filled with bloood. -वृष्टिः a. shower of blood forboding evil; रक्ते (वर्षिते) शस्त्रोद्योगः Jyotiśtattvam. -वीजः the pomegranate tree; (see रक्तबीज above). -शासनम् vermilion. -शीर्षकः a kind of heron. -शृङ्गिकम् a kind of poison. -ष्ठीवी the spitting of blood. -संकोचः safflower. -संकोचकम् a red lotus-flower. -संज्ञम् saffron. संदंशिका a leech. -संध्यकम् the red lotus. -सारम् red sandal. -स्रावः hemorrhage.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. -2 An impassioned man, amorous person. -3 A sporter. -कम् 1 Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्तिः [रञ्ज्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The *Gunjā* plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्त्र m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect; guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिकृतिं रक्षतु Ś. 6; ज्ञास्यसि कियद् भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणाङ्क इति Ś. 1 13; अरक्षितं तिष्ठति दैवरक्षितं सुरक्षितं तद्विहतं विनश्यति। Bh. -2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often with abl.); सखीजनादुपहसनीयतां रक्षामि Mk. 4; दर्शनपथाद्रक्ष्यते Ratn. 1; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत लब्धं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8; आपदर्थे धनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50; 11. 87. -4 To avoid; रक्षन्ती बाष्पमोक्षम् K.; Mu. 1. 2. -5 To observe (as a law, duty). -6 To beware of.

रक्षः [रक्षन्त्यस्मात् इत्यर्थे असुन् Uṇ. 4. 196] 1 A guard, protector. -2 Preserving, guarding, watching. -Comp. -पालः, -पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. (-क्षिका f.) [रक्ष्-ण्वुल्] Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणम् [रक्ष्-ल्युट्] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्ष्णम्). -णी A rein, bridle. -णः 1 A protector. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -णा Protecting.

रक्षणा (णी) रकः Morbid retention of urine.

रक्षस् n. [रक्ष्यते हविरस्मात्, रक्ष्-असुन्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम्। त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः॥ U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, injury. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -घ्नः white mustard. (-घ्नम्) sour rice-gruel. -जननी night. -पाशः a contemptible demon. -प्रकाण्डकः the best of the demons (प्रशस्तः राक्षसः); दण्डकानध्यवात्तां यौ वीर रक्षःप्रकाण्डकौ Bk. 5. 6. -सभम् an assembly of demons.

रक्षस्त्वम् Demoniacal nature, fiendish cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष्-भावे अ टाप्] 1 Protection, preservation; guarding; मयि सृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; Ś. 2. 15; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 45. -2 Care, security. -3 A guard, watch. -4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षाकरण्ड q. v. below. -4 A tutelary deity. -5 Ashes. -6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvaṇa, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -7 Lac. -Comp. -अधिकृतः 1 one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor; Ms. 7. 123; 9. 272. -2 a magistrate. -3 the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1 a porter; doorkeeper. -2 a guard of the women's apartments. -3 a catamite. -4 an actor. -करण्डः, -करण्डकम् a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षाकरण्डकमस्य मणिबन्धे न दृश्यते Ś. 7. -गृहम् a lying-in chamber; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः प्रत्यादिष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. -पट्टोलिका a cluster of amulets. -पत्रः a species of birch

tree. –परिघः a protective bar. –पालः, –पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. –प्रतिसरः an amulet; दत्तरक्षाप्रतिसरामन्वालम्भनशोभनाम् Mb. 3. 39. 4. –प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning as a sort of protection against evil spirits. –भूषणम्, –मणिः, –रत्नम् an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. –मङ्गलम् a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c). –महौषधिः a sovereign preservative remedy. –सूत्रम् a carrying-girth.

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. –2 A policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. –2 An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a preservative).

रक्षिजनः A force of guards; हेलां दधौ रक्षिजनेऽत्रसज्जे N. 6. 10.

रक्षितकम् Safety; आत्मरक्षितकम् Kau. A.

रक्षितृ, रक्षिन् *a.* Protecting, guarding, ruling &c.; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथाः N. 1. 1. *–m.* 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. –2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रक्ष्णः Protection; रक्ष्णं करोषि कस्मात् त्वम् Bk. 7. 66.

रख् 1 P. (रखति) To go, move.

रग् 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रघु *a.* Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. –2 Light, nimble. –3 Fickle. –4 Eager. –घुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilīpa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *raṅgh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Viśvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brāhmaṇas and made his son Aja successor to the throne.] –2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9. –Comp. –उद्वहः the best of the Raghus *i. e.* Rāma. –कारः the author of Raghuvaṁśa *i. e.* Kālidāsa; पूर्वैर्विभिन्नवृत्तां गुणाढ्यभवभूतिबाणरघुकारैः Govardhanasaptaśatī; क इह रघुकारे न रमते Subhāṣ. –नन्दनः, –नाथः, –पतिः, –श्रेष्ठः, –सिंहः &c. epithets of Rāma; रघुनाथोऽप्यगस्त्येन मार्गसंदर्शितात्मना R.; Rāma-rakṣā S. –प्रतिनिधिः the image or representative of Raghu, *i. e.* Aja; R. 5. 63. –वंशः the family of the Raghus; रघुवंशप्रदीपेन तेनाप्रमिततेजसा R. 10. 68. (–शम्) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kālidāsa decribing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. °तिलकः N. of Rāma; जयति रघुवंशतिलकः कौसल्यानन्दवर्धनो रामः Rām.

रङ्क *a.* 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. –2 Slow. –कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; प्रेतरङ्कः Māl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; रङ्कस्य नृपतेर्वापि जिह्वासौख्यं समं स्मृतम् Pt. 1. 254.

रङ्कुः [रमते वने Uṇ 3. 86] A deer, an antelope; मुखचन्द्रेषु कलङ्करङ्कवः N. 2. 83; श्रयत्ययं च श्रवणावतंसश्यामारविन्दश्रियमङ्करङ्कुः Rām. Ch. 6. 78.

रङ्ख् 1 P. (रङ्खति) To go.

रङ्ग् 1 P. (रङ्गति) To go, move.

रङ्गः [रञ्ज्-भावे घञ्] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. –2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रङ्गविघ्नोपशान्तये S. D. 281; यदाश्रौषं द्रौपदीं रङ्गमध्ये Mb. 1. 1. 154; आनर्चुः पुरुषा रङ्गम् Bhāg. 10. 42. 33. –3 A place of assembly. –4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रागवद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रङ्गः Ś. 1; रङ्गस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात्। पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः॥ Sarva. S. –5 A field of battle. –6 Dancing, singing, acting. –7 Mirth, diversion. –8 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरङ्गं कम्पयेत् कम्पं रथीवेति निदर्शनम् Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also. –9 An extract of Khadira. –गः, –गम् Tin. –Comp. –अङ्गनम्, –णम् an arena, an amphitheatre. –अङ्गा alum. –अवतरणम् 1 entrance on the stage. –2 an actor's profession. –अवतारकः, –अवतारिन् *m.* an actor; कर्मारस्य निषादस्य रङ्गावतारकस्य च Ms. 4. 215. –आजीवः 1 an actor. –2 a painter; रङ्गाजीवाश्च भूरिशः Śiva B. 31. 19; so, –उपजीविन् *m.*, –कारः, –जीविकः a painter. –क्षारः borax. –चरः 1 an actor, a player. –2 a gladiator. –जम् red lead. –जीवकः 1 an actor. –2 a dyer, colourist. –तालः a kind of measure (in music) –दः 1 borax. –2 an extract of Khadira. –दा, दृढा alum. –देवता the goddess supposed to preside over battlefield, sports and public diversions generally; अतेने वल्गमिव रङ्गदेवताभ्यः Ki. 17. 62. –द्वारम् 1 a stage door. –2 the prologue of a play. –पत्री, –पुष्पी the indigo plant. –पीठ a place for dancing; महति रत्नरङ्गपीठे स्थितां प्रथमं ताम्रोष्ठीमपश्यम् Dk. 2. 6. –प्रदीपकः (in music) a kind of measure. –प्रवेशः 1 entering on the stage. –2 engaging in theatrical performance. –वी (बी) जम् silver. –भूतिः *f.* 1 the night of full moon in the month of *Aśvina*. –भूमिः *f.* 1 a stage, theatre. –2 an arena, battle-field. –मङ्गलम् a festive ceremony on the stage. –मण्डपः a theatre. –मल्ली a lute. –मातृ *f.* 1 lac, red-dye, or the insect which produces it. –2 a bawd, procuress. –वस्तु *n.* a paint. –वाटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. –विद्या the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. –शाला a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house. –संगरः a contest on the stage.

रङ्गणम् Dancing.

रङ्गिन् *a.* 1 Colouring, dyeing. –2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. –3 Passionate, impassioned. –4 Acting on a stage.

रङ्घ् I. 1 U. (रङ्घति-ते) 1 To go. –2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं ररङ्घतुर्याम्यम् Bk. 14. 15. -II. 10 U. (रङ्घयति-ते) 1 To shine. –2 To speak.

रङ्घस् *f.* Speed, haste; cf. रंहस्; रङ्घः सङ्घोऽसुराणां जगदुपकृतये नित्यमुक्तस्य यस्य Sūryaśataka.

रच् 10 U. (रचयति-ते, रचित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुन्दजात्यादिभिः Amaru 45; रचयति शयनं सचकितनयनम् Gīt. 5. –2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्यन्दनैः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुबिन्दुना रचयितुं क्षाराम्बुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रचयाञ्जलिम् Ve. 3. 40. –3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वधाटीं जगन्नाथो विश्वहृद्यामरीरचत् Aśvad. 26; Ś. 3. 14. –4 To place in or upon, fix on; रचयति चिकुरे कुरबककुसुमम् Gīt. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; Ś. 6. 17. –5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 68. –6. To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

रचनम्, –ना [रच्-युच्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिषेक°, संगीत° &c. –2 Formation, creation, production; अन्यैव कापि रचना वचनावलीनाम् Bv. 1. 69; so भ्रुकुटिरचना Me. 52; शृङ्गारोत्तरसत्प्रमेयरचनैराचार्यगोवर्धनः Gīt. –3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वररचनम् Gīt. 5; R. 10. 77. –4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तुरचना S. D. 422. –5 Dressing the hair. –6 An array or arrangement of troops. –7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. –8 Stringing together (flowers &c.). –9 Contrivance, invention. –10 Fixing the feathers on an arrow.

रचयितृ *m. f.* A composer, author.

रचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged. –2 Prepared. –3 Made, formed. –4 Strung together. –5 Composed, written. –6 Adorned. –7 Furnished with. –8 Directed towards (as the mind). –9 Invented. –Comp. –अर्थ *a.* one who has obtained his object. –धी *a.* one whose mind is intent upon. –पूर्व *a.* what has been performed before.

रजः See रजस्.

रजकः [रञ्ज्-ण्वुल् नलोपः] 1 A washerman. –2 A parrot. –की 1 A washerwoman; also रजिका in this sense. –2 The wife of a washerman. –3 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

रजत *a* [रञ्ज् अतच् नलोपः Uṇ. 3. 110] 1 Silvery, made of silver. –2 Whitish. –तम् 1 Silver; शुक्तौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. –2 Gold. –3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. –4 Blood. –5 Ivory. –6 An asterism, a constellation. –7 A mountain. –Comp. –अद्रिः N. of Kailāsa. –कूटः N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain.' –द्युतिः N. of Hanumat. –प्रस्थः N. of Kailāsa.

रजनः [रञ्ज्-क्युन् Uṇ. 2. 75] A ray. –नम् 1 Colouring, dyeing. –2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

रजनिः, –नी *f.* [रज्यतेऽत्र, रञ्ज्-कनि वा ङीप् Uṇ. 2. 101] 1 Night; हरिरभिमानी रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामम् Gīt. 5; रतिश्रान्ता शेते रजनिरमणी गाढमुरसि K. P. –2 Turmeric. –3 Red lac; यथा रजनी मे कण्डूयति, तिलको मे स्पन्दते इति। रागाभावे तिलकाभावे च तद्देशलक्षणया भवन्ति वक्तार इति ŚB. on MS. 8. 4. 28. –4 N. of Durgā. -Comp. –करः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –चरः 1 a nightstalker, demon, goblin. –2 a thief. –3 a night-watcher. –4 N. of the moon. –जलम् night-dew, hoar-frost. –नाथः, –पतिः, –रमणः the moon. –पुरन्ध्री a form of the upamā (उपमारूपक); Kāvyāl. 4. 3. 32 (com). –मुखम् nightfall, evening; प्रदोषो रजनीमुखम् Ak. –हंसा a Śephālī flower.

रजनिंमन्य *a.* Passing for or looking like night (as a day); निन्दको रजनिंमन्यं दिवसं क्लेशको निशाम् Bk. 7. 13.

रजयित्री A female painter.

रजस् *n.* [रञ्ज्-असुन् नलोपः Uṇ. 4. 224] 1 Dust, powder, dirt; धन्यास्तदङ्गरजसा मलिनीभवन्ति Ś. 7. 17; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलङ्घनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33. –2 The dust or pollen of flowers; भूयात् कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः (पन्थाः) Ś. 4. 11; Me. 35, 67; Śi. 7. 42. –3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132; जालसूर्यमरीचिस्थं त्रसरेणू रजः स्मृतम् Y. 1. 362. –4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. –5 Gloom, darkness. –6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74. –7 The second of the three Guṇas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अन्तर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोऽपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K.; Māl. 1. 20. –8 Menstrual discharge, menses; रजसाभिप्लुतां नारीं नरस्य ह्युपगच्छतः। प्रज्ञा तेजो बलं चक्षुरायुश्चैव प्रहीयते॥ Ms. 4. 41; 5. 66. –9 Safflower. –10 Tin. –11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. -12 A division of the world. –13 Vapour. –14 Cloud or rain-water. –15 Sin (पाप); प्रायश्चित्तं च कुर्वन्ति तेन तच्छाम्यते रजः Rām. 4. 18. 34. –Comp. –गुणः see (7) above. –जुष् *a.* one who is addicted to Rajoguṇa; रजोजुषे जन्मनि सत्त्ववृत्तये K. –तमस्क *a.* being under the influenec of both *rajas* and *tamas*. –तोकः –कम्, –पुत्रः 1 greediness, avarice; मुनये प्रेषयामास रजस्तोकमदौ तथा Bhāg. 12. 8. 16. –2 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. –दर्शनम् the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. –निमीलित *a.* blinded by passion; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74, –पटलम् a coating of

dust. –बन्धः suppression of menstruation. –मूर्तिः the god Brahmā. –मेघः a cloud of dust. –रसः, –व (व)-लम् darkness. –शयः a dog; L. D. B. –शुद्धिः *f.* pure condition of the menses. –सारथिः wind; L. D. B. –हरः 'dirt-remover', a washerman.

रजसानुः 1 A cloud. –2 Soul, heart.

रजस्यति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वल *a.* [रजस्-वलच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; अङ्गना इव रजस्वला दिशो नो बभूवुरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11. 60; Śi. 17. 61 (where it also means 'being in menses.'). –2 Full of passion (रजस्) or emotion; रजस्वलमनित्यं च भूतावासमिमं त्यजेत् Ms. 6. 77. –लः A buffalo. –ला 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनाम्बरश्रियः Śi. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. –2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः (Uṇ. 1. 15) *f.* A rope, cord, string. –2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. –3 A lock of braided hair. –Comp. –दालकः a kind of wild fowl; so रज्जुवालः; Ms. 5. 12. –पेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जुकः See रज्जु; व्याकुलमुक्तरज्जुके Śi. 12. 24.

रज्जूकृ 8 U. To use as a rope; in सर्पं रज्जूकरोति.

रञ्ज् 1, 4 U. (रजति-ते, रज्यति-ते, रक्त; *pass.* रज्यते; *desid.* रिरंक्षति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 3; नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36; N. 3. 120; 7. 60; 22. 52. –2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. –3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.). देवानियं निषधराजरुचस्त्यजन्ती रूपादरज्यत नले न विदर्भसुभ्रूः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. –4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. –5 To be pleased, satisfied, or delighted. –*Caus.* (रञ्जयति-ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; सा रञ्जयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19; 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40; 4. 14. –2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रञ्जयति Bh. 2. 3; (रजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरतु कुचकुम्भयोरुपरि मणिमञ्जरी रञ्जयतु तव हृदयदेशम् Gīt. 10. –3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; समीक्ष्य स धृतः सम्यक् सर्वा रञ्जयति प्रजाः Ms. 7. 19. –4 To hunt deer (रजयति only in this sense). –5 Ved. To worship.

. रञ्जक *a.* [रञ्जयति रञ्ज्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. –2 Exciting love or passion. –3 Pleasing, amusing. –कः 1 A painter, dyer; Ms. 4. 216. –2 An exciter, a stimulus. –कम् 1 Red sandal. –2 Vermilion.

रञ्जन *a.* (–नी *f.*) 1 Colouring, dyeing. –2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. –3 Exciting passion. –4 Conciliating, keeping contented. –नम् [रज्यतेऽनेन रञ्ज्- करणे ल्युट्] 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. –2 Colour, dye. –3 Pleasing, delighting, keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारञ्जनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरञ्जनात् 4. 12. –4 Red sandal-wood. –5 The Muñja grass. –6 (In gram.) Nasalizing (a sound.).

रञ्जनी 1 The Indigo plant. –2 Turmeric. –3 Red arsenic. –4 Saffron. –5 (In music) A particular Śruti.

रञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Coloured, dyed. –2 Moved, excited. –3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रट् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; घोराश्चाराटिषुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ रराट च भयंकरम् 14. 81. –2 To call out, proclaim loudly. –3 To shout with joy, applaud. –4 To ring, sound; कर्णे रटन् कटु कथं न बटुर्विषह्यः Mv. 3. 31. –5 To lament, wail. –6 To crash (as an axe).

रटनम् [रट्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. –2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रटन्ती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Māgha; माघे मास्यसिते पक्षे रटन्त्याख्या चतुर्दशी। तस्यां प्रदोषसमये पूजयेन् मुण्डमालिनीम्॥

रटितम् A scream, shout, yell, cry; Mu. 1. 21.

रठ् 1 P. (रठति) To speak.

रण् 1 P. (रणति, रणित) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणद्भिराघट्टनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमण्डलैः स्वरैः Śi. 1. 10; चरणरणितमणिनूपुरया परिपूरितसुरतवितानम् Gīt. 2. –2 To go. –3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः, –णम् [रण्-अप्] 1 War, combat, fight; रणः प्रववृते तत्र भीमः प्लवगरक्षसाम् R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरासीद्बहिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhāṣ. –2 A battle-field. –णः 1 Sound, noise. –2 The quill or bow of a lute. –3 Motion, going. –4 Delight, joy (Ved.). –Comp. –अग्रम् the front or van of a battle. –अङ्गम् any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सस्यन्दे शोणितं व्योम रणाङ्गानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. –अङ्गणम्, –नम् a battle field. –अजिरम् a battle-field, arena. –अतिथिः a battle-guest; श्लाघ्यः प्राप्तो रणातिथिः Pañcharātram 2. 13. –अन्तकृत् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. –अपेत *a.* flying away from battle, a fugitive; स बभार रणापेतां चमूं पश्चादवस्थिताम् Ki. 15. 33. –अभियोगः engaging in battle. –अलंकरणः a heron. –आतोद्यम्, –तूर्यम्, –दुन्दुभिः a military drum. –आयुधः a cock. –उत्साहः prowess in battle. –कर्मन् *n.* fighting. –क्षितिः *f.*, –क्षेत्रम्, –भूः *f.*, –भूमिः *f.*, –स्थानम् a battle-field. –गोचर *a.* engaged in battle. –धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. –पण्डितः 1 a warrior. –2 *a.* skilled in warfare; अभीपयन्त ये शक्रं राक्षसा रणपण्डिताः Bk. 8. 42. –प्रिय *a.* fond of war, warlike. (–यः) a falcon. –मत्तः an elephant. –मार्गकोविद *a.* experienced in the art of war. –मुखम्, –मूर्धन् *m.*, –शिरस् *n.* 1 the front of battle, the head or van of fight; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी Ś. 7. 26; 6. 29. –2 the van of an army. –रङ्गः 1 the space between the

tusks of an elephant. -2 an elephant cowardly in battle; L. D. B. -रङ्गः a battle-field. -रणः 1 a gnat, mosquito. -2 a warrior who gives out a loud cry in a war; अव्याद्रः करणो रणो रणरणो राणो रणो रावणः Udb. (-णम्) 1 longing, anxious desire. -2 regret for a lost object. -रणकः, -कम् 1 anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरणकविवृद्धिं बिभ्रदावर्तमानम् Māl. 1. 41; अतिभूमिं गतेन रणरणकेनार्यपुत्रशून्यमिवात्मानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2 love, desire. (-कः) the god of love. -रणायित *a.* rattling or sounding aloud. -रसिक *a.* fond of fighting. -लक्ष्मीः 1 The goddess of war. -2 The fortune of war. -वाद्यम् a military instrument of music. -वृत्ति *a.* having war for a profession. -शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. -शूरः a hero in war, warrior. -शौण्ड *a.* skilled in war. -संरम्भः the fury of battle. -संकुलम् the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. -सज्जा military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्तम्भः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound; उत्तालः किङ्किणीनामनवरतरणत्कारहेतुः पताकाः Māl. 5. 4. -2 A sound in general. -3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितम् Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनाम् Bh. 3. 61.

रणेस्वच्छः A cock.

रण्ड *a.* [रम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 1. 107] 1 Maimed, Mutilated. -2 Faithless. -ण्डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree. -3 Cunning; L. D. B. -ण्डा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रण्डे पण्डितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392 v. 1.; प्रतिकूलामकुलजां पापां पापानुवर्तिनीम्। केशेष्वाकृष्य तां रण्डां पाखण्डेषु नियोजय॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow; रण्डाः पीनपयोधराः कति मया नोद्गाढमालिङ्गिताः Prab. 3. -3 A kind of metre. -Comp. -आश्रमिन् *m.* one who loses his wife after the forty-eighth year.

रण्डकः A barren tree.

रण्व् 1 P. (रण्वति) To go; L. D. B.

रत *p. p.* [रम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; गोब्राह्मणहिते रतः Ms. 11. 78. -6 Having sexual intercourse with (see रम्). -तम् 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition; अन्वभूत् परिजनाङ्गनारतम् R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 91. -3 The private parts. -Comp. -अन्ध्री (अन्ध्री ?) *f.* mist, fog. -अन्दुकः, -आमर्दः a dog. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अर्थिन् *a.* lustful, lascivious. -उद्वहः the (Indian) cuckoo. -आह्निक 1 a day. -2 the eight auspicious objects. -3 bathing for pleasure. -कीलः 1 a dog. -2 a penis. -कूजितम् lustful or lascivious murmur. -गुरुः a husband. -गृहम् pudendum muliebre. -ज्वरः a crow. -तालिन् *m.* a libertine, sensualist. -ताली a procuress, bawd. -नाराचः, -नारीचः 1 a voluptuary. -2 the god of love, Cupid. -3 a dog. -4 lascivious murmur. -निधिः the wagtail. -बन्धः sexual union. -मानस *a.* having a delighted mind. -विशेषाः various kinds of sexual union. व्रणः, -शायिन् *m.* a dog. -हिण्डक 1 a ravisher or seducer of women. -2 a voluptuary.

रतिः *f.* [रम्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; अकृतार्थेऽपि मनसिजे रतिमुभयप्रार्थना कुरुते Ś. 2. 1. -2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.); प्रीतिः परा तात रतिश्च जाता Mb. 3. 112. 11; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वयोषिति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. -3 Love, affection; S. D. thus defines it; रतिर्मनोनुकूलेऽर्थे मनसः प्रवणायितम् 207; cf. 206 also; (it is the Sthāyibhāva of the *rasa* called शृङ्गार q. v.) ससत्वरतिदे नित्यं सदरामर्षनाशिनि Ki. 15. 27. -4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्योदकवाहिनी विगलिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38; so रतिसर्वस्वम् q. v. below. -5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. -6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid; साक्षात् कामं नवमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Māl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. -7 The pudenda. -8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. -9 Ved. Rest, cessation -10 N. of magical incantation recited over weapons; Rām. -Comp. -अङ्गम्, -कुहरम् pudendum muliebre. -कर *a.* 1 giving pleasure; रामो रतिकरः पितुः Rām. 1. 18. 24. -2 enamoured. -रः a particular Samādhi. -कर्मन्, -क्रिया sexual union. -खेदः the languor of sexual enjoyment. -गृहम्, -भवनम्, -मन्दिरम् 1 a pleasure house. -2 a brothel. -3 pudendum muliebre -तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. -दूतिः, -ती *f.* a love messenger; रतिदूतिपदेषु कोकिलाम् (आदिश) Ku. 4. 16. -नागः a mode of coitus -पतिः, -प्रियः, -रमणः the god of love; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरम् Māl. 1; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिषवः शिततां यदुत्पलपलाशदृशः Śi. 9. 66; पूर्वं यत्र समं त्वया रतिपतेरासादिताः सिद्धयः Gīt. -पाश (-कः) a mode of coitus. -बन्धः a mode of coitus. -मदा *f.* an Apsaras. -मित्रः a mode of coitus. -रसः sexual pleasure. -रहस्यम् N. of an erotic work by Kokkoka. -लक्षम् sexual union. -लम्पट *a.* lustful, libidinous. -शक्तिः *f.* manly or virile power. -शूरः a man of great procreative power. -सर्वस्वम् the all-in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरम् Ś. 1. 23. -सुन्दरः a mode of coitus.

रतूः *f.* 1 A celestial river. -2 Truthful words or speech; रतूः पान्थे सत्यवाचि देवनद्यां च कथ्यते Uṇādikośa. But according to कोशकल्पतरु of विश्वनाथकवि (अमुद्रित) 'रतू स्यात् सत्यभाषकः'.

रत्नम् [रमतेऽत्र रम्-न तान्तादेशः Uṇ 3. 14] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine or fourteen; see the

-2 pleasant, agreeable. -3 wise, sage. -पाणम्, -पानम् the drinking of wine or liquor. -पात्रम्, -भाजनम्, -भाण्डम् a wine glass or cup; अपः सुराभाजनस्था मद्यभाण्डस्थितास्तथा Ms. 11. 147. -पीत a. one who has drunk wine; सुखजातः सुरापीतः... Bk. 5. 38. -बीजम् a substance serving for the preparation of beer. -भागः yeast. -मण्डः the froth or scum of spirituous liquor during fermentation. -मूल्यम् drink-money. -संधानम् distillation of spirituous liquor. -सुः 1 a drunkard. -2 a heretic.

सुरुङ्गा See सुरङ्गा. A hole made underground, subterranean passage; सुरङ्गां कारयित्वा तु Mb. 1. 61. 22.

सुरुङ्गाहिः A burglar, house-breaker.

सुरेभम् Tin; L. D. B.

सुवनः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The moon. -नम् The moonlight; Uṇ. 2. 76.

सुवर्ण a. [शोभनो वर्णोऽस्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. -र्णः 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of Śiva. -5 The thorn-apple. -र्णा 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloe-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. -र्णम् 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin (-m. also); नन्वहं दशसुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māṣas or about 175 grains Troy (m. also). -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -Comp. -अक्षः N. of Śiva. -आख्यः 1 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -2 the thorn-apple. -अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. -कदली a variety of plantain. -कर्तृ, -कार, -कृत् m. a goldsmith. -गणितम् a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. -गैरिकम् a kind of red-chalk. -चौरिका gold-stealing. -जीविकः N. of a tribe; (गान्धिकः शाङ्खिकश्चैव कांस्यको मणिकारकः। सुवर्णजीविकश्चैव पञ्चैते वणिजः स्मृताः ॥). -धेनुः a golden offering in the shape of a cow. -पालिका a kind of vessel made of gold. -पुष्पः the globe-amaranth. -पुष्पित a. abounding in gold; e. g. सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुम् ॥ Pt. 1. 45. -पृष्ठ a. coated with gold, gilded. -बिन्दुः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 a form of Śiva. -भाण्डम्, -भाण्डकम् a jewel-box. -माक्षिकम् a kind of mineral substance. -यूथी yellow jasmine. -रूप्यक a. abounding in gold and silver. -रेतस् m. an epithet of Śiva. -रोमन् m. a ram. -वणिज् m. N. of a mixed caste. -वर्णः N. of Viṣṇu. -वर्णा turmeric. -सानुः the Meru mountain having golden peaks; सुवर्णसानुप्रतिमान् प्रासादानुच्चतोरणान् Śiva B. 1. 55. -सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. -स्तेयम् stealing of gold (one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v.); अत ऊर्ध्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि सुवर्णस्तेयनिष्कृतिम् Ms. 11. 98.

सुवर्णकम् 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् a. 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुविदत्र a. (Ved.) Very mindful, benevolent, propitious. -त्रम् 1 Grace, favour. -2 Wealth, property. -3 Household; Uṇ. 3. 107.

सुषम a. 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same; all. -मा Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुषमम् Gīt. 7; सुषमाविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्ममभाजि तन्मुखात् N. 2. 27; Bv. 1. 26; 2. 12, 74, 82; 3. 7.

सुषवी 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

सुषाढः An epithet of Śiva.

सुषिः f. 1 A hole; cf. शुषि; एतस्य हृदयस्य पञ्च देवसुषयः स योऽस्य प्राङ्सुषिः स प्राणः Ch. Up. 3. 13. 1. -2 A tube, pipe.

सुषि (षी) म a. 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -मः 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moon-stone.

सुषिर a. 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated; चेतनावान्नरो हन्यायस्य नासुषिरं शिरः Mb. 12. 266. 33. -2 Slow in articulation. -रम् 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity; सुषिराणि प्रचक्रिरे Śiva B. 13. 92. -2 Any wind-instrument (flutes and similar instruments); अवापुरुच्चैः सुषिराणि राणिताम् N. 15. 16.

सुषुप्तम् See सुषुप्तिः next; जाग्रत्स्वप्नः सुषुप्तं च गुणतो बुद्धिवृत्तयः Bhāg. 11. 13. 27.

सुषुप्तिः f. 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिर्यस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणो जीवाः Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3.

सुषुम्णः, -म्नः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun; Hch. 1. -म्णा, -म्ना A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between इडा and पिङ्गला, two of the vessels of the body; वैश्वानरं याति विहायसा गतः सुषुम्नया ब्रह्मपथेन शोचिषा Bhāg. 2. 2. 24.

सुषुप्सा 1 Desire of sleeping. -2 Sleepiness.

सुषेणः 1 N. of a tree (करमर्द). -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -3 A cane or ratan.

सुष्ठु ind. 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much, exceedingly; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S.; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

सुष्मम् A rope, cord, string.

सुसवी See सुषवी above.

सुह् 4 P. To endure, to bear; L. D. B.

सुह्माः (m. pl.) N. of a people; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्मैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीम् R. 4. 35.

सू I. 2, 4 Â. (सूते, सूयते, सूत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also); मयाध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचरम् Bg. 9. 10; असूत सा नागवधूपभोग्यम् Ku. 1. 20; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31. –With प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. –II. 6 P. (सुवति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. –2 To remit (as debt).

सू a. (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. –f. 1 Birth. –2 A mother; अलब्धनिद्रोऽनुपलक्षितो नृभिर्हित्वा गतो वेनसुवं प्रसुप्ताम् Bhāg. 4. 13. 47.

सूकः 1 An arrow. –2 Air, wind. –3 A lotus.

सूकरः [सू-करन् कित् Uṇ. 4. 5] 1 A hog, pig; see शूकर. –2 A sort of deer. –3 A potter. –री 1 A sow; पतिलोकं न सा याति ब्राह्मणी या सुरां पिबेत्। इहैव सा शुनी गृध्री सूकरी चोपजायते ॥ Y. 3. 256. –2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म a. [सूच्-मन् सुक् च नेट्; Uṇ. 4. 184] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic; जालान्तरस्थसूर्यांशौ यत् सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः; मुख्यक्रमेण प्रयोगवचनैकवाक्यता सूक्ष्मा ŚB. on MS. 5.1.15. –2 Little, small; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रन्थिना स्कन्धदेशे Ś. 1. 19; R. 18. 49. –3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. –4 Nice. –5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. –6 Crafty, artful, subtle, ingenious. –7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. –क्ष्मः 1 An atom. –2 The clearing-nut plant. –3 An epithet of Śiva. –क्ष्मा 1 Sand. –2 Small cardamoms. –क्ष्मम् 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. –2 Minuteness. –3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सावद्य. –4 Craft, ingenuity. –5 Fraud, cheating. –6 Fine thread &c. –7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammaṭa:—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽन्यस्मै प्रकाश्यते। धर्मेण केनचिद्यत्र तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते ॥ K. P. 10. –8 The cavity of a tooth. –9 Marrow. –10 The Vedānta philosophy. –Comp. –आत्मन् m. N. of Śiva. –एला small cardamoms. –तण्डुलः the poppy. –तण्डुला 1 long pepper. –2 a kind of grass. –दर्शिता quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. –दर्शिन्, –दृष्टि a. 1 sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. –2 of acute discernment. –3 acute, sharp-minded. –दलः mustard. –दारु n. a thin plank of wood, a board. –देहः, –शरीरम् the subtile body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= लिङ्गशरीर q. v.). –पत्रः 1 coriander seed. –2 a kind of wild cumin. –3 a sort of red sugar-cane. –4 the gum Arabic tree. –5 a sort of mustard. –पर्णी a kind of basil. –पिप्पली wild pepper. –बीजः the poppy. –बुद्धि a. sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (–द्धिः f.) sharp wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. –भूतम् a subtle element. –मक्षिकम्, –का a mosquito, gnat. –मति, –मतिमत् a. acute-minded. –मानम् a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement', 'rough calculation'). –शरीरम् (in phil.) a subtle body. –शर्करा small gravel, sand. –शालिः a kind of fine rice. –षट्चरणः a sort of louse. –स्फोटः a kind of leprosy.

सूक्ष्मता minuteness, subtlety, fineness; सूक्ष्मतां चान्ववेक्षेत योगेन परमात्मनः Ms. 6. 65.

सूच् 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. –2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; त्वां सूचयिष्यति तु माल्यसमुद्भवोऽयं (गन्धः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; प्रस्निग्धाः क्वचिदिङ्गुदीफलभिदः सूचयन्त एवोपलाः Ś. 1. 14. –3 To betray, divulge, reveal; स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि गुप्तद्वारो न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. –4 To hint, intimate, suggest. –5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिस्पन्दनं सूचयति; रथवेगं सूचयति &c. –6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. –With अभि to show, indicate; अमन्यत नलं प्राप्तं कर्मचेष्टाभिसूचितम् Mb.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kuśa grass.

सूचक a. (–चिका f.) [सूच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. –2 Betraying, informing; स विनाशं व्रजत्याशु सूचकोऽशुचिरेव च Ms. 4. 71; 11. 50. –कः 1 A piercer. –2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. –3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy; नृपं संसूचयेत् ज्ञात्वा सूचकः स उदाहृतः Śukra. 4. 589 –4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. –5 The manager or chief actor of a company. –6 A Buddha. –7 A *Siddha*. –8 A villain, scoundrel. –9 A demon, goblin. –10 A dog. –11 A crow. –12 A cat. –13 A kind of fine rice. –Comp. –वाक्यम् the information given by an informer.

सूचनम्, –ना [सूच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. –2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. –3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. –4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. –5 Hinting, hint. –6 Information.. –7 Teaching, showing, describing. –8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. –9 Villainy, wickedness. –10 Hurting, killing.

सूचनी A short index or table of contents.

सूचा 1 Piercing. –2 Gesticulation. –3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः –ची f. [सूच्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. –2 A needle; निमेषादपि कौन्तेय यस्यायुरपचीयते। सूच्येवाञ्जनचूर्णस्य किमिति प्रतिपालयेत् ॥ Mb. 3. 35. 3. –3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kuśa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षतं मे चरणम् Ś. 1; so मुखे कुशसूचिविद्धे Ś. 4. 13. –4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पन्नगरत्नसूचये Ku. 5. 43. –5 The point of a bud. –6 A kind of

military array, a sharp column or file; दण्डव्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात् तु शकटेन वा। वराहमकराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7. 187. –7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. –8 A cone, pyramid. –9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. –10 A particular mode of dancing. –11 Dramatic action. –12 An index, a table of contents. –13 A list, catalogue. –14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). –15 A rail or balustrade. –16 A small door-bolt. –17 A kind of coitus. –Comp. –अग्र *a.* needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminated. (–ग्रम्) the point of a needle. –आस्यः a rat. –कटाहन्यायः see under न्याय.–कर्मन् needle-work. –खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. –गृहकम् a needle-case. –पत्रकम् an index, a table of contents. (–कः) a kind of pot-herb. –पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. –भिन्न *a.* bursting open at the point of the buds; पाण्डुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23. –भेद्य *a.* 1 to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. –2 thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 39. –3 palpable, tangible. –मुख *a.* 1 needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. –2 pointed. (–खः) 1 a bird. –2 white Kuśa grass. –3 a particular position of the hands. (–खम्) a diamond. –रदनः a mungoose. –रोमन् *m.* a hog. –वदन *a.* needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (–नः) 1 a gnat, mosquito. –2 a mungoose. –शालिः a kind of fine rice. –शिखा the point of a needle. –सूत्रम् a thread for a needle (for sewing).

सूचिः *m.* 1 The son of निषाद and a वैश्या. –2 A maker of winnowing baskets &c.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. –2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. –धरः an elephant. –मुख *a.* having a pointed mouth or head. (–खम्) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित *p. p.* [सूच्-क्त] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. –2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. –3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. –4 Communicated, told, revealed. –5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) 1 Piercing, perforating. –2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. –3 Informing against. –4 Spying out. –*m.* 1 A spy, an informer; Mb. 13. 90. 9. –2 A kind of an arrow; न सूची कपिशो नेव न गवास्थिर्गजास्थिजः Mb. 7. 189. 12.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. –2 A night.

सूचिवत् *a.* Pointed. –*m.* N. of Garuḍa.

सूची See सूचि above.

सूच्य *a.* Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् *ind.* An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत *p. p.* [सू-क्त] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. –2 Impelled, emitted. –तः 1 A charioteer; सूत, चोदयाश्वान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे Ś. 1; पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं हरन्तमश्वं रथरश्मिसंयतम् R. 3. 42. –2 The son of a Kṣatriya by a woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद् विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहम् Ve. 3. 33. –3 The son of a Vaiśya by a Kṣatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). –4 A bard; पुरःसरैः स्वस्तिकसूतमागधैः Rām. 2. 17. 16; Bhāg. 1. 11. 20. –5 A carpenter. –6 The sun. –7 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. –8 N. of Sañjaya (a pupil of Vyāsa); समरवृत्तविबोधसमीहया कुरुवरेण मुदा कृतयाचनः। सपदि सूतमदादमलेक्षणं मुनिवरं तमहं सततं भजे॥ Vedavyāsāṣṭakam 7. –तः, –तम् Quick-silver. –Comp. –जः, –तनयः, –पुत्रः 1 an epithet of Sañjaya; तमेवंवादिनं राजा सूतपुत्रं कृताञ्जलिम् (अब्रवीत्) Mb. 8. 2. 9. –2 an epithet of Karṇa; कथयामास तत् सर्वं यथा शप्तः स सूतजः Mb. 12. 2. 1. –राज् *m.* quick-silver.

सूतकम् 1 Birth, production; नाधीयीतामिषं जग्ध्वा सूतकान्नाद्यमेव च Ms. 4. 112. –2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननाशौचम् q. v.); Ms. 4. 110. –कः, –कम् Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः, सूती *f.* [सू-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. –2 Offspring, progeny. –3 Source, fountain-head; तपसां सूतिरसूतिरापदाम् Ki. 2. 56. –4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. –5 Yielding fruit, production of crops; न कल्पते पुनः सूत्यै उप्तं बीजं च नश्यति Bhāg. 7. 11. 33. –Comp. –अशौचम् impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). –गृहम् the lying-in-chamber; सूतीगृहे ननु जगाद भवानजो नौ Bhāg. 10. 85. 20. –मारुतः the throes of child-birth. –मासः the month of delivery; the last month of pregnancy. –रोगः puerperal sickness.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered; Ms. 5. 85. –Comp. –अगारम्, गृहम्, –गेहम्, –भवनम् the lying-in-chamber. –गदः, –रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. –षष्ठी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूत्या See सुत्या.

सूत्परम् The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्र् 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. –2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्रयेन्हि भगवता पिङ्गलेन;

जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. -3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निपुणं मया निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. -4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रम् [सूत्र्-अच्] 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पमालानुषङ्गेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhās.; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -2 A fibre; सुराङ्गना कर्षति खण्डिताग्रात् सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18; Ku. 1. 40. -3 A wire. -4 A collection of threads. -5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः Tarka K.; विप्रत्वे सूत्रमेव हि Bhāg. 12. 2. 3. -6 The string or wire of a puppet. -7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. -8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:— स्वल्पाक्षरमसंदिग्धं सारवद् विश्वतोमुखम्। अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; *e. g.* मानवकल्पसूत्र, आपस्तम्बसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. -10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -11 A girdle; वासः ससूत्रं लघुमारुतोऽहरद् भवस्य देवस्य किलानुपश्यतः Bhāg. 8. 12. 23. -12 A line, stroke. -13 A sketch, plan; त्वमेव धर्मार्थदुघाभिपत्तये दक्षेण सूत्रेण ससर्जिथाध्वरम् Bhāg. 4. 6. 44. -14 Indication, prelude; विशङ्क्य सूत्रं पुरुषायितस्य तद् भविष्यतोऽस्माथि तदा तदालिभिः N. 16. 15. -Comp. -**अध्यक्षः** superintendent of weaving; Kau. A. 2. -**आत्मन्** *a.* having the nature of a string or thread. (*-m.*) the soul. -**आली** a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. -**कण्ठः** 1 a Brāhmaṇa. -2 a pigeon, dove. -3 a wag-tail. -**कर्मन्** *n.* carpentry; अथ भूमिप्रदेशज्ञाः सूत्रकर्मविशारदाः Rām. 2. 80. 1. °विशेषज्ञः a weaver; Rām. 2. 83. 12. -**कारः**, -**कृत्** *m.* 1 an author or composer of Sūtras. -2 a carpenter. -**कोणः**, -**कोणकः** a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु). -**कोशः** a skein of yarn. -**क्रीडा** a particular game with strings (one of the 64 kalās). -**गण्डिका** a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. -**ग्रन्थः** a book of aphorisms. -**ग्राह** *a.* seizing a thread. -**ग्राहिन्** *m.* a draftsman, an architect. -**चरणम्** N. of a class of *Charaṇas* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra-works. -**तन्तुः** 1 a thread, string. -2 perseverance, energy. -**तर्कुटी** a distaff, spindle. -**दरिद्र** *a.* 'poor in threads', having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतः Mk. 2. 9. -**धरः**, -**धारः** 1 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined:— नाट्यस्य यदनुष्ठानं तत् सूत्रं स्यात् सबीजकम्। रङ्गदैवतपूजाकृत् सूत्रधार इति स्मृतः॥ -2 a carpenter, an artisan. -3 the author of a set of aphorisms. -4 an epithet of Indra. -**धृक्** *m.* 1 an architect. -2 a stage-manager. -**पातः** applying the measuring line. -**पिटकः** N. of one of the three collections of Buddhistic writings. -**पुष्पः** the cotton plant. -**प्रोत** *a.* fastened with wires (as puppets). -**भिद्** *m.* a tailor. -**भृत्** *m.* =सूत्रधार q. v. -**यन्त्रम्** 1 'a thread-machine', shuttle. -2 a weaver's loom; सूत्रयन्त्रजविशिष्टचेष्टयाश्चर्यसञ्जिबहुशालभञ्जिकः N. 18. 13. -3 a shuttle. -**वापः** weaving (threads). -**वीणा** a kind of lute. -**वेष्टनम्** 1 a weaver's shuttle. -2 the act of weaving. -**शाखम्** the body. -**स्थानम्** (in medic. works) the first general section (treating of the physician, disease, remedies &c).

सूत्रणम् 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. -2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् =सुत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेवया).

सूत्रित *p. p.* [सूत्र्-क्त] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. -2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) [सूत्र अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having threads. -2 Having rules. *-m.* 1 A crow. -2 A stage-manager.

सूद् I. 1 Ā. (सूदते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. -2 To effuse, pour out. -3 To deposit. -4 To distil, flow. -5 To eject, throw away. -II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. -2 To strike, hurt, kill; मुष्टिभिर्बाहुभिः पद्भिः सूदयन्तौ तु राक्षसम् Rām. 3. 4. 7. -3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. -4 To pour out, effuse. -5 To assent, agree, promise. -6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूद्-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Pouring out, distilling. -3 A well, spring. -4 A cook. -5 Sauce, soup. -6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. -7 Split pease. -8 Mud, mire. -9 Sin, fault. -10 The office of a charioteer. -11 The Lodhra tree. -Comp. -**अध्यक्षः** a superintendent of the kitchen. -**कर्मन्** *n.* cookery. -**शाला** a kitchen. -**शास्त्रम्** the science of cooking.

सूदन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [सूद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive; दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c.; विषीदन्तमिदं वाक्यमुवाच मधुसूदनः Bg. 2. 1, 4. -2 Dear, beloved. -**नम्** 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Assenting to, promising. -3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सून *p. p.* [सू-क्त तस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. -2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. -3 Empty, vacant (perhaps for शून or शून्य in this sense). -**नम्** 1 Bringing forth, parturition. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A flower; दत्तां केनापि सूनावलिमधिमुकुटं मृन्मयीमिव दध्रे Viś. Guṇa. 197. -4 Fruit. -Comp. -**नायकः**, -**शरः** the god of love; सूननायकनिदेशविभ्रमैरप्रतीतचरवेदनोदयम् N. 18. 129.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना [सुनः नः दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 3. 13] 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनोपरिचर इव गृध्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरुकश्च M. 2. -2 The sale of meat. -3 Hurting, killing, destroying; सूनायामप्यननुमतमालम्भनं तदुपलभ्य Bhāg. 5. 9. 17. -4 The soft palate, uvula. -5 A girdle, zone. -6 Inflammation of the gland of the neck called mumps. -7 A ray of light. -8 A river. -9 A daughter. -10 An elephant's trunk. **-नाः** (*f.* pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under शूना or पञ्चशूना. **-Comp. -अध्यक्षः** a superintendent of the slaughter-house.

सूनावत् A keeper of a slaughter-house; Ms. 4. 84.

सूनिकः, सूनिन् *m.* 1 A butcher, flesh-seller; Y. 1. 141. -2 A hunter.

सूनुः [सू-नुक्] 1 A son; पितुरहमेवैको सूनुरभवम् K.; सूनुः सूनृतवाक् स्रष्टुः R. 1. 93. -2 A child, an offspring. -3 A grandson (daughter's son). -4 A younger brother; अनुस्मृताखण्डलसूनुविक्रमः Ki. 1. 24. -5 The sun; सूनुः पुत्रेऽनुजे रवौ इति विश्वः. -6 The Arka plant.

सूनूः *f.* A daughter.

सूनृत *a.* 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूनृतगिरश्च सूरयः पुण्यमृग्यजुषमध्यगीषत Śi. 14. 21; R. 1. 93. -2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मङ्गलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनृता। एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन॥ Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. -3 Auspicious, fortunate. -4 Beloved, dear. -5 Ved. Quick, active. **-ता** 1 The goddess of true speech. -2 An excellent song. -3 N. of Uṣas. -4 Food. **-तम्** 1 True and agreeable speech. -2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; तेनाष्टौ परिगमिताः समाः कथंचिद् बाल्यत्वादवितथसूनृतेन सूनोः R. 8. 92. -3 Auspiciousness.

सूपः [सुखेन पीयते, सु-पा घञर्थे क पृषो० Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; सूपं भूयिष्ठमश्नीध्वं नाद्य मांसं यथा पुरा Mb. 12. 29. 128; न स जानाति शास्त्रार्थं दर्वी सूपरसानिव Subhāṣ.; Ms. 3. 226. -2 A sauce, condiment; पच्यन्तां विविधाः पाकाः सूपान्ताः पायसादयः Bhāg. 10. 24. 26; 11. 27. 34. -3 A cook. -4 A pan, vessel. -5 An arrow. -6 Split pease. **-Comp. -अङ्गम्** asa-foetida. **-कारः** a cook. **-धूपनम्, -धूपकम्** asa-foetida. **-श्रेष्ठः** The *mudga* bean.

सूपायः A good means or expedient.

सूप्या A kind of bean (Mar. मसूर, तूर).

सूमः [सू-मक्] 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 Sky or heaven.

सूयम् Extraction of the Soma juice; libation; sacrifice; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं यदा पास्यति पाण्डवः। आनर्दं नर्दतः सम्यक् तदा सूयं भविष्यति॥ Mb. 5. 141. 47.

सूर् 4 Â. (सूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण *a.* Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सुवति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकानुदयेन, सू-क्रन्; Uṇ. 2. 24] 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant. -3 The Soma. -4 A wise or learned man. -5 A hero, king. **-Comp. -चक्षुस्** *a.* radiant as the sun. **-सुतः** an epithet of Saturn. **-सूतः** the charioteer of the sun, *i. e.* Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत *a.* 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. -2 Calm, tranquil. **-ता** A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रिन्] 1 The sun. -2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Śi. 14. 21; Bhāg. 1. 1. 1. -3 A priest. -4 A worshipper. -5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; *e. g.* मल्लिनाथसूरि. -6 N. of Kṛṣṇa. -7 N. of Brihaspati.

सूरिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) Wise, learned. -*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar, *paṇḍit.*

सूरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. -2 N. of Kuntī, q. v. -3 Black mustard.

सूर्क्ष् (क्ष्य्) 1, 4 P. (सूर्क्षति, सूर्क्ष्यति) 1 To respect, honour. -2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्क्ष (क्ष्य) णम् Disrespect.

सूर्क्ष्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्प See शूर्प.

सूर्मिः, -र्मी *f.* 1 An iron or metallic image; सूर्मीं ज्वलन्तीं वाश्लिष्येन्मृत्युना स विशुध्यति Ms. 11. 103. -2 The pillar of a house. -3 Radiance, lustre. -4 A flame.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुवति कर्मणि लोकं प्रेरयति; cf. Sk. on P. III. 1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kaśyapa and Aditi. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruṇa for his charioteer. He is also represented as all-seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Saṃjñā (or Chhāyā or Aśvinī) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamunā, the two Aśvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata, the founder of the solar race of kings.] -2 The tree called *Arka*. -3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). -4 The swallow-wort. -5 N. of Śiva. **-Comp. -अपायः** sunset; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्याम् Me. 82. **-अर्घ्यम्** the presentation of an offering to the sun. **-अश्मन्** *m.* the sun-stone. **-अश्वः** a horse of the sun. **-अस्तम्** sunset. **-आतपः** heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. **-आलोकः** sunshine. **-आवर्तः** 1 a kind of sun-flower. -2 a head-ache which increases or diminishes according to the course of the sun (Mar. अर्धशिशी).

–आह्व *a.* named after the sun. (–ह्वः) the gigantic swallow-wort. (–ह्वम्) copper. –इन्दुसंगमः the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon); दर्शः सूर्येन्दुसंगमः Ak. –उत्थानम्, –उदयः sunrise. –ऊढः 1 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; संप्राप्तो योऽतिथिः सायं सूर्योढो गृहमेधिनाम्। पूजया तस्य देवत्वं लभन्ते गृहमेधिनः॥ Pt. 1.170.–2 the time of sunset. –उपस्थानम्, –उपासना attendance upon or worship of the sun; V. 1.–कमलम् the sun-flower, a heliotrope. –कान्तः 1 the sun-stone, sun-crystal; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकान्तास्तदन्यतेजोऽभिभवाद्वमन्ति। Ś. 2. 7. –2 a crystal. –कान्तिः *f.* 1 sun-light. –2 a particular flower. –3 the flower of sesamum. –कालः day-time, day. °अनलचक्रम् a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. –ग्रहः 1 the sun. –2 an eclipse of the sun. –3 an epithet of Rāhu and Ketu.–4 the bottom of a water-jar.–ग्रहणम् a solar eclipse. –चन्द्रौ (also सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ) *m.* du. the sun and moon. –जः, –तनयः, –पुत्रः 1 epithets of Sugrīva; योऽहं सूर्यसुतः स एष भवतां योऽयं स वत्सोऽङ्गदः Mv. 5. 55. –2 of Karṇa. –3 of the planet Saturn. –4 of Yama. –जा, –तनया the river Yamunā. –तेजस् *n.*the radiance or heat of the sun. –द्वारम् the way of the sun; उत्तरायण q.v.; सूर्यद्वारेण ते विरजाः प्रयान्ति यत्रामृतः स पुरुषो ह्यव्ययात्मा Muṇḍ. 1. 2. 11. –नक्षत्रम् that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. –पर्वन् *n.* a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.). –पादः a sun-beam. –पुत्री 1 lightning. –2 the river Yamunā. –प्रभव *a.* sprung or descended from the sun; क्व सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः क्व चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. –फणिचक्रम्=सूर्यकालानलचक्रम् q.v. above. –बिम्बः the disc of the sun. –भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun. (–क्तः) the tree Bandhūka or its flower. –मणिः the sun-stone. –मण्डलम् the orb of the sun. –मासः the solar month. –यन्त्रम् 1 a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). –2 an instrument used in taking solar observations. –रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam; Ms. 5. 133. –लोकः the heaven of the sun. –वंशः the solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyā). –वर्चस् *a.* resplendent as the sun. –वारः Sunday. –विलोकनम् the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिष्क्रमणम्. –संक्रमः, –संक्रातिः *f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. –संज्ञम् saffron.–सारथिः an epithet of Aruṇa.–सिद्धान्तः a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god Sun). –स्तुतिः *f.*, –स्तोत्रम् a hymn addressed to the sun. –हृदयम् N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. –2 The daughter of the sun. –3 The hymn about the marriage of Sūryā. –4 A new bride. –5 A drug. –6 The colocynth.

सूर्याणी The wife of the god Sun.

सूर्याय् (Den.) To act like the sun; सूर्यायते [illegible] Pañcharātram 1. 9.

सूरत *a.* 1 Compassionate, tender. –2 Tranquil, calm. –ता A tractable cow.

सूर्क्ष् 1 P. To respect, regard.

सूर्क्षणम् Disrespect (probably, respect); M. W.

सूष् 1 P. [सूषति] To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूषणा A mother.

सूषा A parturient woman.

सूष्यती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1, 3 P. (सरति, ससर्ति, also धावति; ससार, असार्षीत्, असरत्, सरिष्यति, सर्तुम्, सृत) 1 To go, move, proceed; [illegible] प्रदक्षिणं सस्रुः Bk. 14. 14. –2 To go towards, approach; निष्पाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रतीताः सस्रुरर्णवम् Rām. –3 To rush upon, assail; ब्राह्मणार्थे समुत्पन्ने योऽरिभिः सृत्य युध्यति Mb. 12. 97. 19; (तं) ससाराभिमुखः शूरः शार्दूल इव कुञ्जरम् Mb. –4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं [illegible] सती M. 4. 11. –5 To blow (as wind); तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलस्कन्धसंघट्टजन्मा Me. 55. –6 To flow. –7 To cross, traverse. –*Caus.* (सारयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or move. –2 To extend. –3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तन्त्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. –4 To push back or away, remove; सारयन्तीं [illegible] कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me.93.–5 To put in array, arrange. –6 To show, manifest. –*Desid.* (सिसीर्षति) To wish to go &c.

सृकः [सृ-कक्] 1 Air, wind. –2 An arrow. –3 A thunder-bolt. –4 A lotus (कैरव). –का 1 A jackal. –2 A crane. –3 A hell. –4 A kind of weapon; L. D. B.

सृकण्डु *f.* Itch, scab.

सृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृक्कम्, सृक्कणी, सृक्कन् *n.*, सृक्किणी, सृक्किन् *n.*, सृक्वम्, सृक्वणी, सृक्वन् *n.*, सृक्विणी, सृक्विन् *n.* — The corner of the mouth; [illegible] लेलिहत् Pt. 1.

सृक्का *f.* 1 A tinkling string of jewels; [illegible] अविनाशमनिः सृङ्कां न मामवहस्या [illegible] Kaṭh. 1. 16. –2 A way, path; [illegible] मनुष्याः 2. 3.

सृग: A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (भिन्दिपाल).

सृगाल: A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, ससर्ज, अस्राक्षीत्, स्रक्ष्यति, स्रष्टुम्, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अर्धेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तन्तुनाभः स्वत एव तन्तून् सृजति Ś. B. –2 To put on, place on, apply. –3 To let go, let loose, release. –4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अस्राक्षुरस्रं करुणं रुवन्तः Bk. 3. 17; आनन्दशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रुतिं हैमवतीं ससर्ज R. 16. 44; 8. 35. –5 To send forth, utter (as words); वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; 7. 47. –6 To throw, cast, discharge; ससर्ज दृष्टिम् Ku. 3. 69. –7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away, forsake, give up; यदैव पूर्वे जनने शरीरं सा दक्षरोषात् सुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53. –8 To get, take (interest on money lent); वसिष्ठविहितां वृद्धिं सृजेद्वित्तविवर्धिनीम् Ms. 8. 140. –9 To hang on, fasten to; स्कन्धदेशेऽसृजत्तस्य स्रजं परमशोभनाम् Mb. 3. 57. 27. –II. 4 Ā. (सृज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth. -*Desid.* (सिसृक्षति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृज्-क्त] 1 Created, produced. –2 Poured out, emitted. –3 Let loose. –4 Left, abandoned. –5 Dismissed, sent away. –6 Ascertained, determined. –7 Connected, joined. –8 Much, abundant, numerous. –9 Ornamented; see सृज्. **–Comp. –मारुत** *a.* 1 causing the discharge of wind. –2 removing flatulence. **–मूत्रपुरीष** *a.* promoting evacuation from the bladder and intestine.

सृष्टि: *f.* [सृज्-क्तिन्] 1 Creation, anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः Ś. 4; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या Ś. 1. 1.; स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे Ś. 2. 10; सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 84; Bhāg. 1. 19. 16. –2 The creation of the world. –3 Nature, natural property. –4 Letting loose, emission. –5 Giving away, a gift; सृष्टिर्मृष्टिर्द्विजाश्चाग्र्याः श्राद्धकर्मसु संपदः Ms. 3. 255. –6 The existence of properties or qualities. –7 The absence of properties. –8 Offspring (संतान); संसृष्टा ब्राह्मणैरेव त्रिषु वर्णेषु सृष्टयः Mb. 12. 60. 42. **–Comp. –अन्तर:** the offspring of intermarriage between चतुर्वर्ण castes. **–कर्तृ** *m.* the creator. **–पत्तनम्** a particular magical power. **–सृज्** *m.* (Nom. sing. सृक्-ग्-सृट्-ड्) the creator; L. D. B.

सृजिकाक्षार: Natron, alkali.

सृंजया: *m.* pl. N. of a people.

सृणि: *f.* 1 A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मदान्धकरिणां दर्पोपशान्त्यै सृणिः H. 2. 165; Śi. 5. 5; सृण्यग्रसुन्दरोदग्रव्यायतश्मश्रुभीषणम् Śiva B. 21. 23. –2 A sickle. **–णि:** *m.* 1 An enemy. –2 The moon.

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि (णी) का Saliva, spittle. **–क:** 1 An elephant's goad.

सृतम् Going, flight, escape; निवर्तध्वमधर्मज्ञा युध्यध्वं किं सृतेन वः Mb. 9. 28. 22.

सृति: *f.* 1 Going, gliding; योनिकोटिसहस्रेषु सृतीश्चास्यान्तरात्मनः Ms. 6. 63. –2 A way, road, path (fig. also); नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुह्यति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. –3 Hurting, injuring. –4 Conduct; कस्माद्वयं कुसृतयः खलयोनयस्ते दाक्षिण्यदृष्टिपदवीं भवतः प्रणीताः Bhāg. 8. 23. 7. –5 Transmigration; स्यान्मे तवाङ्घ्रिशरणं सृतिभिर्भ्रमन्त्याः Bhāg. 10. 60. 43. –6 Creation; कार्त्स्न्येन चाद्येह गतं विधातुरर्वाक्सृतौ कौशलमित्यमन्यत Bhāg. 3. 2. 13.

सृत्वन् *m.* 1 Spread, circulation. –2 N. of Brahman; L. D. B. –3 The disease विसर्प.

सृत्वर *a.* (–री *f.*) Going, moving. **–री** 1 A stream, river. –2 A mother.

सृदर: A snake.

सृदाकु: [सृ-काकु दुक् च Uṇ. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. –2 Fire. –3 A deer. –4 The thunderbolt of Indra. –5 The sun's disc or orb. –*f.* A river, stream.

सृप् 1 P. (सर्पति, सृप्त; *desid.* सिसृप्सति) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently; सर्पन्तीत्येवमासंसृप्सुस्ते ह Ch. Up. 1. 12. 4. –2 To go, move; हृदयादिव सृप्तो हृदयादिव निर्मितः Bri. Up. 3. 9. 22. –3 To spread; सर्पन्महाधूम इवाद्रिवह्निः Ki. 17. 2.

सृपाट: A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृपाटी 1 A kind of measure. –2 A shoe. –3 Base metal. –4 A small book.

सृप्मन् [सृप्-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 159] 1 A goer. –2 A serpent. –3 A child. –4 An ascetic.

सृप्र: The moon. **–प्रम्** Honey.

सृभ्, –सृम्भ् 1 P. (सर्भति–सृम्भति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* (–री *f.*) Going, moving. **–र:** A kind of deer; Rām. 2. 29. 3.

सॄ 9 P. (सृणाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सीर्णि: *f.* Injury, hurt.

सेक् 1 Ā. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेक: [सिच्-घञ्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees); सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कामम् U. 3. 16; R. 1. 51; 8. 45; 16. 30; 17. 16. –2 Emission, effusion. –3 Seminal effusion. –4 A libation, an offering. –5 Seminal fluid; कामतो रेतसः सेकं व्रतस्थस्य द्विजन्मनः Ms. 11. 120. –6 A drop of anything. –7 A shower-bath; Suśr. **–Comp. –पात्रम्** 1 a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. –2 a bucket.

सेकिमम् A radish.

सेक्तृ *a.* (-क्त्री *f.*) One who sprinkles &c. -*m.* 1 A sprinkler; impregnator. -2 A husband. -3 A water-bearer.

सेक्त्रम् A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक *a.* (-चिका *f.*) [सिच्-ण्वुल्] Sprinkling. -कः A cloud.

सेचनम् [सिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे Ś. 1. -2 Effusion, aspersion. -3 Oozing, dripping. -4 A bucket. -5 Emission. See सेकः. -Comp. -घटः a watering-pot.

सेचनकम् A shower-bath.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेगवः A young crab; कुर्वी खादति मांसानि माघमां सेगवा इव Mb. 12. 139. 89.

सेटुः 1 Water-melon. -2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhyā.

सेतुः [सि-तुन् Uṇ. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबन्धनो जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6; R. 16. 2. -2 A bridge in general; वैदेहि पश्या मलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना फेनिलमम्बुराशिम् R. 13. 2; सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदसेतुभिः 4. 38; 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. -3 A land-mark; ज्येष्ठे मासि नयेत् सीमां सुप्रकाशेषु सेतुषु Ms. 8. 245. -4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. -5 A boundary, limit. -6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; दुष्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः Subhāṣ. -7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution; सूचकाः सेतुभेत्तारः......ते वै निरयगामिनः Mb. 13. 23. 66. -8 The sacred syllable *om*; मन्त्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः। स्रवत्यनोङ्कृतं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीर्यते॥ Kālikā P.-9 A reservoir or a lake; सहोदकं आहार्योदकं वा सेतुं बन्धयेत् Kau. A. 2.1. -10 A bond, fetter. -11 An explanatory commentary. -Comp. -बन्धः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; Kau. A. 2. 1; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबन्धः Subhāṣ.; Ku. 4. 6. -2 the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Laṅkā by Nala and the other monkeys); Bhāg. 7. 14. 31. -3 any bridge or cause-way. -भेदिन् *a.* 1 breaking down barriers. -2 removing obstructions. (-*m.*) N. of a tree (दन्ती).

सेतुकः 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. -2 A pass.

सेत्रम् A bond, fetter; P. III. 2. 182.

सेदिवस् *a.* (सेदुषी *f.*) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. -2 A tail. -धा 1 A hedge-hog. -2 A porcupine.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader. -नम् The body.

सेना [सि-न, सह इनेन प्रभुणा वा; Uṇ. 3. 10] 1 An army; सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनम् R. 1. 19. -2 Army personified as the wife of Kārtikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. -3 A small army (consisting of 3 elephants, 3 chariots, 9 horse and 15 foot). -4 Any body of men. -Comp. -अग्रम् the van or front of an army. °गः the leader or general of an army. -अङ्गम् 1 a component part of an army; (these are four:— हस्त्यश्वरथपादातं सेनाङ्गं स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). -2 a division of an army. -कल्पः an epithet of Śiva. -गोपः the keeper of an army. -चरः 1 a soldier. -2 a camp-follower. -निवेशः the camp of an army; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. -नी *m.* 1 a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं स्कन्दः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. -2 N. of Kārtikeya; अथैनमद्रेस्तनया शुशोच सेनान्यमालीढमिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. -पतिः 1 a general. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 N. of Kārtikeya. -4 A leader of ten पत्ति divisions; see पत्ति. -पत्यम् commandership, generalship. -परिच्छद् *a.* surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). -पृष्ठम् the rear of an army. -भङ्गः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. -मुखम् 1 a division of an army. -2 particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot; पत्तिं तु त्रिगुणामेतामाहुः सेनामुखं बुधाः Mb. 1. 2. 20. -3 a mound in front of a city gate. -योगः the equipment of an army. -रक्षः a guard, sentinel. -वासः a camp. -वाहः the leader of an army. -स्थः a soldier.

सेन्द्रिय *a.* 1 Together with the organs of sense; तमोऽयं तु समाश्रित्य चिरं तिष्ठति सेन्द्रियः Ms. 1. 55. -2 Organic (as chemistry).

सेफः The penis; cf. शेफ.

सेमन्ती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar शेर); it is thus defined in Līlāvatī:— पादोनगद्याणकतुल्यटङ्कैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽत्र सेरः॥

सेराल *a.* Pale-yellow.

सेराहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening; P. III. 2. 159.

सेर्ष्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल् 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव् 1 Ā. (सेवते, सेवित; *caus.* सेवयति-ते; *desid.* सिसेविषते; the स् of सेव् is generally changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve,

wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजन्ति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; आचारपूतं पवनः सिषेवे R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. –2 To go after, pursue, follow. –3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्येत सुमनसां मनसापि गन्धः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G. –4 To enjoy carnally; केतकीं सेवसे हन्त कथं रोलम्ब निस्त्रपः Bv. 1. 118. –5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; विद्वद्भिः सेवितः (धर्मः) Ms. 2. 1; त्वया मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया यदेक एव प्रतिगृह्य सेव्यते Ku. 5. 38; R. 17. 49. –6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तत्रं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारण्डवः सेवते V. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 9. –7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेव See सेवन, सेवि (2).

सेवक *a*. [सेव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. –2 Practising, following. –3 Dependent, servile. –कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम्। स्वातन्त्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मूढैस्तदपि हारितम्॥ H. 2. 20. –2 A votary, worshipper. –3 A sewer. –4 A sack.

सेवनम् [सिव्-सेव्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतात्मा गुरुसेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. –2 Following, practising, employing; इन्द्रियाणां प्रसङ्गेन धर्मस्यासेवनेन च। पापान् संयान्ति संसारानविद्वांसो नराधमाः॥ Ms. 12. 52. –3 Using, enjoying. –4 Enjoying carnally; यत् करोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजः Ms. 11. 178. –5 Devotion to, fondness for. –6 Frequenting, dwelling in. –7 Binding, fastening. –8 Sewing, stitching. –9 A sack.

सेवनी The Indian white rose.

सेवना See सेवनम् (1); तानेव ते मदनुसेवनयावरुद्धान् Bhāg. 3. 23. 7.

सेवनी 1 A needle. –2 A seam. –3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. –2 Worship, homage, honouring. –3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. –4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. –5 Frequenting, resorting to. –6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3. –Comp. –आकार *a*. in the form of servitude; सेवाकारा परिणतिरहो त्वेषु कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1. –काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकारा). –धर्मः 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. –2 the obligations of service. –विलासिनी a female servant. –वृत्तिः a livelihood gained by service. –व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि *n*. 1 The jujube. –2 An apple.

सेवित *p. p.* [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. –2 Followed, practised, pursued. –3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; वरं वनं व्याघ्रगजादिसेवितम् Pt. 5. 23. –4 Protected, preserved. –5 Enjoyed, used. –6 Abounding in. –तम् 1 An apple. –2 The jujube. –ता Service, attendance. –Comp. –मन्मथ *a*. addicted to love.

सेवितृ *m*. An attendant, a dependant; न सेव्यः सेविता रहः M. 4. 12.

सेविन् *a*. 1 Serving, worshipping. –2 Following, using. –3 Inhabiting, dwelling. –4 Having sexual intercourse with. –5 Addicted to, fond of. –*m*. A servant.

सेव्य *a*. [सेव्-ण्यत्] 1 To be served or waited upon. –2 To be used or employed. –3 To be enjoyed. –4 To be taken care of or guarded. –5 To be studied. –6 To be kept or hoarded. –व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनम् Mu. 5. 12; M. 4. 12; Pt. 1. 48. –2 The Aśvattha tree. –3 A sparrow. –4 A kind of intoxicating drink. –व्या 1 The parasite plant वन्दा. –2 A kind of wild rice. –व्यम् 1 A kind of root. –2 Red sandal-wood. –3 Sea-salt. –4 Water. –Comp. –सेवकौ *m. dual*. master and servant.

सेवाधि See शेवधि under शेव.

सेविका 1 A maid servant. –2 A kind of sweetmeat (Mar. फेणी).

सेश्वर *a*. Theistical. –Comp. –सांख्यम् the theistical branch of the सांख्य school.

सै 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सैंह *a*. (–ही *f*.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; द्युतिं सैंहीं किं श्वा धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 154; Pt. 3. 154. Śi. 1. 47.

सैंहल *a*. Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon. –ली A kind of pepper (Mar. पिंपळी).

सैंहलकः Brass; Gīrvāṇa.

सैंहिकः, –सैंहिकेयः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सैक *a*. Added to one, plus one.

सैकत *a*. (–ती *f*.) [सिकताः सन्त्यत्र अण्] 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36. –2 Having sandy soil. –तम् 1 A sand-bank; सुरगज इव गाङ्गं सैकतं सुप्रतीकः R. 5. 75; 5. 8; 10. 62; 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; Ś. 6. 16. –2 An island with sandy shores. –3 A bank or shore (in general). –4 A heap of sand (cf. Amarachandra's com. on Rs. 2. 9 'सैकतिनी सिकताया वालुकायाः समूहः सैकतं तेन युक्ता'). –*m*. pl. N. of a family of Ṛiṣis; अन्ये चापरिमेयाश्च ब्राह्मणा वनमाश्रिताः। वैखानसा वालखिल्याः सैकताश्च तथा परे॥ Mb. 12. 244. 20 (some take सैकतः as a kind of वानप्रस्थ; see सैकतिकः). –Comp. –इष्टम् ginger.

सैकतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). -**कः** 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -**कम्** 1 A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune (मङ्गलसूत्र). -2 मातृयात्रा (?).

सैकतिनी *a.* Full of sand; समाचिता सैकतिनी वनस्थली Rs. 2. 9.

सैक्षव *a.* Sugared, sugary.

सैत्यम् Whiteness; तमालनीलानि तमांसि कामं पीत्वापि सैत्यं न जहाति चन्द्रः Rām. ch. 6. 62.

सैद्धान्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [सिद्धान्तं वेत्ति ठक्] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सैनानिक *a.* Belonging to the van of an army.

सैनान्यम्, -**सैनापत्यम्** The command of an army, generalship; तस्यात्मा शितिकण्ठस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वः Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [सेनायां समवैति ठक्] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. -**कः** 1 A soldier; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; तयोरुपान्तस्थितसिद्धसैनिकम् R. 3. 57.

सैन्दूर *a.* Coloured with red-lead.

सैन्धव *a.* (-वी *f.*) सिन्धुनदीसमीपे देशे भवः अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -**वः** 1 A horse, especially one bred in *Sindhu*; दीर्घग्रीवा मुखालम्बमेहनाः पृथुलोचनाः । महान्तस्तनुरोमाणो वलिनः सैन्धवा हयाः ॥ ' com. Mb. 7. 23. 24; जिनोक्तिषु श्राद्धतयैव सैन्धवाः N. 1. 71; धावद्भिरसिधाराभिः शकलीकृतसैन्धवाः Śiva B. 22. 33. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -4 N. of Jayadratha, the king of Sindh; क्रोधादुक्तं सैन्धवे चार्जुनेन Mb. 1. 1. 192. -**वः**, -**वम्** A kind of rock-salt. -**वाः** *m.* pl. 1 The people inhabiting the *Sindhu* territory. -2 (In drama) A kind of Prākrit song. -**Comp.** -**घनः** a lump of salt. -**शिला** a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैन्धवक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to the Saindhavas. -**कः** A miserable inhabitant of *Sindhu*.

सैन्धी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवैति ञ्य] 1 A soldier; सैन्याः श्रियामनुपभोगनिरर्थकत्वदोषप्रवादममृजन्नगनिम्नगानाम् Śi. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. -**न्यम्** 1 An army, a troop; स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाशाय हरिसैन्यैरनुद्रुतः R. 12. 67. -2 A camp. -**Comp.** -**क्षोभः** a mutiny in an army. -**दुर्गमम्** a kind of fort; अभेद्यं व्यूहविद्वीरव्याप्तं तत्सैन्यदुर्गमम् Śukra. 4. 851. -**शिरस्** *n.* the van of an army.

सैमन्तिकम् Red lead.

सैरः, -**रिः** The month of Kārtika.

सैरन्ध्रः, **सैरिन्ध्रः** 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female; सैरिन्ध्रं वागुरावृत्तिं सूते दस्युरयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सैरन्ध्री, **सैरिन्ध्री** 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments [a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरन्ध्र (2)]. -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadī (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudeṣṇā, queen of Virāṭa).

सैरिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. -**कः** 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसिति सैरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga. -3 The sky, atmosphere.

सैरी(रे)यः, **सैरी(रे)यकः** Barleria Cristata (Mar. कोऱ्हांटी).

सैलगः A robber.

सैवाल See शैवाल.

सैसक *a.* (-की *f.*) Leaden, of lead; Ms. 11. 133.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, ससौ, असात्-असासीत्, सास्यति, सातुम्, सित; *caus.* साययति-ते; *desid.* सिषासति; *pass.* सीयते; the स् of सो is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end; भ्रान्तिमसाद्दमस्वसुः N. 9. 140.

सोढ *p.p.* [सह्-क्त इडभावः] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सह्.

सोढृ *a.* (ढ्री *f.*) [सह्-तृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, **सोत्कण्ठ** *a.* 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोत्कण्ठमालिङ्गनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -**ण्ठम्** *ind.* 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कण्ठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास *a.* Glad; Māl. 3. 4.

सोत्तर *a.* With a wager or bet.

सोत्प्रास *a.* 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -**सः** Violent laughter. -**सः**, -**सम्** Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; -**सम्** *ind.* Mockingly; cf. व्याजस्तुति. -**Comp.** -**हासिन्** one who laughs mockingly; तमालोक्य प्रियाकेलिं नले सोत्प्रासहासिनि N. 20. 100.

सोत्प्रेक्षम् *ind.* Carelessly, with indifference.

सोत्सङ्ग *a.* Depressed.

सैकतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). -कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कम् 1 A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune (मङ्गलसूत्र). -2 मातृयात्रा (?).

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सैमन्तिकम् Red lead.

सैरः, -रिः The month of Kārtika.

सैरन्ध्रः, सैरिन्ध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female; सैरिन्ध्रं वागुरावृत्तिं सूते दस्युरयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सैरन्ध्री, सैरिन्ध्री 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments [a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरन्ध्र (2)]. -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadī (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudeṣṇā, queen of Virāṭa).

सैरिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसिति सैरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga. -3 The sky, atmosphere.

सैरी (रे) यः, सैरी (रे) यकः Barleria Cristata (Mar. कोऱ्हांटी).

सैलगः A robber.

सैवाल See शेवाल.

सैसक *a.* (-की *f.*) Leaden, of lead; Ms. 11. 133.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, ससौ, असात्-असासीत्, सास्यति, सातुम्, सित; caus. साययति-ते; desid. सिषासति; pass. सीयते; the स् of सो is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end; आन्तिमसाद्गमस्वसुः N. 9. 140.

सोढ *p.p.* [सह्-क्त इडभावः] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सह्.

सोढृ *a.* (-ढ्री *f.*) [सह्-तृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कण्ठ *a.* 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोत्कण्ठमालिङ्गनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -ण्ठम् *ind.* 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कण्ठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास *a.* Glad; Māl. 3. 4.

सोत्तर *a.* With a wager or bet.

सोत्प्रास *a.* 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः, -सम् Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; -सम् *ind.* Mockingly; cf. व्याजस्तुति. -Comp. -हासिन् one who laughs mockingly; तमालोक्य प्रियाकेलिं नले सोत्प्रासहासिनि N. 20. 100.

सोत्प्रेक्षम् *ind.* Carelessly, with indifference.

सोत्सङ्ग *a.* Depressed.

सोत्सव *a.* Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह *a.* Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -हम् *ind.* Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक *a.* 1 Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful. -2 Yearning, longing for.

सोत्सेक *a.* Haughty, arrogant.

सोत्सेध *a.* Raised, elevated, high, lofty; सोत्सेधैः स्कन्धदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदय *a.* 1 Having an increase of profit. -2 Augmented by interest. -3 Connected with the rise (of the heavenly bodies &c.).

सोदर, सोदरीय *a.* [समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः, -रीयः A uterine brother; मयोच्यमानं पुरुषर्षभ त्वमनन्यचित्तः सह सोदरीयैः. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); भ्रातुः सोदर्यमात्मानमिन्द्रजिद्वधशोभिनः R. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोदर्यं दारिद्र्यम् Dk. -*a.* See सोदर. -Comp. -स्नेहः sisterly affection; Ś.

सोद्योग *a.* 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्वेग *a.* 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. -गम् *ind.* Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद *a.* Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped; सहोढं सोपकरणं घातयेदविचारयन् Ms. 9. 270.

सोपकार *a.* 1 = सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended. -3 Beneficial (as a deposit in pawn); न त्वेवाधौ सोपकारे कौसीदीं वृद्धिमाप्नुयात् Ms. 8. 143.

सोपक्रम *a.* Undertaken.

सोपग्रहम् *ind.* In a conciliatory or friendly manner.

सोपचय *a.* Profitable.

सोपचार *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a.* 1 Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful. -2 What is given away with an end in view; Dānasāgara, Bibl. Ind. 274, Fas. 1 p. 45. -3 With penultimate letter.

सोपधान *a.* 1 Cushioned. -2 Possessing (excellent) qualities; सोपधानां धियं धीराः स्थेयसीं खट्वयन्ति ये Śi. 2. 77. -3 Furnished. &c.

सं. इं. को.... २१४

सोपधि *a.* Fraudulent. -*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपन्यास, सोपपत्तिक *a.* Well-founded or substantiated.

सोपप्लव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon); ब्रह्मघोषैर्विरहितः पर्वतोऽयं न शोभते। रजसा तमसा चैव सोमः सोपप्लवो यथा॥ Mb. 12. 328. 13.

सोपरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. -धम् *ind.* Obligingly, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपस्नेहता Moisture; (see उपस्नेहः); Chārudatta 3.

सोपहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. -सम् *ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste; चण्डालेन तु सोपाको मूलव्यसनवृत्तिमान्। पुक्कस्यां जायते पापः सदा सज्जनगर्हितः॥ Ms. 10. 38.

सोपादान *a.* Furnished with materials.

सोपाधि *a.*, सोपाधिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानम् Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तम् Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. -पङ्क्तिः *f.*, -पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.*, -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a stair-case; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 78; समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69; 6. 3; 16. 56. -माला winding stairs.

सोपानत्क, सोपानह् *a.* Having a shoe on; सोपानत्के पादे द्वितीयामुपानहमशक्यत्वान्नोपादत्ते ŚB on MS. 1. 2. 33.

सोमः [सु-मन्; Uṇ. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन्; Ms. 3. 257. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods; अलब्धभागाः सोमस्य केवलं क्लेशभागिनः Bhāg. 8. 10. 23. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. R. 2. 75) or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣa q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different

gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohiṇī, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣa, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tārā, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tārā (b) also.]; पुष्णामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Śiva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrīva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in नृसोम q. v. -14 An ape. -15 One of the Manes. -16 the vessel (नाडी) 'Iḍā'; यत्र तद् ब्रह्म निर्द्वन्द्वं यत्र सोमः सहाग्निना । व्यवायं कुरुते नित्यं धीरो भूतानि धारयन् ॥ Mb. 14. 20. 10 (com.). -17 Monday. -मा The soma plant. -मम् 1 Rice gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अभिषवः the extraction of Soma juice. -अयनम् a kind of penance; cf. चान्द्रायण. -अहः Monday. -आख्यम् the red lotus. -आश्रयः N. of Śiva or Rudra; °अयनम् (सोमाश्रयायणम्) N. of a place of pilgrimage; ते त्वगच्छन्नहोरात्रा तीर्थं सोमाश्रयायणम् Mb. 1. 170. 3. -ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of Śiva. -उद्भवा N. of the river Narmadā; तथेत्युपस्पृश्य पयः पवित्रं सोमोद्भवायाः सरितो नृसोमः R. 5. 59 (where Malli. quotes Ak. 'रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्यका'). -कान्त a. lovely as the moon. (-न्तः) the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon, new moon; श्राद्धस्य ब्राह्मणः कालः प्राप्तं दधि घृतं तथा । सोमक्षयश्च मांसं च यदारण्यं युधिष्ठिर ॥ Mb. 13. 23. 34. -गर्भः N. of Viṣṇu. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. -ज a. moon-born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जम्) milk. -दैवतम् the lunar mansion मृगशिरस्; दोग्ध्रीं दत्वा सवत्सां तु नक्षत्रे सोमदैवते Mb. 13. 64. 7. -धारा 1 the sky, heaven. -2 the milky way. -नाथः 1 N. of a celebrated *Liṅga* or the place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य । Vikr. 18. 87. -प, -पा m. 1 one who drinks the Soma; त्रैविद्या मां सोमपाः पूतपापा यज्ञैरिष्ट्वा स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयन्ते Bg. 9. 20; Mb. 12. 284. 8. -2 a Soma-sacrificer. -3 a particular class of Pitṛis; सोमपा नाम विप्राणां (पितरः) Ms. 3. 197. -पतिः N. of Indra. -पानम् drinking Soma juice. -पायिन्, -पीथः, -पीथिन्, -पीतिन् m. a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचित्... ...सोमपीथिन उदुम्बरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसन्ति स्म Mal. 1; Bhāg. 5. 26. 29. -पीतिः f. 1 drinking Soma. -2 a Soma sacrifice. -पुत्रः, -भूः, -सुतः epithets of Budha or Mercury. -प्रवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. -बन्धुः 1 the sun. -2 the white water-lily. -यज्ञः, -यागः the Soma sacrifice. -याजिन् m. one who performs a Soma sacrifice. -योगिन् a. being in conjunction with the moon. -योनिः a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -राजी a thin crescent of the moon. -रोगः a particular disease of women. -लता, -वल्लरी 1 the Soma plant. -2 N. of the river Godāvarī. -वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. -वल्कः 1 a kind of white Khadira. -2 N. of the plants, करञ्ज and कट्फल. -वल्लरिः (-री), -वल्लिका, -वल्ली f. the moon-plant. -वारः, -वासरः Monday. -विक्रयिन् m. a vendor of Soma juice. -वीथी the orbit of the moon. -वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. -शकला a kind of cucumber. -संस्था a form of the Soma-sacrifice; (these are seven:-अग्निष्टोम, अत्यग्निष्टोम, उक्थ, षोडशी, अतिरात्र, आप्तोर्याम and वाजपेय). -संज्ञम् camphor. -सद् m. a particular class of Manes or Pitṛis; विराट्सुताः सोमसदः साध्यानां पितरः स्मृताः Ms. 3. 195. -सिद्धान्तः the doctrine of Kāpālikas; या सोमसिद्धान्तमयाननेव N. 10. 87. -सिन्धुः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -सुत् m. a Soma distiller. -सुत्वत् a. pressing Soma-plant for juice; अध्वरेष्वग्निचित्वत्सु सोमसुत्वत आश्रमान् Bk. 5. 11. -सुता the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. -सूत्रम् a channel for conveying water from a *Śiva-liṅga*. °प्रदक्षिणा circumambulation around a *Śiva-liṅga* so as not to cross the *Soma-sūtra*.

सोमन् m. 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrificer.

सोमिन् a. (-नी f.) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -m. A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल a. Soft, bland, placid (M. W. gives सोमाल in this sense).

सोमालकः Topaz.

सोम्य a. 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोरः A crooked movement.

सोरण a. Astringent; sour (taste); also सोल.

सोर्णभ्रू a. Having a circle of hair between the eyebrows; सोर्णभ्रुवं वारणबस्तिकोशं सविस्मयं राजसुतं ददर्श Bu. Ch. 1. 66.

सोलः, -सोलिकः Coldness.

सोल्लुण्ठः, सोल्लुण्ठनम् Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -ण्ठम्, -नम् *ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

सोल्लेखम् *ind.* Distinctly.

सोवाल a. Blackish, smoky.

सोष्णीषम् A house with a verandah in front.

सोष्मन् a. 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -m. An aspirate.

सौकर (-री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; दनुजं दधानमथ सौकरं वपुः Ki. 12. 53.

सौकरिकः 1 A boar-hunter. -2 pig-dealer.

सौकर्यम् [सुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्धया साद्गुण्यसिद्धया च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or *extempore* preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यम् 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्मकः A small insect.

सौक्ष्म्यम् Minuteness, fineness, subtlety.

सौखयानिकः A bard or other officer who wishes a prince or any other guest a prosperous march.

सौखरात्रिक *a.* One who asks another whether he has had a good night.

सौखशायनिकः, सौखशायिकः [सुखशयनं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; मृगवादीननुगृह्णन्तं सौखशायनिकान्नृपान् R. 10. 14.

सौख(प्र)सुप्तिकः [सुखसुप्तिं सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठञ्] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music; भ्रमरा... गुञ्जन्तः प्रतिकमलं प्रबभुः सौखप्रसुप्तिका इव ते Cholachampū p. 29, verse 67.

सौखिक *a.* (-की *f.*), सौखीय *a.* (-यी *f.*) Relating to pleasure, pleasureable, delightful.

सौख्यम् Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment. -Comp. -दायकः Phaseolus Mungo (Mar. मूग).-शायनिकः,-शायिकः see सौखशायनिकः; Mb. 14. 70. 7 (com. सुखावहं सौख्यं शयनं इति पृच्छन्ति ते सौख्यशायनिकाः).

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रान्तिक, योगाचार & वैभासिक); सौगतजरत्परिव्राजिकायास्तु कामन्दक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवार्थाति Māl. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -2 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कम् Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगन्ध *a.* (-न्धी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -न्धम् 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कत्तृण). -न्धः A dealer in perfumes.

सौगन्धिक *a.* (-का or -की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -कः 1 A dealear in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. -3 A sexually weak man (who is stimulated by the smell of the female organs). -4 A kind of worm infesting the bowels. -कम् 1 The white water-lily; गृहेषु नानोपवनामलाम्भःसरस्सु सौगन्धिककाननेषु Bhāg. 9. 6. 45. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कत्तृण). -4 A ruby.

सौगन्ध्यम् Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यम् Ease, facility.

सौचिः, सौचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214; प्रमाणतः सौचिकेन रञ्जनानि च वेत्ति यः Śukra. 2. 154.

सौजन्यम् 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; प्रसन्नं सौजन्यादृयितकरुणैर्गाढकरुणम् U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौजस्, सौजस्क *a.* Strong, powerful.

सौण्डी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karṇa. -2 N. of a great sage; Mb. 1. 6. 1.

सौत्य *a.* Relating or devoted to Soma-pressing; ववन्ध वारुणैः पाशैर्बलिं सौत्येऽहनि क्रतौ Bhāg. 8. 21. 26.

सौत्यम् 1 The office of a charioteer; दीनानायतनस्थो नानायतनक्षमोऽस्य सौत्येऽधिकृतः Nalod. 4. 9; Bhāg. 1. 15. 17. -2 The sacrificial act called सवनीय; ऐकादशिनेषु सौत्यस्य द्वैरशन्यस्य दर्शनात् MS. 8. 1. 14; सौत्य इति सुत्याकालत्वात् सवनीयमाहुः ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 14.

सौत्र *a.* (-त्री *f.*) [सूत्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring or declared in, a Sūtra q. v. -त्रः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रान्तिकाः *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयनारुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice involving the use of wine; मुमुदे मदिरादानं विदन्नेष द्विजन्मनः। दृष्ट्वा सौत्रामणीमिष्टिं तं कुर्वन्तमदूयत ॥ N. 17. 182; Bhāg. 10. 23. 8.

सौत्रिकः 1 A weaver. -2 A texture, anything woven.

सौदर्य *n.* Brotherhood. -*a.* Brotherly or sisterly.

सौदामनी, सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषस्निग्धया दर्शयोर्वीम् Me. 39; सौदामिनीव जलदोदरसंधिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Māl. 8. 14. -2 The female of Indra's elephant. -3 A kind of lightning (forked one); काञ्चनाभे नभश्रके विद्युत्सौदामिनी यथा Rām. 7. 32. 56; Bhāg. 1. 6. 28.

सौदायिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative

in general, which becomes her own property; मातृपित्रादिभिर्दत्तं धनं सौदायिकं स्मृतम् Sukra. 4. 814. **–कम्** A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (**–धी** *f.*) [सुधया निर्मितं रक्तं वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. –2 Having plaster, or plastered; प्रासादमालासंयुक्ताः सौधप्राकारसंवृताः Rām. 2. 8. 19. **–धम्** 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house; सितं सितिम्ना सुतरां मुनेर्वपुर्विसारिभिः सौधमिवाथ लम्भयन् Śi. 1. 25. –2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवासमुटजेन विस्मृतः संचिकाय फलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2; 7. 5; 13. 40. –3 Silver. –4 Opal. **–Comp. –उत्सङ्गः** the level roof of a palace. **–कारः** 1 a plasterer; संमार्जितं सौधकारैश्चित्रकारैश्च चित्रितम् Mb. 1. 128. 41. –2 a builder of a house. **–मूर्धन्, –मौलिः** the top or turret of a palace. **–रोहाधिपः** an architect, building supervisor; आरामाधिपतिं चैव सौधरोहाधिपं पृथक् Śukra. 2. 119. **–वासः** a palatial building.

सौधन्वनः N. of a caste slightly inferior to the त्रैवर्णिकs, but superior to the शूद्र; सौधन्वना नाम जातिरभिधीयते। हीनास्तु किंचित् त्रैवर्णिकेभ्यः। जात्यन्तरं न तु शूद्रा न वैश्या न क्षत्रियाः ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 49.

सौधर्म्यम् Rectitude, honesty.

सौन *a.* (**–नी** *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. **–नम्** Butcher's meat. **–नः** A butcher. °पाल *a.* having a butcher for a keeper; कंसे जीवति दाशार्हे सौनपाला इवावयः Bhāg. 10. 38. 41. **–Comp. –धर्म्यम्** a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः 1 A butcher; cf. शौनिक; दश सूनासहस्राणि यो वाहयति सौनिकः Ms. 4. 86. –2 A hunter.

सौनन्दम् The club of Balarāma.

सौनन्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

सौन्दर्यम् [सुन्दरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance; सुधासौन्दर्यं ते सलिलमशिवं नः शमयतु G. L. 1; सौन्दर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा Māl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 49; 5. 41.

सौप *a.* Relating to the case terminations.

सौपर्णम् 1 Dry ginger. –2 Emerald. –*a.* Relating to सुपर्ण bird or Garuḍa; सौपर्णमस्त्रं प्रतिसंजहार R. 16. 80.

सौपर्णेयः An epithet of Garuḍa.

सौपाकः A particular mixed tribe; चण्डालेन तु सौपाकः चण्डालसमवृत्तिमान् Mb. 13. 48. 27.

सौपिक *a.* Sprinkled with sauce.

सौप्तिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. –2 Somniferous. **–कम्** A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men; कृते प्रतिकृतं पश्य हतपुत्रा हि पाण्डवाः। सौप्तिके शिबिरं तेषां हतं सनरवाहनम्॥ Mb. 10. 9. 51. **–Comp. –पर्वन्** *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Aśvatthāman, Kritavarman and Kripa-the only surviving Kuru warriors-attacked by night the Pāṇḍava-camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. **–वधः** the great nocturnal slaughter of Pāṇḍava-camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्वं कृतो द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौप्रतीक *a.* Relating to an elephant.

सौबलः N. of Śakuni q. v.

सौबली, सौबलेयी N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhritarāṣṭra.

सौभम् 1 N. of Hariśchandra's city (said to be suspended in air); हतः सौभपतिः शाल्वस्त्वया सौभं च पातितम् Mb. 3. 12. 32. –2 N. of a town of the Sālvas; *ibid.*; Bhāg. 10. 76. 12. **–Comp. –पतिः, –राज्** a Sālva king; *ibid*; यथा सौभपतिर्हतः Bhāg. 10. 76. 1.

सौभीकः N. of Drupada.

सौभगम् 1 Good luck, happiness. –2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रेयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadrā; सौभद्रश्च महाबाहुः Bg. 1. 18.

सौभरिः N. of a Vedic seer.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यम् [सुभगायाः सुभगस्य वा भावः ष्यञ् द्विपदवृद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यञ्जयन्ती Me. 29; (see Malli.'s remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छादयितुम् V. 2. –2 Blessedness, auspiciousness; समृद्धं सौभाग्यं सकलवसुधायाः किमपि तत् G. L. 1. –3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातम् Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53; 5. 49; R. 18. 19; U. 6. 27. –4 Grandeur, sublimity. –5 The auspicious state of wifehood (opp. widowhood). –6 Congratulation; good wishes. –7 Affection, favour. –8 Red-lead. –9 Borax. **–Comp. –चिह्नम्** 1 any mark of good fortune or happiness. –2 any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). **–तन्तुः** the marriage string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मङ्गलसूत्र q. v.). **–तृतीया** the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. **–देवता** an auspicious or tutelary deity. **–वायनम्** an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. **–विलोपिन्** *a.* marring or impairing beauty; अनन्तरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातम् Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. **–ती** A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभाञ्जनः See शोभाञ्जनः (Mar. शेवगा); Mb. 13. 91. 39.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभिक्ष *a.* Bringing security and abundance of food.

सौभ्रात्रम् Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रमेषां हि कुलानुसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौम *a.* Relating or belonging to Soma.

सौमकिः The king Drupada; पूर्वस्नेहानुरागित्वात् सदारः सौमकिं गतः Mb. 1. 132. 60.

सौमङ्गल्यम् 1 Welfare, prosperity. -2 Any object of the blessed state of wifehood (सौभाग्य); तथा राज्यपि वैदेही सौमङ्गल्यावशेषिता Bhāg. 9. 11. 4.

सौमनस *a.* (-सा or -सी *f.*) [सुमनस्-अण्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral; मम न सौमनसौ मनसो मुदे Śi. 6. 12. **-सम्** 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction. -3 The nutmeg.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यम् 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; संतानश्रवणाद्भ्रातुः सौमित्रिः सौमनस्यवान् R. 15. 14; 17. 40; Pt. 5. 97. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Śrāddha. -3 A flower; रत्नोदधारौपधिसौमनस्यवनस्रजो वेणुभुजाङ्घ्रिपाङ्घ्रेः Bhāg. 3. 8. 24. *-a.* causing cheerfulness of mind; Bhāg. 4. 12. 45.

सौमनस्यायनी 1 The blossom of the Mālatī creeper. -2 The Mālatī creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Buddha.

सौमिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमितिकम् A variety of woollen cloth; Kau. A. 2. 11.

सौमित्रः, -सौमित्रिः 1 An epithet of Lakṣmaṇa; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्कासि भोः U. 3. 45.

सौमिल्लः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kālidāsa; भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनाम् M. 1.

सौमुख्यम् Gentle appearance; cheerfulness; सौमुख्यतस्तु श्रियमस्य केचिद् वैपुल्यमार्थासिपुरायुषश्च Bu. Ch. 3. 11; सौमुख्यमुख्यभवनं सौहार्दैकवितर्दिका Viś. Guṇa. 55.

सौमेचकम् Gold.

सौमेधिकः A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेरव, -रुक *a.* (-रवी, -रुकी *f.*) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. **-रवम्, -रुकम्** Gold; सौमेरवीमधिगतेन नितम्बशोभाम् Śi. 4. 31.

सौम्य *a.* (-म्या or -म्यी *f.*) [सोमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. -2 Having the properties of Soma. -3 Handsome, lovely, charming; pleasing, agreeable. -4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; संरम्भं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय ताम् R. 12. 36; सौम्यस्वभावोऽपि पृथुप्रतापः (where सौम्य means both 'gentle' and 'lunar') Bu. Ch. 1. 10; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir', 'gentle sir', 'good man'; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थवादी 14. 44; Me. 51; Ku. 4. 35; Māl. 9. 25). -5 Auspicious. -6 Bright, brilliant. -7 Cool, moist. -8 Northern. **-म्यः** 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. -2 A proper epithet by which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed; आयुष्मान् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने Ms. 2. 125. -3 A Brāhmaṇa. -4 The Udumbara tree. -5 Blood before it becomes red, serum. -6 The gastric juice. -7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -8 An auspicious planet. -9 A Brāhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. -10 A kind of penance (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). -11 An adherent, worshipper; पशुर्ज्ञानमयं सौम्या यन्मुखाम्बुरुहासवम् Bhāg. 2. 4. 24. -12 The left hand. -13 The month मार्गशीर्ष. **-म्यम्** 1 Gentleness. -2 The मृगशिरस् constellation. -3 The left eye. -4 The middle of the hand. **-म्या** 1 N. of Durgā. -2 The moon-plant. -3 A pearl. -4 The मृगशिरस् constellation. **-म्यी** Moon-shine. *-m.* pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. -2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes; अग्निष्वात्तांश्च सौम्यांश्च विप्राणामेव निर्दिशेत् Ms. 3. 199. **-Comp. -उपचारः** a gentle measure, mild remedy. **-कृच्छ्रः, -च्छ्रम्** a kind of religious penance; पिण्याकाचामतक्राम्बुसक्तूनां प्रतिवासरम् । एकरात्रोपवासश्च कृच्छ्रः सौम्योऽयमुच्यते ॥ Y. 3. 321. **-गन्धी** the Indian white rose. **-गोलः** the northern hemisphere. **-ग्रहः** a benign or auspicious planet (as बुध, गुरु, शुक्र and चन्द्र). **-धातुः** the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. **-नामन्** *a.* having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10. **-वारः, -वासरः** Wednesday.

सौम्यता, -त्वम् 1 Gentleness. -2 Benevolence. -3 Beauty.

सौर *a.* (-री *f.*) [सूरस्य इदं सूरो देवतास्य वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. -2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. -3 Worshipping the sun. -4 Celestial, divine. -5 Relating to spirituous liquor. **-रः** 1 A worshipper of the sun; Mb. 7. 82. 16. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 A solar month. -4 A solar day. -5 The plant called Tumburu. -6 N. of Yama, the god of death. **-रम्** 1 N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Ṛigveda) addressed to *Sūrya*. -2 The right eye. **-Comp. -नक्तम्** a particular religious observance. **-मासः** a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). **-लोकः** the sun's sphere.

सौरत *a.* Relating to sexual enjoyment; स्मायावलोकलवदर्शितभावहारिभ्रूमण्डलप्रहितसौरतमन्त्रशौण्डैः Bhāg. 10. 61. 4.

–तम् 1 Sexual enjoyment; Bhāg. 5. 17. 12. –2 Seminal fluid (रेतस्); सिषेव आत्मन्यवरुद्धसौरतः Bhāg. 10. 33.27. –तः Mild wind.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ *a*. (भी *f*.) [सुरभिरस्यास्ति अण्] Fragrant; देवस्त्रीमज्जनामोदसौरभाम्भ्वनिलैर्युतः Bhāg. 8. 2. 8. –भम् 1 Fragrance; मधुप इव मारुतेऽस्मिन् मा सौरभलोभमम्बुजिनि मंस्थाः Bv. 1. 18, 121. –2 Saffron. (See grammatical note on सौरभ्य below).

सौरभेय *a*. (–यी *f*.) 1 Relating to *Surabhi*. –2 Fragrant; ननु नागा महावीर्याः सौरभेयास्तरस्विनः Mb. 12. 360. 3. –यः An ox; मा सौरभेयानुशुचो व्येतु ते वृषलाद्भयम् Bhāg. 1. 17. 9.

सौरभी, सौरभेयी 1 A cow. –2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Surabhi*; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्यः N. of Kubera; L. D. B.

सौरभ्यम् 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं भुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितम् Bv. 1. 38; पुनाना सौरभ्यैः G. L. 43; R. 5. 69. –2 Agreeableness, beauty. –3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame. [Dr. Kṣitīśachandra Chatterjee writes in Mañjūṣā, "Like चापल and चापल्य, both सौरभ and सौरभ्य are found in Sanskrit, but Pāṇini has made provision for both चापल and चापल्य by including the word चपल both in the युवादि group and in the ब्राह्मणादि group. सुरभि is included in neither of these groups but comes under the purview of the rule इगन्ताच्च लघुपूर्वात् and so the only form sanctioned by Pāṇini is सौरभ. It would appear that सौरभ्य came into use later on after the analogy of सौगन्ध्य.]

सौरसः 1 Salted broth. –2 A kind of insect infesting the hair. –सा The mountain jujube.

सौरसेनाः *m*. pl. N. of a district and its people. –नी See शौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसैन्धव *a*. (–वी *f*.) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic; पयसां प्रवाह इव सौरसैन्धवः Śi. 13. 27. –वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यम् Tastiness, savouriness.

सौराज्यम् Good government or rule; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60; तन्वन् सौराज्यमधिकं नदीं भागीरथीमनु Śiva B. 1. 45.

सौरावः Salted broth.

सौराष्ट्र *a*. (–ष्ट्रा or –ष्ट्री *f*.) Coming from or relating to the district called Surāṣṭra (or Surat). –ष्ट्रः The district of Surāṣṭra. –*m*. pl. The people of Surāṣṭra. –ष्ट्रम् Brass, bell-metal. –ष्ट्री A kind of fragrant earth.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रिकम् 1 A kind of poison. –2 Bell-metal, brass.

सौरिः [सूरस्यापत्यं पुमान् इञ्] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. –2 The Asana tree. –3 N. of Yama. –4 Of Karṇa. –5 Of Sugrīva. –Comp. –रत्नम् a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक *a*. (–की *f*.) 1 Celestial. –2 Spirituous, vinous; प्रातिभाव्यं वृथादानमाक्षिकं सौरिकं च यत् Ms. 8. 159. –3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) –कः 1 Saturn. –2 Heaven, paradise. –3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरी 1 The wife of the sun. –2 A cow.

सौरीय *a*. (–यी *f*.) 1 Solar. –2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौरेयः, –सौरेयकः A species of Barleria (Mar. कोऱ्हांटी).

सौर्य *a*. (–र्यी *f*.) Belonging to the sun, solar; गावो ममैनः प्रणुदन्तु सौर्याः Mb. 13. 76. 11.

सौलक्षण्यम् The possession of auspicious marks.

सौलभ्यम् 1 Easiness of acquisition. –2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौल्विकः A copper-smith.

सौव *a*. (–वी *f*.) 1 Relating to one's own property. –2 Being in or belonging to heaven. –वम् An order applicable to all, edict (?).

सौवग्रामिक *a*. (–की *f*.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर *a*. (–री *f*.) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. –2 Treating of accents; यश्चायमध्यात्मं शाब्दः सौवरस्तेजोमयोऽमृतमयः पुरुषः Bri. Up. 2. 5. 9.

सौवर्चल *a*. (–ली *f*.) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. –लम् 1 Sochal salt; सौवर्चलं यवक्षारं गर्जितो न हरीतकीम् Śiva B. 30. 17. –2 Natron.

सौवर्ण *a*. (–र्णी *f*.) 1 Golden. –2 Weighing one *Suvarṇa* q. v. –र्णः 1 A Karṣa of gold. –2 A gold-ring. –र्णम् Gold. –Comp. –कुड्यका A variety of silk garment; Kau. A. 2. 11. –भेदिनी the plant Priyaṅgu. –हर्म्यम् a silver pavilion; Bu. Ch.

सौवर्णिक *a*. Made of gold; Pratimā 1. –कः A goldsmith.

सौवास्तिक *a*. (–की *f*.) Benedictive. –कः A family-priest or Brāhmaṇa. –कम् = स्वस्त्ययनम् q. v.

सौवाध्यायिक *a*. (–की *f*.) Belonging to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q. v.).

सौवास्तव *a.* (-वी *f.*) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed; P. IV. 2. 77.

सौविदः, सौविदल्लः, सौविदल्लकः An attendant on the women's apartments; राज्ञीनिरापनयनाकुलसौविदल्लाः Śi. 5. 17.

सौवीरम् 1 The fruit of the jujube. -2 Antimony. -3 Sour gruel. -रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). -Comp. -अञ्जनम् a kind of antimony or collyrium. -सारः antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. -2 An inhabitant of Suvīra. -3 N. of Jayadratha. -कम् Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्यम् Great heroism or prowess.

सौव्रत्यम् Faith, devotion.

सौशब्दम्, सौशब्द्यम् The right formation of nominal and verbal forms; cf. Śi. 1. 51.

सौशाम्यम् Good pacification, reconciliation; कृतो यत्नो मया पूर्वं सौशाम्ये कौरवान् प्रति Mb. 14. 53. 15.

सौशील्यम् Excellence of disposition, good morals or character; पराक्रमोत्साहमतिप्रतापसौशील्यमाधुर्यनयानयैश्च। गाम्भीर्यचातुर्यसुवीर्यधैर्यैर्हनूमतः कोऽप्यधिकोऽस्ति लोके॥ Rām. 7. 36. 43.

सौश्रवसम् Celebrity, renown.

सौश्रियम् Great fortune or happiness.

सौषिरः A kind of tooth-disease. -रम् Wind-instruments (collectively).

सौषिर्यम् Hollowness.

सौष्ठवम् [सुष्ठु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वाङ्गसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1; शरीरमसौष्ठवम् Māl. 1. 17 'not in good trim': Ki. 1. 3. -2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness; स सायकान् साध्वसविप्लुतानां क्षिपन् परेषामतिसौष्ठवेन Ki. 17. 21. -3 Excess. -4 Suppleness, lightness. -5 A particular position of the body (as in dancing).

सौस्थ्येन *ind.* Happily; सौस्थ्येनावासितस्तस्थौ तत्रैवैरटवीं-... Dharmābhyudaya-Mahākāvya 2. 38.

सौस्नातिकः [सुस्नातं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed; सौस्नातिको यस्य भवत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

सौस्वर्यम् Euphony; मत्तभ्रमरसौस्वर्यहृष्टरोमल्लताङ्घ्रिपम् Bhāg. 4. 21. 22.

सौहार्दः [सुहृदो भावः अण् द्विपदवृद्धिः] The son of a friend. -र्दम् Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (पितुः) सिद्धं सौहार्दनिधिः सुहृद्भ्यः R. 14. 15; ... Māl. 1. 4; Me. 117. -Comp. -व्यञ्जक *a.* betraying friendship.

सौहार्द्यम्, सौहृदम्, -द्यम्, सौहृदय्यम् Friendship, affection; यत् सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवन्ति Mk. 1. 13; सर्वाजनस्ते किमु कस्य सौहृदः V. 1. 10; Māl. 1.

सौहित्यम् 1 Satiety, satisfaction; 'पर्याप्तिमुपसंपन्नं तृप्तिः सौहित्यमुच्यते' इति हलायुधः; Śi. 5. 62; न सौहित्यं विना पानं विना प्राणं न विग्रहः Śiva B. 15. 42. -2 Fulness, completion; सौहित्यान् पृथवः क्वथन्ति रुधिरोत्सेकाश्रमस्कारिणः Mv. 5. 33. -3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कन्द् 1 Ā. (स्कन्दते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise. -3 To pour out, emit.

स्कन्द् I. 1 P. (स्कन्दति, स्कन्न) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To rise, ascend, jump upwards. -3 To fall, drop; स्यन्त्वा स्यन्त्वा दिवः शम्भोर्मूर्ध्नि स्कन्त्वा भुवं गताम् Bk. 22. 11; Ms. 7. 81. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कन्दे तप ऐश्वरम् Bhāg. 5. 9. 3. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. -*Caus.* (स्कन्दयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid): एकः शयीत सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कन्दयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कन्दयति-ते) To collect.

स्कन्दः [स्कन्द्-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quicksilver. -3 N. of Kārtikeya; सेनानीनामहं स्कन्दः Bg. 10. 24; R. 2. 36; 7. 1; Me. 45. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -10 Effusion, spilling. -11 Perishing, destruction. -Comp. -अंशकः quicksilver. -जननी N. of Pārvatī. -जित् N. of Viṣṇu. -पुत्रः a son of Skanda (euphemistic term for a thief); प्रथममेतत् स्कन्दपुत्राणां सिद्धिलक्षणम् Mk. 3. 12/13. -पुराणम् one of the 18 Purāṇas. -मातृ *f.* N. of Durgā. -षष्ठी 1 a festival in honour of Kārtikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra. -2 The 6th day of the light half of the कार्तिक month.

स्कन्दकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कन्दनम् [स्कन्द्-ल्युट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्त्तृ *a.* One who leaps.

स्कन्दित *p. p.* Emitted, effused, shed; मोघं स्कन्दितमार्षभम् Ms. 9. 50.

स्कन्दोलः Coldness.

स्कन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कन्ध् 10 U. (स्कन्धयति-ते) To collect.

स्कन्धः [स्कन्द्यते आरुह्यतेऽसौ सुखेन शाखया वा कर्मणि घञ् पृषो°; cf. Un. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder; महर्षभस्कन्धमनूनकन्धरम् Ki. 14. 40. –2 The body; सूक्ष्मयोनीनि भूतानि तर्कगम्यानि कानिचित्। पक्ष्मणोऽपि निपातेन येषां स्यात् स्कन्धपर्ययः॥ Mb. 12. 15. 26. –3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कन्धलग्नैकदन्तः Ś. 1. 32; R. 4. 57; Me. 55. –4 A branch or large bough; स्कन्धाधिरूढोज्ज्वलनीलकण्ठान् Śi. 4. 7. –5 A department or branch of human knowledge; Śi. 2. 28. –6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). –7 A division or detachment of an army; द्वितीयं प्रेषयामास बलस्कन्धं युधिष्ठिरः Mb. 5. 196. 9; R. 4. 30. –8 A troop, multitude, group; 'स्कन्धः स्यान्नृपतौ वंशे साम्परायसमूहयोः' इति मेदिनी; Mb. 14. 45. 1. –9 The five objects of sense. –10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhistic phil.); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुक्त्वाङ्गस्कन्धपञ्चकम् Śi. 2. 28. –11 War, battle. –12 A king. –13 An agreement. –14 A road, way; Mb. 3. –15 A wise or learned man. –16 A heron. –17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. –18 A part (अंश); तदवध्यानविस्रस्तपुण्यस्कन्धस्य भूरिदः Bhāg. 11. 23. 10. **–न्धा** 1 A branch. –2 A creeper. **–Comp. –अग्निः, –अनलः** the trunk of a tree set on fire, fire made with thick logs. **–आवारः** 1 an army or a division of it; स्कन्धावारमसौ निवेश्य विषमे सौवेलमूर्ध्नि स्वयम् Mv. 6. 17; Dūtavākyam 1. –2 a royal capital or residence; तत्तु दृष्ट्वा पुरं तच्च स्कन्धावारं च पाण्डवाः Mb. 1. 185. 6. –3 a camp; स्कन्धावारनिवेशः Kau. A. 10; उपप्लव्यं स गत्वा तु स्कन्धावारं प्रविश्य च Mb. 5. 8. 25. **–उपानेय** *a.* to be carried on the shoulders. (**–यः**) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. **–घनः** cognition; अन्यस्मिन् स्कन्धघनेऽन्येन स्कन्धघनेन यज्ज्ञानं तत् तत्संततिजेनान्येनोपलभ्यते नातत्संततिजेनान्येन। तस्मात् शून्याः स्कन्धघना इति ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5. **–चापः** a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिक्य (Mar. कावड). **–जः** a tree growing from a principal stem. **–तरुः** the cocoa-nut tree. **–देशः** 1 the shoulder; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रन्थिना स्कन्धदेशे Ś. 1. 19. –2 that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. –3 the stem of a tree. **–परिनिर्वाणम्** the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). **–पीठम्** the shoulder-blade. **–फलः** 1 the cocoa-nut tree. –2 the Bilva tree. –3 the glomerous fig-tree. **–बन्धना** a sort of fennel. **–मल्लकः** a heron. **–रुहः** the (Indian) fig-tree. **–वाहः, –वाहकः** an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. **–शाखा** a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. **–शृङ्गः** a buffalo. **–स्कन्धः** every shoulder.

स्कन्धस् *n.* 1 The shoulder. –2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कन्धिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कन्धवाह.

स्कन्धिन् *a.* (**–नी** *f.*) 1 Having shoulders. –2 Having branches or a branched stem. *–m.* A tree.

स्कम्भ् 1 Ā., 5, 9 P. (स्कम्भते, स्कभ्नोति, स्कभ्नाति) 1 To create. –2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain; स्कभायत निर्ऋतिं सेधतामतिम् Ṛv. 10. 76. 4. –3 To prop, support; चस्कम्भ यः स्वरभसाऽस्खलता त्रिपृष्ठम् Bhāg. 2. 7. 40. *–Caus.* (स्कम्भयति-ते or स्कम्भायति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कब्ध *p. p.* 1 Supported, propped. –2 Stopped.

स्कम्भः 1 Support, prop, stay. –2 Fulcrum. –3 The Supreme Being. –4 N. of the Vedic deity.

स्कम्भनम् 1 The act of supporting. –2 A support, prop.

स्कान्द *a.* (**–न्दी** *f.*) [स्कन्द-अण्] Relating to Skanda. –2 Relating to Śiva. **–न्दम्** The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्कु 5, 9 U. (स्कुनोति, स्कुनुते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीते) 1 To go up by leaps, jump, bound. –2 To raise, lift. –3 To cover, overspread; अस्कुनाच्चेपुवृष्टिभिः Bk. 17. 82. –4 To approach. –With प्रति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कुन्द् 1 Ā. (स्कुन्दते) 1 To jump. –2 To raise, lift.

स्कुम्भ् 5, 9 P. (स्कुभ्ना-भ्नो-ति) To stop, hinder.

स्कोटिका A kind of wagtail.

स्खद् 1 Ā. (स्खदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. –2 To destroy. –3 To hurt, injure, kill. –4 To rout, defeat completely. –5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. –6 To make or be firm.

स्खदनम् 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. –2 Hurting, injuring, killing. –3 Troubling, harassing. –4 Firmness.

स्खल् 1 P. (स्खलति, स्खलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्खलति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चार्द्रतमा मही Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. –2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. –3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order); दैवस्य शासनं पौरेषु कथं स्खलिष्यति Mu. 3; 3. 24; R. 18. 43. –4 To fall or deviate from the right course; मन्मथेन परिलुप्तमतीनां प्रायशः स्खलितमप्युपकारि Ki. 9. 37. –5 To be affected or excited; मात्सर्यरागोपहतात्मनां हि स्खलन्ति साधुष्वपि मानसानि Ki. 3. 53; 13. 6. –6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्खलतो हि करालम्बः सुहृत्सचिवचेष्टितम् H. 3. 127 (where it has sense 1 also). –7 To stammer, lisp, falter; वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्मरामि स्खलदसमञ्जसमञ्जुजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76; Ku. 5. 56. –8 To fail, have no effect; राघवः स्खलितवीर्यमात्मनि R. 11. 83. –9 To drop, drip, trickle; विपक्वतीरस्खलितोर्मिसंहतिः Ki. 8. 27. –10 To go, move. –11 To disappear. –12 To collect, gather. *–Caus.* (स्खलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. –2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; वचनानि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्खलयति वचनं ते संश्रयत्यङ्गमङ्गम् Māl. 3. 8.

स्खलनम् [स्खल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. –2 Tottering. –3 Deviating from the right course. –4 Blundering, error, mistake. –5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. –6 Stam-

mering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Trickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; स्खलनमुखरभूरिस्रोतसो निर्झरिण्यः U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual striking or rubbing together. -10 Discharge, emission (of semen); Kull. on Ms. 5. 63.

स्खलित *p. p.* [स्खल्-क्त] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering; मदाप्यकण्ठस्खलितैः पदैरियम् Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering; सर्वत्र स्खलितेषु दत्तमनसा यातं मया नोद्धतम् Ve. 2. 1 -8 Dropped, emitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. -13 Wounded; यत्र यत्र स्खलितं गात्रं तत्र दम्भं प्रपातयेत् Śukra. 4. 970. -14 Incomplete, deficient. -तम् 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोत्रस्खलित Ku. 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem. -7 Loss, deprivation. -Comp. -सुभगम् *ind.* dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; सैकतिन्याः स्खलितसुभगं दर्शितावर्तनाभेः Me. 28.

स्खुड् 6 P. (स्खुडति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तक्तः A drop; यथा पानीयस्य तैलस्य घृतस्य वा स्तक्ता नानादेशेषु भिन्नाः समानदेशे एकीभूता भवन्ति तद्वद् रश्मयः ŚB. on MS. 9. 3. 27.

स्तन् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्तनुर्जज्वलुर्मम्लुर्जग्लुरुत्पेठिरे क्षताः Bk. 14. 30. -With नि 1 to sound. -2 to sigh. -3 to mourn. -With वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन्-अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनौ मांसग्रन्थी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20; (दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः) हृदयेष्वेव लीयन्ते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव Pt. 2. 91. -2 The nipple of the breast. -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any female animal; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्लिष्टकेशरम् Ś. 7. 14. -Comp. -अंशुकम् a cloth covering the breasts or bosom, breast-mantle. -अग्रः a nipple. -अङ्गरागः a paint or pigment smeared on the breasts of women.-अन्तरम् 1 the heart. -2 the space between the breasts; (न) मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनान्तरे Ś. 6. 17; R. 10. 62. -3 a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). -आभुज *a.* feeding with the udder (said of cows). -आभोगः 1 fulness or expanding of the breasts. -2 the circumference or orb of the breast. -3 a man with large breasts like those of a woman. -आवरणम् a breast-cloth. -उपपीडम् pressing the breast.-कलशः a jar-like breast. -कुड्मलम् a woman's breast. -कोटिः the nipple of the breast. -ग्रहः the sucking or drawing of the breast. -चूचुकम् the nipple of the breast. -तटः, -टम् the slope or projection of the breast; cf. तट. -त्यागः weaning. -प, -पा, -पायक, -पायिन् *a.* sucking the breast, suckling. -पतनम् flaccidity of the breast. -पानम् sucking of the breast. -भरः 1 the weight or heaviness of breasts; पादाग्रस्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरेणानीतया नम्रताम् Ratn. 1. 1. -2 a man having breasts like those of a woman. -भवः a particular position in sexual union. -मध्यः a nipple. (-ध्यम्) the space between the breasts. -मुखम्, -वृन्तम्, -शिखा a nipple. -रोहितः, -तम् a particular part of the female breast. -वेपथुः the heaving of the breast; अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः Ś. 1. 29.

स्तनथः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननम् [स्तन्-ल्युट्] 1 Sounding, a sound, noise. -2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). -3 Groaning. -4 Breathing hard. -5 The sound of a hollow cough; Suśr.

स्तनंधय *a.* [स्तनं धयति धे-खश् मुम् च] Sucking the breast; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53; तवाङ्कशायी परिवृत्तभाग्यया मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः Māl. 10. 6. -यः An infant, a suckling; स्तनंधयप्रीतिमवाप्स्यसि त्वम् R. 14. 78; Śi. 12. 40.

स्तनयित्नुः [स्तन्-इत्नु] 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds; मौर्वीघोषस्तनयित्नुः पृषत्कपृषतो महान् Mb. 6. 14. 27; Bhāg. 1. 14. 15. -2 A cloud; स्तनयित्नोर्मयूरीव चकितोत्कण्ठितं स्थिता U. 3. 7; 5. 8. -3 Lightning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित *p. p.* [स्तन्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sounded, sounding, noisy; वीचिक्षोभस्तनितविहगश्रेणिकाञ्चीगुणायाः Me. 28. -2 Thundering, roaring. -तम् 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder-clouds; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मास्म भूर्विक्लवास्ताः Me. 39. -2 Thunder, noise. -3 The noise of clapping the hands. -4 The sound of a vibrating bow-string. -Comp. -कुमाराः (with Jainas) a particular class of gods. -फलः the Vikaṅkata tree. -सुभगम् *ind.* with pleasant rumbling sounds; तीरोपान्तस्तनितसुभगं पास्यसि स्वादु यत्र Me. 24.

स्तन्यम् [स्तने भवं यत्] Mother's milk, milk; स्मरति न भवान् पीतं स्तन्यं विभज्य सहामुना Ve. 5. 41; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp. -त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk, weaning; स्तन्यत्यागात् प्रभृति सुमुखी दन्तपाञ्चालिकेव Māl. 10. 5; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7. -द *a.* producing (good) milk. -प *a.* suckling.

स्तबकः 1 A bunch, cluster; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनाम् Bh. 2. 104; R. 13. 32; Me. 77; Ku. 3. 39. -2 A feather of a peacock's tail. -3 A tassel. -4 A chapter or section of a book.

स्तभ् See स्तम्भ्.

स्तब्ध *p. p.* [स्तम्भ् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा क्त] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. -2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, be-

numbed. -3 Motionless, immoveable; किंचित् किंचिच्छक्नुवन् मूत्रयन् स्तब्धलोचनः Bhāg. 10. 36. 3. -4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern; आत्मसंभाविताः स्तब्धा धनमानमदान्विताः Bg. 16. 17. -6 Coarse. -7 Solidified (as water). -8 Tardy, slack; inactive; सद्भिराचरितः पन्था येन स्तब्धेन दूषितः Bhāg. 4. 2. 10. -Comp. -कर्ण a. pricking up the ears. -पाद a. stiff-legged, lame. -बाहु a. stiff-armed. -मति a. dull-minded. -रोमन् m. a hog, boar; स्तब्धरोमसमारब्धघर्घरस्वरघोषणाम् Śiva B. 31. 65. -लोचन a. having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता, -त्वम् 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, immoveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibility, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तभः A goat, ram.

स्ताभिः Rigidity.

स्तभु n. =स्तम्भन q. v.

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confused or agitated.

स्तम्बः [स्था-अम्बच् किच्च पृषो° Uṇ. 4. 96] 1 A clump of grass &c; ब्रह्मस्तम्बनिकुञ्जपुञ्जितघनज्याघोषघोरं धनुः Mv. 3. 48; आरण्यकोपात्तफलप्रसूतिः स्तम्बेन नीवार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15. -2 A sheaf of corn; as in स्तम्बकारिता q.v. -3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); (कीचक)स्तम्बाडम्बरमूकमौकुलिकुलः क्रौञ्चावतोऽयं गिरिः U. 2. 29; R. 15. 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. -6 The post to which an elephant is tied. -7 A post; column; पांशुस्तम्बा बलानां तुरगखुरपुटक्षोदलब्धात्मलाभाः Mu. 5. 23. -8 Stupefaction, insensibility; (probably for स्तभ in these two senses). -9 A mountain. -Comp. -करि a. forming sheaves or clusters. (-रिः) corn, rice. -करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth; न शालेः स्तम्बकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. -गहन a. overgrown with thickets; Kau. A. 2. 2. -घनः 1 a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. -2 a sickle for cutting corn. -3 a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. -घ्नः, -घातः, -हन्, -हननम् -नी a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe. -पुरम् N. of a city (ताम्रलिप्त).

स्तम्बकः A clump, bunch, tuft.

स्तम्बेरमः An elephant; स्तम्बेरमा मुखरशृङ्खलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Śi. 5. 34; Māl. 9. 33; स्तम्बेरमास्तमारुह्य पर्वतं पर्वता इव Śiva B. 20. 42.

स्तम्भ् 1 Ā.; 5, 9 P. (स्तम्भते, स्तभ्नोति, स्तभ्नाति, स्तम्भित or स्तब्ध; the स् of the root being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; कण्ठः स्तम्भितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः Ś. 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff, to make immoveable. -3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb: प्राणा दध्वंसिरे गात्रं तस्तम्भे च प्रिये हते Bk. 14. 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. -5 To become stiff, rigid or immoveable. -6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. -7 To occupy, spread; ततः पुण्याहघोषोऽभूद् दिवं स्तब्ध्वेव भारत Mb. 12. 38. 19. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—स्तम्भते पुरुषः प्रायो यौवनेन धनेन च। न स्तभ्नाति क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तभ्नोति युवाप्यसौ ॥). -Caus. (स्तम्भयति-ते) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze. -4 To prop, support. -5 To suppress, check.

स्तम्भः [स्तम्भ्-अच्] 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness; रम्भा स्तम्भं भजति Vikr. 18. 29; Ki. 12. 28; गात्रस्तम्भः स्तनमुकुलयोरुत्प्रबन्धः प्रकम्पः Māl. 2. 5; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तम्भमभ्येति गात्रम् 1. 35; 4. 2. -2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance; सोऽपश्यत् प्रणिधानेन संततेः स्तम्भकारणम् R. 1. 74; वाक्स्तम्भं नाटयति Māl. 8. -4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing; कृतश्चित्तस्तम्भः प्रतिहतधियामञ्जलिरपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop, support, fulcrum; नासिरावन्धनार्थाय न शराः स्तम्भहेतवः Rām. 2. 23. 30. -6 A pillar, column, post. -7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9 Absence of feeling or excitability. -10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. -11 Stiff-neckedness; जन्मकर्मवयोरूपविद्यैश्वर्यधनादिभिः। यद्यस्य न भवेत् स्तम्भस्तत्रायं मदनुग्रहः Bhāg. 8. 22. 26. -12 Filling up, stuffing. -Comp. -उत्कीर्ण a. carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). -कर a. 1 paralysing, benumbing. -2 obstructing. (-रः) a fence. -कारणम् cause of obstruction or impediment. -पूजा worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तम्भक a. 1 Stopping, arresting. -2 Styptic, astringent.

स्तम्भकिन् m. A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनम् [स्तम्भयति स्तम्भ्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining; लोलोल्लोलक्षुभितकरणोज्जृम्भणस्तम्भनार्थम् U. 3. 36. -2 Paralysing, benumbing, stupefying. -3 Quieting, composure; पराङ्मुखेऽपि दैवेऽत्र कृत्यं कार्यं विपश्चिता। आपद्विनाशाय स्वचित्तस्तम्भनाय च ॥ Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping, supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of blood. -7 Anything employed as an astringent. -8 A particular magical art or faculty; see स्तम्भ (10). -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तम्भिः The sea.

स्तम्भिका The leg of a chair.

स्तम्भित a. 1 Stopped, hindered. -2 Benumbed, paralyzed; हेमाम्भस्तम्भितपक्षिपङ्क्तिविततः पन्थाः पुण्यः

Māl. 8. 9. -3 Composed, collected; see स्तम्भ्. -Comp. -बाष्पवृत्ति a. suppressing the flow of tears; वारयत्यय न रुन्धति दृष्टिं संस्पृष्टमुत्कलया, कण्ठस्तम्भितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषम् Ś. 4.6.

स्तम्भिन् a. 1 Supporting, stopping &c. -2 Provided with pillars. -3 Puffed up, arrogant. -m. the sea.

स्तम्भिनी The earth (one of the five elements).

स्तर a. [स्तृ-स्तॄ-अप्] Spreading, extending, covering. -रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. -2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणम् [स्तृ-स्तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c. -2 Plastering (of a wall).

स्तरि (री) मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तरी [स्तृ कर्मणि ई] 1 Smoke, vapour. -2 A heifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तरीकृ Den. (स्तरीकरोति) To render fruitless.

स्तवः [स्तु-अप्] 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; ततो गिरः पुरुषवरस्तवान्विता Mb. 12. 47. 108.

स्तवक a. (-विका f.) [स्तु-वुन्] Praising, eulogizing. -कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 A cluster of blossoms. -4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bouquet. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A multitude; cf. स्तबक also.

स्तवकित a. Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनम् [स्तु-ल्युट्] 1 Praising, praise. -2 A hymn.

स्तविः A chanter.

स्तावः Praise, eulogy.

स्ताव्य a. To be praised; P. III. 1. 123.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer; स्तावकांस्तानभिप्रेत्य पुरुर्वैन्यः प्रतापवान् Bhāg. 1. 15. 21.

स्तवेय्यः N. of Indra.

स्तवरकः A fence.

स्ताघ a. Shallow.

स्ताम्बेरम a. Belonging to an elephant: रदं स्ताम्बेरमं तथा Śiva B. 30. 12.

स्तिघ् 5 Ā. (स्तिघ्नुते) 1 To ascend. -2 To assail, attack.

स्तिप् 1 Ā. (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. -2 The ocean. -3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिभिनी A clump, tuft &c.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 P. (स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित a. [स्तिम्-कर्तरि क्तः] 1 Wet, moist; स्तिमितोन्नतसंचारा जनसंतापहारिणः। जायन्ते विरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जनाः॥ Pt. 1. 29 (here स्तिमित has two senses:—steady and moist). -2 (a) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Māl. 3. 10. (b) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सन्नपि सोऽष्टमूर्तौ त्वाशास्यचिन्तास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; स्तिमितविकसितानाम् Māl. 1. 27; R. 2. 22; 3. 17; 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. -3 Closed, shut; इति विज्ञापितो राज्ञा ध्यानस्तिमितलोचनः R. 1. 73. -4 Benumbed, paralysed. -5 Soft, tender. -6 Gratified, satisfied. -तम् 1 Moisture. -2 Fixity, steadiness. -Comp. -नयन a. having the eyes intently fixed. -प्रवाह a. flowing gently along. -वायुः still air. -समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वम् Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्विः [स्तॄ क्विन्] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. -2 Grass. -3 Sky, atmosphere. -4 Water. -5 Blood. -6 An epithet of Indra. -7 The body. -8 Fear.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते; तुष्टाव-तुष्टुवे, अस्तावीत्-अस्तोष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोतुम्, स्तुत; desid. तुष्टूषति-ते; the स् of स्तु is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; किं निन्दाम्यथवा स्तवामि कथय क्षीरार्णव त्वामहम् Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92; 15. 70. -2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns. -3 To praise in ऋक् verses set to music; इह एतौ स्तौतिशंसतिशब्दौ समानेऽपि स्तुत्यर्थत्वे व्यवस्थितविषयौ। प्रगीतेषु मन्त्रवाक्येषु स्तौतिशब्दः अप्रगीतेषु शंसतिशब्दः ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 17.

स्तुत p. p. [स्तु-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. -2 Flattered. -तः 1 Praising. -2 N. of Śiva.

स्तुतिः f. [स्तु-क्तिन्] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यन्ते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्थे सरस्वती R. 4. 6. -3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -4 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -गीतम् a panegyric, hymn. -पदम् an object of praise. -पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. -वादः a laudatory speech, panegyric. -व्रतः a bard.

स्तुत्य a. Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुत्या 1 A particular fragrant bark. -2 Alum-slate.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. -2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. -3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 Ā. (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. -2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुभ् I. 1 P. (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. -2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 Ā (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. -2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुम्भ् 5, 9 P. (स्तुभ्नोति; स्तुभ्नाति) 1 To stop. -2 To benumb, stupefy. -3 To expel.

स्तुविः 1 A worshipper. -2 A sacrifice.

स्तुपेण्य, -स्तुपेय्य (Ved.) Best, excellent, praiseworthy.

स्तूप् 4 P., 10 U. (स्तूप्यति, स्तूपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. -2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.); बहुभिरुपहृतानां बर्हिषां स्तूपमेतत् Mu. 3. 15. -2 A Buddhistic monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. -3 A funeral pile. -4 Strength, power. -Comp. -पृष्ठः a turtle, tortoise. -मण्डलम् circumference of a tope.

स्तृ I. 5 U. (स्तृणोति, स्तृणुते, स्तृत; *pass.* स्तर्यते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (महीं) तस्तार सरघाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63; 7. 58. -2 To spread, expand, diffuse. -3 To scatter, spread about. -4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. -5 To kill. -*Caus.* (स्तारयति-ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तेनाच्छिद्रभूमिं सैन्यैश्चातस्तरद्वतैः Bk. 15. 48. -*Desid.* (तिस्तीर्षति-ते). -II. 5 P. (स्तृणोति) To please, gratify.

स्तृ *m.* A star.

स्तृतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. -2 Covering, clothing.

स्तृक्ष् 1 P. (स्तृक्षति) To go.

स्तृह्, स्तृंह् 6 P. (स्तृहति, स्तृंहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तॄ 9 U. (स्तृणाति, स्तृणीते, स्तीर्ण; *desid.* तिस्तरि-री-षति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तृ.

स्तेन् 10 U. (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ते) 1 To steal, rob; यस्त्वेतान्युपक्लृप्तानि द्रव्याणि स्तेनयेन्नरः Ms. 8. 333. -2 To be dishonest in speech; वाच्यर्था नियताः सर्वे वाङ्मूला वाग्विनिःसृताः। तां तु यः स्तेनयेद्वाचं स सर्वस्तेनकृन्नरः॥ Ms. 4. 256.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरन्ति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83; यो भुङ्क्ते स्तेन एव सः Bg. 3. 12. -2 A kind of perfume. -नम् Thieving, stealing. -Comp. -निग्रहः 1 the punishment of thieves. -2 suppression of theft.

स्तेयम् [स्तेनस्य भावः यत् नलोपः] 1 Theft, robbery; व्यावृत्तगतिरुद्याने कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku 2. 35. -2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. -3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. -2 A goldsmith.

स्तैनम् Theft, robbery.

स्तैन्यम् [स्तेनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Theft, robbery. -न्यः A thief.

स्तेप् I. 1 Ā. (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्तै 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.

स्तैमित्यम् 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. -2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [स्तुच्-घञ्] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिम् Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा धनम् Bh. 2. 49. -2 Short. -3 Few. -4 Low, abject. -कः 1 A small quantity, drop; घृतवन्तः पावक ते स्तोकाश्चोतन्ति Ait. Br. 2. 12; अद्‌भ्यः स्तोका यान्ति यथा पृथक्त्वम् Mb. 7. 201. 75. -2 The Chātaka bird. -3 A spark. -कम् *ind.* A little, less; पदयोदग्रप्लुतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति Ś. 1. 7. -Comp. -आयुस् *a.* short-lived. -काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. -तमस् *a.* a little dark. -नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्याम् Me. 84. -पाण्डुर *a.* a little pale.

स्तोककः 1 The Chātaka bird; स्तोकको वारि (हृत्वा) Ms. 12. 67; स्तोककस्य खलु चञ्चुपुटेन म्लानिरुल्लसति तद्घनसङ्घे N. 5. 127. -2 A kind of poison.

स्तोकशस् *ind.* By little, sparingly.

स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy; स कस्य स्तोतव्यः कतिविधगुणः कस्य विषयः Śiva-mahimna. 2; स्तोतव्यगुणसंपन्नः केषां न स्यात् प्रियो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रम् [स्तु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Praise, eulogium. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; सकलगणवरिष्ठः पुष्पदन्ताभिधानो रुचिरमलघुवृत्तैः स्तोत्रमेतच्चकार Śiva-mahimna. 33.

स्तोत्रियः, -या A particular kind of verse; कत्ययमद्योद्गाताऽस्मिन् यज्ञे स्तोत्रियाः स्तोष्यति Bṛi. Up. 3. 1. 10.

स्तोभः [स्तुभ्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. -2 A stop, pause. -3 Disrespect, contumely. -4 A hymn, praise; साङ्केत्यं पारिहास्यं वा स्तोभं हेलनमेव वा। वैकुण्ठनामग्रहणमशेषाघहरं विदुः॥ Bhāg. 6. 2. 14. -5 A division of the Sāmaveda. -6 Anything inserted; अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -7 The sound or sounds dissimilar to and in excess of the letters of the Ṛik which is set to music; य ऋगक्षरेभ्योऽधिको न च तैः सवर्णः स स्तोभो नाम ŚB. on MS. 9. 2. 39. -8 A chanted interjection in a Sāman; सत्यं यज्ञस्तपो वेदाः स्तोभा मन्त्राः सरस्वती Mb. 12. 199. 68. -9 Torpor, paralysis.

स्तोम् 10 P. To praise; L. D. B.

स्तोमः [स्तु-मन् Uṇ. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. -2 A sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. -3 A *Soma* libation. -4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; शस्त्राभिज्यां स्तुतिस्तोमं प्रायश्चित्तं व्यधात् क्रमात् Bhāg. 3. 12. 37; लवणत्रासितः स्तोमः शरण्यं त्वामुपस्थितः U. 1. 50. -5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलाञ्छनमुरो धत्ते त्वचं रौरवीम् U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -6 A measure of 10 धन्वन्तरs or of 96 inches. -मम् 1 The head. -2 Riches, wealth. -3 Grain, corn. -4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft. -Comp. -क्षारः soap.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.

स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तौपिकम् A kind of Buddhist relic; L. D. B.

स्तौभिकम् N. of the second portion of the Saṁhitā of the Sāmaveda.

स्त्येनः [स्त्यै-इनच्] 1 Nectar. -2 A thief.

स्त्यै 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be diffused; शिशिरकटुकषायः स्त्यायते सल्लकीनाम् Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान *a.* [स्त्यै-क्त] 1 Collected into a mass; पर्यन्तप्रतिरोधिमेदुरचयस्त्यानं चिताज्योतिषाम् Māl. 5. 11; घनतरुशिखरे स्त्याननीलस्वरूपाम् (रक्तधाराम्) Nāg. 5. 8. -2 Thick, bulky, gross; स्त्यानेनार्द्रेण चाक्तः स्वयमनुभविता भूषणं भीममस्मि Ve. 5. 35. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिः Ve. 1. 21. -4 Sounding. -नम् 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनामनुरसितगुरूणि स्त्यानमम्बूकृतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायनम् Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री [स्त्यायेते शुक्रशोणिते यस्याम्] 1 A woman; श्रुतं दृष्टं स्पृष्टं स्मृतमपि नृणां ह्लादजननं न रत्नं स्त्रीभ्योऽन्यत् क्वचिदपि कृतं लोकपतिना। तदर्थं धर्मार्थौ विभववरसौख्यानि च ततो गृहे लक्ष्म्यो मान्याः सततमबला मानविभवैः॥ Subh. Ratn. -2 A female of any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; स्त्रीणामशिक्षितपटुत्वममानुषीषु Ś. 5. 22. -3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसाम् Māl. 6. 18; Me. 28. -4 A white ant. -5 The Priyaṅgu plant. -6 The feminine gender, or a word used in that gender; आपः स्त्रीभूम्नि Ak. -Comp. -अगारः, -रम् a harem, the women's apartments. -अध्यक्षः a chamberlain. -अभिगमनम् sexual intercourse. -आजीवः 1 one who lives by his wife. -2 one who lives by keeping women for prostitution; Ms. 11. 63. -करणम् sexual connection. -कामः 1 desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2 desire of a wife. -कार्यम् 1 the business of women. -2 attendance on women or women's apartments; वैदेहकानां स्त्रीकार्यं मागधानां वणिक्पथः Ms. 10. 47. -कितवः a deceiver or seducer of women. -कुमारम् a woman and child. -कुसुमम् menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -कृतम् sexual connection. -कोशः a dagger. -क्षीरम् mother's milk; आरण्यानां च सर्वेषां मृगाणां माहिषं विना। स्त्रीक्षीरं चैव वर्ज्यानि... Ms. 5. 9. -ग *a.* cohabiting with women. -गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female *Guru* or priestess. -गृहम् = स्त्र्यगार q. v. -ग्राहिन् (in law) accepting the guardianship over a woman. -घोषः dawn, day-break. -घ्नः the murderer of a woman; Ms. 9. 232. -चरितम्, -त्रम् the doings of women. -चिह्नम् 1 any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2 the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a seducer of women, libertine. -जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters; Ms. 9. 81. -जातिः *f.* woman-kind, female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked husband; स्त्रीजितस्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वं पुण्यं विनश्यति Śabdak; मृष्यन्ति ये चोपपतिं स्त्रीजितानां च सर्वशः (तेषामन्नं न भुञ्जीत) Ms. 4. 217. -देहार्धः N. of Śiva. -धनम् a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control; it is of six kinds:— अध्यग्न्यध्यावहनिकं दत्तं च प्रीतिकर्मणि। भ्रातृमातृपितृप्राप्तं षड्विधं स्त्रीधनं स्मृतम्॥ or according to others:— पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम्। आधिवेदनिकाद्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्; see also अन्वाधेयम्, बन्धुदत्तम्, यौतकम्, सौदायिकम्, शुल्कम्, पारिणाय्यम्, लावण्यार्जितम् and पादवन्दनिकम्. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a woman or wife. -2 the laws concerning women; Ms. 1. 114. -3 menstruation. -4 copulation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her courses; स्त्रीधर्मिणी वेपमाना शोणितेन समुक्षिता। एकवस्त्रा विकृष्टास्मि दुःखिता कुरुसंसदि॥ Mb. 3. 12. 62. -धवः a man. -ध्वजः 1 the female of any animal. -2 an elephant. -नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. -निबन्धनम् a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty, housewifery. -पण्योपजीविन् *m.* see स्त्र्याजीवः above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -पिशाची a fiend-like wife. -पुंस् a woman who has become a man. -पुंसौ *m.* du. 1 wife and husband. -2 male and female; स्त्रीपुंसावात्मभागौ ते भिन्नमूर्तेः सिसृक्षया Ku. 2. 7. -पुंसलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुंधर्मः the law regulating the duties of man and wife. -पुरम् the women's apartment. -पुष्पम् the menstrual excretion. -पूर्वः = स्त्रीजितः q. v.; स्त्रीपूर्वाः काण्डपृष्ठाश्च ......(श्राद्धे नार्हन्ति) Mb. 13. 23. 22. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix (in gram.) -प्रसंगः (excessive) intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-यः) the mango tree. -बन्धः the sexual union. -बाध्यः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः *f.* 1 the female understanding. -2 the counsel of a woman, female advice; स्त्रीबुद्धिः प्रलयंगता (प्रलयावहा) Subhāṣ. -भोगः sexual intercourse. -मन्त्रः a female stratagem, woman's counsel. -माया women's craft. -मुखपः the *Aśoka* tree. -यन्त्रम् a machine-like woman, machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयन्त्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्टम् Pt. 1. 191. -रजस् menstruation. -रञ्जनम् betel. -रत्नम् 1 an excellent woman; स्त्रीरत्नेषु

ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25. -2 N. of Lakṣmī. -राज्यम् the kingdom of women. -लम्पट a. desirous of women. -लिङ्गम् 1 the feminine gender (in gram.) -2 any mark of the female sex (as breast &c.). -3 the female organ. -लौल्यम् fondness for women. -वशः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. -वासः an ant-hill. -विधेय a. governed by a wife, uxorious; संनिवेश्य सचिवेष्वतःपरं स्त्रीविधेयनवयौवनोऽभवत् R. 19. 4. -विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman; अष्टाविमान् समासेन स्त्रीविवाहान्निबोधत Ms. 3. 20. -विषयः sexual connection. -व्रणः the female organ. -शौण्ड a. fond of women. -संसर्गः female company. -संस्थान a. having a female shape; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तीर्थमाराादुत्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं तिरोऽभूत् Ś. 5. 30. -संगः attachment to women, or intercourse with women. -संग्रहणम् 1 the act of embracing a woman (improperly). -2 adultery, seduction. -सभम् an assembly of women. -संबन्धः 1 matrimonial alliance with a woman. -2 connection by marriage. -3 relation to women. -सेवा Devotion or addiction to women. -स्वभावः 1 the nature of women. -2 a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हन्तृ the murderer of a woman; स्त्रीहन्तॄंश्च न संवसेत् Ms. 11. 190. -हरणम् 1 the forcible abduction of women. -2 rape. -हारिन् m. a ravisher or seducer (of women).

स्त्रीतमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman; P. VI. 3. 44.

स्त्रीता, -त्वम् 1 Womanhood. -2 Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रैण a. (-णी f.) [स्त्रिया इदम् नञ् P. IV. 1. 88] 1 Female, feminine. -2 Suited or belonging to women. -3 Being among women. -4 Devoted to women; यदि स्त्रैणं देवी यमनिरत देहार्धघटनादवैति त्वामद्धा बत वरद मुग्धा युवतयः Śiva-mahimna. 23; स इत्थमाचरन्कामान्स्त्रैणोऽपह्नवमात्मनः Bhāg. 9. 19. 1. -णम् 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वन्द्यासि जगतः U. 4. 11. -2 The female sex, womanhood; तृणे वा स्त्रैणे वा मम समदृशो यान्ति दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्प्रत्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते Ś. 5; तस्य तृणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रैणमाकलयतः K. -3 A collection of women; भूयिष्ठद्विजबालवृद्धविकलस्त्रैणश्च पौरो जनः U. 4. 24. -4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रैणता, -त्वम् 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. -2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थक (ग) रम् A betel-nut.

स्थग् 1 P. or *Caus.* (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकन्दरः K. P. 7.

स्थग a. [स्थग्-अच्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगणा The earth.

स्थगनम् Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरः The plant पुत्रजीवक; Rām. 2. 94. 24.

स्थगिका 1 A courtezan. -2 The office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of bandage. -4 A box (for betel &c.); ततः प्रविशति लेखमलंकरणस्थगिकां मुद्रितां चादाय सिद्धार्थकः Mu. 5. 0/1.

स्थगित a. 1 Covered, hidden, concealed. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Stopped, interrupted; विस्मृत्य भोः स्थगितर्गास्प-लक्ष्यसे नः Bhāg. 10. 90. 18.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगु n. A hump; तदेव स्थगु यद्दीर्घं रथघोणमिवायतम् Rām. 2. 9. 46.

स्थण्डिलम् [स्थल्-इलच् नुक् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; निषेदुषी स्थण्डिल एव केवले Ku. 5. 12; Bhāg. 11. 11. 45. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A land-mark. -6 A place, ground (as before a house); इह तु स्थण्डिले शीघ्रं कुशानास्तर सारथे Rām. 2. 111. 13. -Comp. -शायिन् m., also **स्थण्डिलेशयः** an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial ground; (मुनयः) आकाशनिलयाश्चैव तथा स्थण्डिलशायिनः Rām. 3. 6. 4. -सितकम् an altar.

स्थपति a. [स्था-क तस्य पतिः] Chief, principal. -तिः 1 A king, sovereign; 'स्थपतिरधिपतौ तक्ष्णि बृहस्पतिसचिवयोः' इति वैजयन्ती; जगत्त्रयैकस्थपतिस्त्वमुच्चकैः Śi. 1. 34. -2 An architect; स्थपतिर्बुद्धिसंपन्नो वास्तुविद्याविशारदः Mb. 1. 51. 15. -3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. -4 A charioteer. -5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. -6 An attendant on the women's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपत्यः A chamberlain; स्थपत्यशुद्धान्तजनैः परीता Jānakīharaṇa. 7. 1.

स्थपुट a. [तिष्ठति स्था-क, स्थं पुटं यत्र] 1 Being in distressed or difficult circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -m. Protuberance. -Comp. -गत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अदृश्यादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थपुटीकृत p. p. Made uneven.

स्थल् 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलम् [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); भो दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) दीयतां टिट्टिभाण्डानि नो चेत्स्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1; प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवर्त्मन् q. v. -2 Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land, soil (in general). -4 Place, spot; उवाच वाग्मी दशनप्रभाभिः संवर्धितोरःस्थलतारहारः R. 5. 52. -5 Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7 A piece of raised ground, mound; ततः स्थलमुपारुह्य पर्यन्तमवितरन्तः । ...

पञ्चवटीलेव नित्यपुष्पितकाननः ॥ Rām. 3. 13. 22. -8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c. -9 A part (as of a book). -10 A tent. -Comp. -अन्तरम् another place. -आरुढ a. alighted on the ground. -अरविन्दम्, -कमलम्, -कमलिनी a land-growing lotus; साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं नप्रबुद्धां नसुप्ताम् Me. 94; Ku. 1. 33. -स्थलकमलः m. is also a plant of the lily-family (Gloriosa Superba). It is a red-flowered species traditionally called भूकमल. The plant goes by the name कळलावी in Marathi which seems to have been derived from Sanskrit स्थलकह्लारी. Kālidāsa pointedly refers to the peculiarity that it opens only in response to day-light. -कुमुदः the Karavīra plant. -चर a. land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a. fallen or removed from a place or position. -ज a. 1 Growing or living on dry land; Ms. 1. 44. -2 accruing from land-transport (taxes). -देवता a local or rural deity. -पद्मम् a land-lotus; सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3. -पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. -मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् n. a road by land; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60. -विग्रहः a battle on level ground, a land-fight. -शुद्धिः f. purification or clearance of a place from impurity. -सीमन् f. a landmark, boundary. -स्थ a. standing on dry ground.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीम् Ku. 4. 4; Ki. 4. 2. -3 A deity of the soil; (= स्थलदेवता q. v.). -Comp. -देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; पश्यन्तीनां न खलु बहुशो न स्थलीदेवतानां मुक्तास्थूलास्तरुकिसलयेष्वश्रुलेशाः पतन्ति Me. 108. -भूता a. high-lying (as a country). -शायिन् a. sleeping on the bare ground.

स्थलेशय a. Sleeping on dry ground. -यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3 A moveable thing. -4 Fire.

स्थविर a. [स्था-किरच् स्थवादेशः] 1 Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged, ancient; न तेन स्थविरो भवति येनास्य पलितं शिरः। बालोऽपि यः प्रजानाति तं देवाः स्थविरं विदुः ॥ Mb. 3. 133. 11. -रः 1 An old man; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामन्ति यूनः स्थविर आयति। प्रत्युत्थानाभिवादाभ्यां पुनस्तान् प्रतिपद्यते ॥ Ms. 2. 120. -2 A beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं, अयमर्भकः कस्य नयनानन्दकरः Dk. -Comp. -द्युति a. having the dignity of an elder; ऋषेः पुत्रो महातेजा बालोऽपि स्थविरद्युतिः Rām. 1. 50. 8.

स्थविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.) मनोमयं सूक्ष्ममुपेत्य रूपं मात्रा स्वरो वर्ण इति स्थविष्ठः Bhāg. 11. 12. 17.

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.); सर्वसत्त्वात्मदेहाय विशेषाय स्थवीयसे (नमः) Bhāg. 4. 24. 39.

स्था 1 P. (Ātm. also in certain senses; तिष्ठति-ते, तस्थौ-तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थित, स्थास्यति-ते, स्थातुं, स्थित; *pass.* स्थीयते; the स् of this root is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stand; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः Ś. 3. 13; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Subhāṣ. -2 To stay, abide, dwell, live; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठति -3 To remain, be left; यावदेकानुदिष्टस्य गन्धो लेपश्च तिष्ठति. Ms. 4. 111; एको गङ्गदत्तस्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -2 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थीयते Ś. 2. -5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योतिषां व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तान्तः K. 'never mind the account of' &c. -7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं Ś. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17; R. 11. 65. -9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुरुपायैः प्रथमैस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 108. -10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न विप्रं स्वेषु तिष्ठत्सु मृतं शूद्रेण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मयि स्थिते चन्द्रगुप्तमभिभवितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे शत्रुसंकटे (राष्ट्रविप्लवे)। राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः ॥ H. 1. 71 (v. l.). -13 To rest or depend on; जहातु नैनं कथमर्थसिद्धिः संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -14 To do, perform, occupy oneself with; न तिष्ठति तु यः पूर्वां नोपास्ते यश्च पश्चिमाम् Ms. 2. 103. -15 (Ātm.) To resort or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -16 (Ātm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual embrace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरात् कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. -*Caus.* (स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand. -2 To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found, establish. -4 To stop. -5 To arrest, check. -6 To raise, erect. -7 To cause to last or continue, make durable. -8 To give in marriage; लोकश्रेष्ठे गुणवति वरे स्थापिता त्वं मयैव Māl. 10. 5. -9 To instruct in, initiate into. -*Desid.* (तिष्ठासति) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तत्रस्थ, अङ्कस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ, तटस्थ q. q. v. v. -2 Immovable (स्थावर); सृज्यन्ते जङ्गमस्थानि Mb. 12. 232. 39. -स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाणव a. 1 Relating to स्थाणुः. -2 Coming from the trunks or stems of trees; Hch.

स्थाणु a. [स्था-नु पृषो० णत्वम्] Firm, fixed, steady, stable, immoveable, motionless; नित्यः सर्वगतः स्थाणुरचलोऽयं सनातनः Bg. 2. 24; Mb. 1. 34. 5. -णुः 1 An epithet of Śiva; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. -2 A stake, post, pillar; अपि स्थाणुवदासीनः Pt. 1. 49; किं स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः. -3 A peg, pin; स्थाणौ निषङ्गिण्यनसि

स्थं पुरः Śi. 12. 26. -4 The gnomon of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A nest of white ants. -7 The drug or perfume called *Jeeraka*. -8 Stump, trunk; लता वल्लीश्च गुल्मांश्च स्थाणूनश्मन एव च Rām. 2. 80. 6. -9 A particular posture in sitting. -*m.*, *n.* A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem, pollard. -Comp. -छेदः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवतो मृगम् Ms. 9. 44. -दिश् *f.* the north-east. -भूत *a.* become motionless (as the trunk of a tree). -भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थातृ *a.* Standing, stationary, fixed. -*m.* A guider, driver.

स्थानम् [स्था-ल्युट्] 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; न खिल भवतां देव्याः स्थानं गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32. -2 Being fixed or stationary. -3 A state, condition; स्थानत्रयात्परं प्राप्तं ब्रह्मभूतमविक्रियम् Bhag. 1. 18. 26. -4 A place, spot, site, locality; अक्षमालामदत्त्वास्मात्स्थानात्पदात्पदमपि न गन्तव्यम् K. -5 Station, situation, position. -6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'; भक्ष्यस्थाने Pt. 2. 26. -7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house; स एव (नक्रः) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46. -8 (*a*) A country, region, district. (*b*) A town, city. -9 Office, rank, dignity; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. -10 Object; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; पराम्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14; स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसाम् Subhāș; so कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. -12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यन्ते भृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जति दृष्टिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. -14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter; (these are eight :— अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानामुरः कण्ठः शिरस्तथा । जिह्वामूलं च दन्ताश्च नासिकोष्ठौ च तालु च Śik. 13.) -15 A holy place. -16 An altar. -17 A place in a town, square, court. -18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. -19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; स्थाने युद्धे च कुशलानभीरूनविकारिणः Ms. 7. 190. -20 A halt. -21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state; स्थानं वृद्धिः क्षयश्चैव त्रिवर्गश्चैव दण्डजः Mb. 12. 59. 31. -22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom; *i.e.* army, treasure, town, and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दण्डकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मकं चतुर्विधम्). -23 Likeness, resemblance. -24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. -25 The character or part of an actor. -26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice; तौ तु गान्धर्वतत्त्वज्ञौ स्थानमूर्च्छनकोविदौ Rām. 1. 4. 10 (com.– 'वक्षसि मन्द्रस्वरो कण्ठे मध्यमस्वरः शिरसि तारस्वरः ... इति स्थानत्रयम्'). -28 A pose, posture (of archers etc.). -29 An order of the life (आश्रम); मैत्रेयीति होवाच याज्ञवल्क्य उद्यास्यन्वा अरेऽहमस्मात् स्थानादस्मि Bri. Up. 4. 1. -30 Ground (भूमि); स्थानान्यनेनेनो भूमि-पाषाण-सिकता-शर्करा-वालुका-भस्मचारिणः Mb. 12. 192. 1. -31 Sustenance, maintenance; यश्चेदं प्रभवः स्थानं भूतानां संयमो यमः । स्वभावेन वर्तन्ते द्वन्द्वसृष्टानि भूरिशः ॥ Mb. 12. 238. 20 (com. स्थानं पालनम्). -32 A mode or attitude in fighting; अलंघ्यानि विशिष्टानि स्थानानि विविधानि च Mb. 9. 57. 18. -33 Storage (of goods); आगमं निर्गमं स्थानं तथा वृद्धिक्षयावुभौ । विचार्य सर्वपण्यानां कारयेत् क्रयविक्रयौ ॥ Ms. 8. 401. -34 A state of perfect tranquillity. -35 Any organ of sense. -36 Shape, form, appearance (as of the moon). -37 An astronomical mansion. -Comp. -अधिकारः the superintendence of a shrine; Inscr. -अध्यक्षः 1 a local governor. -2 the superintendent of a place. -3 a watchman, police-officer. -आसनम् *n.* du. standing and sitting down. -आसेधः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेध. -चञ्चला Ocimum Pilosum (Mar. तुळशीराई). -कुटिकासनम् leaving the house or any abode (स्थावरगृहत्याग); शिरसो मुण्डनाद्वापि न स्थानकुटिकासनात् Mb. 3. 200. 101. -चिन्तकः a kind of quarter-master. -च्युत see स्थानभ्रष्ट. -टिप्पटिका the daily account; Śukra 3. 269. -दीप्त (in augury) inauspicious on account of situation. -पालः a watchman, sentinel, policeman; Y. 2. 173. -भूमि *f.* a dwelling-place, mansion. -भ्रष्ट *a.* ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ. -माहात्म्यम् 1 the greatness or glory of any place. -2 a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. -मृगः N. of certain animals (such as turtle, crocodile &c.). -योगः assignment of proper places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगांश्च क्रयविक्रयमेव च Ms. 9. 332. -विभागः (in alg.) subdivision of a number according to the position of its figures. -स्थ *a.* being in one's abode, at home.

स्थानकम् [स्थान स्वार्थे क] 1 A position, situation. -2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; *e. g.* पताकास्थानक q. v.; स्थानकेन अवलोक्य V. 4. 44/45; it may also mean 'a kind of posture'. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittirīya, a branch of the *Yajurveda*. -8 A temple in which the idol is kept in an erect posture. -9 The attitude of the body (in shooting &c.).

स्थानतस् *ind.* 1 According to one's place or position. -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, a place-man. -2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् *a.* [स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्ष्यत्वेन इति] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. *-m.* 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ P. I. 1. 56. -2 The form so substituted for anything. -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानिवत् *a.* Like the original or primitive element; P. I. 1. 56. -Comp. -भावः the state of being like the original form; किं स्थानिवद्भावमवत्त दुष्टं तादृक्कृतव्याकरणः पुनः सः N. 10. 135.

स्थानीय *a.* 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. -यम् 1 A town, city. -2 Capital; Kau. A. 2. 2. -3 A kind of fortress to defend 800 villages; अष्टशतग्राम्या मध्ये स्थानीयम् Kau. A. 2. 1.

स्थाने *ind.* (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने हृषीकेश तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत् प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्यते च Bg. 11. 36; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67; 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as. -Comp. -पतित *a.* occupying the place of another.

स्थापक *a.* [स्थापयति स्था-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image. -3 A depositor.

स्थापनम् [स्था-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) The act of causing to stand, fixing; founding, establishing, instituting; Mb. 12. 255. 3. (*b*) Regulating, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception; cf. पुंसवन. -5 Fastening, rendering immovable; उत्थापनैरुन्नयनैश्चालनैः स्थापनैरपि । परस्परं जिगीषन्तावुपचक्रतुरात्मनः ॥ Bhāg. 10. 44. 5. -6 Founding, erecting (a temple, image &c.). -7 Preservation, prolongation (of life). -8 A means of stopping (the flow of blood), styptic. -9 Storage (of grain). -10 Establishment of a proposition. -Comp. वृत्त *a.* one who is past all restoration to strength.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage-management. -3 A prologue of the drama; (see plays of Bhāsa). -4 Storing, keeping, preserving.

स्थापनीय *a.* 1 To be fixed, established &c. -2 To be treated with tonics.

स्थापयितृ *a.* Establisher, founder.

स्थापित *p. p.* [स्था-णिच्-क्त] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Māl. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य *a.* 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. -3 To be appointed or installed. -4 To be shut up, confined in. -5 To be plunged (in grief &c.). -6 To be checked, restrained. -प्यम् A pledge, deposit. -प्यः the image of a god. -Comp. -अपहरणम् the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् *n.* [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वत्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वत्थामन्. -2 The neighing of a horse; अश्वस्येवास्य यत्स्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् Mb. 1. 130. 48. -3 Fixity, stability. -4 Station, seat, place.

स्थामवत् *a.* Powerful, strong.

स्थायः A receptacle. -या the earth.

स्थायिता 1 Constancy, stability. -2 Durableness, invariableness.

स्थायिन् *a.* [स्था-णिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविध्वंसि कल्पान्तस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhāṣ.; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 3. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; संपत्स्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. *-m.* 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below); स्थायिनोऽर्थे प्रवर्तन्ते भावाः संचारिणो यथा Śi. 2. 87. *-n.* Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own Sthāyibhāva); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा । जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चेत्यमष्टौ प्रोक्ताः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्यभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायीभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते फलम् । स्थायीभवति चात्यन्तं रागः शुक्लपटे यथा ॥ Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक *a.* (-का or -की *f.*) [स्था-उकञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary; आयोधने स्थायुकमस्त्रजातम् Bk. 2. 22; अतीते वर्षुके काले, प्रमत्तः स्थायुको गृहे ibid 7. 18. -3 Located, situated; कुम्भास्थिकूटावटस्थानस्थायुकमौक्तिकोत्करकिरः N. 12. 66. -कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थावर *a.* [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जङ्गम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजङ्गमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, inactive, slow. -3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. -रम् 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41); मान्यः स मे स्थावरजङ्गमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. -2 A bow-string. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heir-loom. -5 A large body; (fig.) a gross or material body (स्थूलशरीर); गमनं निरपेक्षश्च पश्चादनवलोकयन् । ऋजुः प्रणिहितो गच्छंस्त्रसस्थावरवर्जकः Mb. 12. 9. 19. -Comp. -अस्थावरम्, -जङ्गमम् 1 moveable and immoveable propery. -2 animate and inanimate things. -आत्मन् *a.* of immoveable form; स्थाने त्वां स्थावरात्मानं विष्णुमाहुस्तथाहि ते Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता, -त्वम् 1 Fixedness, stability. -2 The state of a vegetable or mineral; शरीरजैः कर्मदोषैर्याति स्थावरतां नरः Ms. 12. 9.

स्थासकः [स्था-स-स्वार्थादौ क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A bubble of water or any fluid; रौक्मा रेजुः स्थासका मूर्तिभाजो दर्पस्येव व्याप्तदेहस्य शेषाः Śi. 18. 5. -3 A bubble-shaped ornament on a horse's trappings. -4 A figure made with unguents.

स्थासु *n.* Bodily strength.

स्थास्नु *a.* [स्था-स्नु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; भवन्त्यस्यैवमङ्गानि स्थास्नूनि बलवन्ति च Śi. 2. 93; Ki. 2. 19. -स्नुः A tree; अणुप्रायास्वोषधीषु शमीप्रायेषु स्थास्नुषु Bhāg. 12. 2. 15.

स्थित *p. p.* [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां...छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; वेदान्तेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Ś. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; सुहृदः पश्य वसन्त किं स्थितम् Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; अभिजनवतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे Ś. 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; किमत्र चित्रं यदि कामसूर्भूवृत्ते स्थितस्याधिपतेः प्रजानाम् R. 5. 33; धर्मे स्थिताः (राजानः) Māl. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; ममात्र भावैकरसं मनः स्थितम् Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; इति देहविमुक्तये स्थिताम् (रतिम्) Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being close or at hand. -तम् 1 Standing by itself (as a word). -2 Stopping, standing still. -3 Manner of standing. -4 Perseverance on the right path. -Comp. -उपस्थित *a.* with and without the particle 'इति' (as a word). -धी *a.* firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठ्यम् recitation in Prākrita by a woman while standing. -प्रज्ञ *a.* firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान् । आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. -प्रेमन् *m.* a staunch or faithful friend. -लिङ्ग *a.* having the virile member erected. -संकेत, -संविद् *a.* keeping a promise.

स्थितिः *f.* [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितिं नो रे दध्याः क्षणमपि मदान्धेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलमग्निशुद्धौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेथाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89. -3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Māl. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition; एषा ब्राह्मी स्थितिः पार्थ नैनां प्राप्य विमुह्यति Bg. 2. 72. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; सपर्वतवनां कृत्स्नां व्यथयिष्यामि ते स्थितिम् Rām. 7. 98. 10; अथ वा स्थितिरियं मन्दमतीनाम् H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continuance; वंशस्थितेरधिगमान्महति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18; Mv. 7. 3; R. 3. 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; अमंस्त चानेन परार्ध्यजन्मना स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमन्तमन्वयम् R. 3. 27; 11. 65; 12. 31; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः (विधिनोपयेमे) Ku. 1. 18; Ś. 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); स्थित्यै दण्डयतो दण्ड्यान् R. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance; जघावैर्नवसल्लकीकिसलयैरस्याः स्थितिं कल्पयन् Māl. 9. 32; R. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation (one of the three states of human beings); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop, restriction; नासां कश्चिदगम्योऽस्ति नासां च वयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 143. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim; अवान्धवं शवं चैव निर्हरेयुरिति स्थितिः Ms. 10. 55. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account; नासां च वयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 143. -Comp. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the bounds of morality; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18. -पद् the epithet of Viṣṇu; पादेषु सर्वभूतानि पुंसः स्थितिपदो विदुः Bhāg. 2. 6. 18. -पदम् the proper basin (for flow), the right path; अपामुद्वृत्तानां निजमुपदिशन्त्या स्थितिपदम् Mu. 3. 8. -भिद् *a.* violating the bounds of morality. -मार्गः the way to compose (the mind); मनसश्च स्थितिमार्गमालम्बे Bu. Ch.

5. 9. –स्थापक a. fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (–कः) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिमत् a. 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5. 22. –2 Permanent; स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमन्तमन्वयम् R. 3. 27. –3 Virtuous, upright. –4 Keeping within limits (as the ocean).

स्थाण्डिलः [स्थण्डिले शयिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. –2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थपतिरेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] A guard of the women's apartments, chamberlain; स्थापत्यैर्न स्म वित्तस्ते वर्षीयस्त्वचलत्करैः N. 20. 138. –त्यम् 1 The office of the governor of a district. –2 Architecture, building, erecting; स्थापत्यं चासृजद्वेदं क्रमात् पूर्वादिभिर्मुखैः Bhāg. 3. 12. 38. –Comp. –वेदः the science of architecture (one of the four उपवेदs).

स्थालम् [स्थलति तिष्ठत्यन्नाद्यत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A plate or dish. –2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel; स्थालानां नापकाणां च भृङ्गाराणां च भूरिशः Śiva B. 29. 58. –3 The hollow of a tooth. –Comp. –पथ, –पथिक a. imported by land; P. V. 1. 77 Vārt. –रूपम् the form or representation of a pot.

स्थालकः, –कम् (pl.) N. of particular bones on the back.

स्थालिकः The smell of faeces.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि भिक्षुकाः सन्तीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयन्ते Sarva. S.; स्थाल्यां वैडूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलखलीमिन्धनैश्चन्दनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100. –2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. –3 The trumpet-flower. –Comp. –द्रुमः Ficus Benjamina or Indica (Mar. नांदुरखी). –पाकः 1 a particular religious act performed by a householder. –2 a dish of rice boiled in milk. –पुरीषम् the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot; स्थालीपुरीषादीन्यप्यमृतवद्व्यवहरति Bhāg. 5. 9. 11. –पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot; यथा स्थालीपुलाकेन MS. 7. 4. 12; अलिङ्गास्वपि स्थालीपुलाकवत् सिद्धिः ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 11. °न्यायः see under न्याय; also see तुल्यन्याय and तुल्यपाक. –बिलम् the interior or hollow of a caldron; P. V. 1. 70. –बिलीयम्, –बिल्यम् a. fit for cooking (rice etc.).

स्थावरादि n. A kind of poison; L. D. B.

स्थाविर a. (–रा or –री f.) Thick, firm. –रम् Old age (commencing after seventy); (वृद्धः स्यात्सप्ततेरूर्ध्वं वर्षीयान् नवतेः परम्); गार्हस्थ्येऽप्यथवा बाल्ये यौवने स्थाविरेऽपि वा Mb. 3. 200. 3.

स्थिकः, (–क्कः) The buttocks; L. D. B.

स्थिर a. [स्था–किरच्] (compar. स्थेयस्; superl. स्थेष्ठ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भावस्थिराणि जननान्तरसौहृदानि Ś. 5. 2; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 30; R. 11. 19. –2 Immoveable, still, motionless; स्थिरप्रदीपतामेत्य भुजङ्गाः पर्युपासते Ku. 2. 38. –3 Immoveably fixed; कालेनावरणात्ययात्परिणते यत्स्नेहसारे स्थितम् U. 1. 39. –4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting; कल्पिष्यन्ते स्थिरगणपदप्राप्तये श्रद्दधानाः Me. 57; Māl. 10. 25. –5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. –6 Quiescent, free from passion. –7 Steady in conduct, steadfast. –8 Constant, faithful, determined. –9 Certain, sure. –10 Hard, solid. –11 Strong, intense. –12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; अहो स्थिरः कोऽपि तवेप्सितो युवा Ku. 5. 47. –रः 1 A god, deity. –2 A tree. –3 A mountain. –4 A bull. –5 N. of Śiva. –6 N. of Kārtikeya. –7 Final beatitude or absolution. –8 The planet Saturn. –9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (*Taurus, Leo, Scorpio*, and *Aquarius*). –रा 1 The earth; पितामहस्तामालोक्य विह्वलतामस्थिरां स्थिराम् Śiva B. 5. 47. –2 A strong-minded woman. –3 The silkcotton tree. –रम् Steadfastness, stubbornness. (स्थिरीकृ means 1 to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate. –2 to stop, make fast. –3 to cheer up, console, comfort; Ś. 4. –4 To steel (the heart); Amaru. स्थिरीभू means 1 to become firm or steady. –2 to become calm or tranquil.) –Comp. –अङ्घ्रिपः the marshy date-tree. –अनुराग a. firm in attachment, constant in affection. –अपाय a. subject to constant decay. –आत्मन्, –चित्त, –चेतस्, –धी, –बुद्धि, –मति a. 1 firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; न च योगविधेर्नवेतरः स्थिरधीरा परमात्मदर्शनात् R. 8. 22. –2 cool, calm, dispassionate. –आयति a. lasting long. –आयुस्, –जीविन् a. long-lived, lasting. (–m.) the silk-cotton tree (Mar. सांवरी). –आरम्भ a. firm in undertakings, persevering. –कर्मन् a. persevering in action; न नवः प्रभुरा फलोदयात् स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22. –कुट्टकः 1 a steady pulverizer. –2 a kind of common divisor (in algebra). –कुसुमः the Bakul tree. –गतिः the planet Saturn. –गन्धः the *Champaka* flower. (–न्धा) 1 the trumpet-flower. –2 the Ketakī plant. –छदः the birch tree. –छायः 1 a tree which gives shelter to travellers. –2 a tree (in general). –जिह्वः a fish. –जीवित a. long-lived. –जीविता the silk-cotton tree. –दंष्ट्रः 1 a snake. –2 Viṣṇu in his boar incarnation. –3 sound. –धामन् a. belonging to a strong race. –पत्रः the marshy date-tree. –पद a. firmly rooted. –पुष्पः 1 the *Champaka* tree. –2 the *Bakula* tree. –प्रतिज्ञ a. 1 persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. –2 faithful to a promise. –प्रतिबन्ध a. firm in opposition, obstinate; Ś. 2. –प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. –फला a kind of gourd (Mar. कोहळा). –योनिः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. –यौवन a. ever youthful. (–नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. –रङ्गा indigo. –रागा a kind of curcuma (Mar. दारुहळद). –लिङ्ग a. having a a stiff virile organ. –वाच् a. one whose word may be trusted. –विक्रम a. taking firm strides. –श्री a. having

everlasting prosperity. –सङ्गर a. faithful to a promise, true, veracious. –सौहृद a. firm in friendship. –स्थायिन् a. remaining firm or steady, keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर a. More firm, fixed &c. –रः The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता, –त्वम् 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. –2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं वाष्पं कुरु स्थिरतया विरतानुबन्धम् Ś. 4. 14. –3 Constancy, firmness of mind. –4 Fixity. –5 Fearlessness.

स्थिरीकरणम्, स्थिरीकारः Corroboration, confirmation.

स्थिरीभावः Immovableness.

स्थुड् 6 P. (स्थुडति) To cover.

स्थुरिन् = स्थूरिन् q. v.

स्थूणा [स्था-नक् उदन्तादेशः पृषो° Tv.] स्थूणायसि स्मृता प्रतिमायां गृहस्तम्भे' इति विश्वः 1 The post or pillar of a house. –2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन S. B.; किमर्थमाक्षेपः। दार्ढ्यार्थः। स्थूणानिखननवत् ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 1. –3 An iron image or statue; छिन्नस्थूणं वृषं दृष्ट्वा विलापं च गवां भृशम् Mb. 12. 265. 2. –4 An anvil. –Comp. –कर्णः 1 a kind of military array. –2 a form of Rudra (named also शङ्कुकर्ण); स्थूणाकर्णमथो जालं शरवर्षमथोल्बणम् Mb. 3. 167. 33. –निखननन्याय see Appendix.

स्थूमः 1 Light. –2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. –2 A man.

स्थूरिन् m. A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूरीपृष्ठः A horse not yet ridden on; भित्त्वा घोणामायसेनाधिवक्त्रः स्थूरीपृष्ठो गार्धपक्षेण विद्धः। Śi. 18. 22.

स्थूल् 10 Ā. To increase, to strengthen; L. D. B.

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थवीयस् superl. स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्पृष्टापि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरश्मवत् Śi. 2. 78 (where it has sense 6 also); स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 11, 108; R. 6 28. –2 Fat, corpulent, stout. –3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं श्वसिति K. 'breathes hard'. –4 Thick, clumsy. –5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) as in स्थूलमानम् q. v. –6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. –7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. –8 Not exact. –9 (In phil.) Material (opp. to सूक्ष्म). –लः The jack tree. –ला –1 Large cardamoms. –2 Scindaspus Officinalis (Mar. गजपिंपळी). –3 Cucumis Utilissimus (Mar. चोरकाकडी). –लम् 1 A heap, quantity. –2 A tent. –3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). –4 Sour milk, curds. –Comp. –अन्त्रम् the larger intestine near the anus. –आस्यः a snake. –इच्छ a. having immoderate desires. –उच्चयः 1 a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. –2 incompleteness, deficiency, defect. –3 the middle pace of elephants; स्थूलोच्चयेनागमदन्तिकागताम् Śi. 12. 16. –4 an eruption of pimples on the face. –5 a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. –कण्टकिका the silk-cotton tree. –कण्टा the egg-plant. –कन्दः 1 a kind of esculent root. –2 red garlic. –काय a. fat, corpulent. –काष्ठाग्निः a tree-trunk or a large log of wood set on fire. –क्षेडः, –क्ष्वेडः an arrow. –चापः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. –तालः the marshy date-tree. –त्वचा Gmelina Arborea (Mar. थोर शिवणी). –दला Aloe Perfoliata (Mar. कोरफड). –धी, –मति a. foolish, doltish. –नालः a kind of large reed. –नास, –नासिक a. thick-nosed. (–सः, –कः) a hog, boar. –नीलः a hawk, falcon. –पटः, –टम् coarse cloth. –पट्टः cotton. (–ट्टम्), –पट्टाकः coarse cloth. –पाद a. clubfooted, having swelled legs. (–दः) 1 an elephant. –2 a man with elephantiasis. –प्रपञ्चः the gross or material world. –फलः the silk-cotton tree. –भावः Bigness, grossness. –भूत n. pl. the five grosser elements (according to Sāṁkhya phil.). –मध्य a. thick in the middle. –मरिचम् a kind of berry (कक्कोल). –मानम् rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. –मूलम् a kind of radish. –लक्ष, –क्ष्य a. 1 munificent, liberal, generous; अकत्थनो मानयिता स्थूललक्ष्यः प्रियंवदः Mb. 3. 45. 10. –2 wise, learned. –3 inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. –4 taking careless aim. –लक्षिता munificence, liberality. –वल्कलः the red Lodhra tree. –विषयः a gross or material object. –शङ्खा a woman having a large vulva. –शरीरम् the grosser or material and perishable body (opp. सूक्ष्म or लिङ्ग-शरीर q. v.) –शाटकः (–कम्), शाट(टि)का, –शाटिः a thick or coarse cloth. –शीर्षिका a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. –शोफ a. greatly swollen. –षट्पदः 1 a large bee. –2 a wasp. –सूक्ष्म a. mighty and subtle (as the god). –स्कन्धः the lakucha tree. –स्थूल a. excessively thick. –हस्तः 1 an elephant's trunk; दिङ्नागानां पथि परिहरन् स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14. –2 a large or coarse hand.

स्थूलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky. –कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता, –त्वम् 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness; कौटिल्यं कचनिचये करचरणेऽधरदले च रागस्ते। काठिन्यं कुचयुगले तरलत्वं नयनयोर्वसति॥ — no; कौटिल्ये कचनिचये प्रवचने मान्द्यं त्रिके स्थूलता (दृश्यते) Pt. 1. 195. –2 Dulness, stupidity. –3 (In phil.) Grossness.

स्थूलंभविष्णु, स्थूलंभावुक a. Liable to become large or stout; P. III. 2. 57.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेमन् *m.* Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness; द्राघीयांसः संहताः स्थेमभाजः Śi. 18. 33; न यत्र स्थेमानं दधुरतिभयभ्रान्तनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय *a.* [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. **-यः** 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge; स्थेयाभ्यां गृध्रचक्राभ्यां वाचा संधिः कृतः क्षणात् H. 4. 1. -2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् *a.* (-सी *f.*) More firm, stronger; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेष्ठ *a.* Very firm, strongest; (superl. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थैर्यम् [स्थिरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. -2 Continuance. -3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy; अमानित्वं ...... स्थैर्यमात्मविनिग्रहः Bg. 13. 7. -4 Patience. -5 Hardness, solidity. -6 Subduing the senses (जितेन्द्रियत्व); ततस्तस्य परिज्ञाय महास्थैर्यं महामुनेः Rām. 7. 30. 27. -Comp. **-ज** *a.* see स्थावर; मानुषाः स्थैर्यजाश्चैव पृथग्भोगा विशेषतः Mb. 13. 117. 18.

स्थोरिन् = स्थौरिन्.

स्थौणेयः, -स्थौणेयकः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A carrot.

स्थौरम् 1 Firmness, strength, power. -2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थौरिन् *m.* 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. -2 A strong horse.

स्थौलक्ष्यम् Munificence, liberality; Ms. 7. 211.

स्थौल्यम् 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. -2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नस् 1, 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. -2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; सस्नुः पयः पपुरनेनिजुरम्बराणि Śi. 5. 28; मृगतृष्णाम्भसि स्नातः. -2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. -3 To smear oneself with. -*Caus.* (स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते) 1 To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (तोयैः) सतूर्यमेनां स्नपयाम्बभूवुः Ku. 7. 10; स्मितस्नपिताधरा Gīt. 12; U. 3. 23; Ki. 5. 44, 47; Śi. 2. 7; Me. 45. -2 To steep or soak in. -3 To weep for. -*Desid.* (सिस्नासति) To wish to bathe. -With अप to bathe after mourning. -नि to plunge deep into; *i. e.* to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निष्णात; कुतोऽपत्यस्नेहः कुटिलनयनिष्णातमनसाम् Māl. 2. 7.

स्नपन *a.* 1 Causing to bathe. -2 Used for bathing. **-नम्** 1 Sprinkling, washing. -2 Bathing, ablution; रेजे जनैः स्नपनसान्द्रतरार्द्रमूर्तिः Śi. 5. 57.

स्नपित *a.* Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नयः 1 Bathing, ablution. -2 Lustration.

स्नात *p. p.* 1 Bathed, washed, purified by ablution; ततः शुक्लाम्बराः स्नातास्तरुणाः शतमष्ट च Mb. 7. 82. 8. -2 Versed in; मन्ये त्वां विषये वाचां स्नातमन्यत्र छान्दसात् Bhāg. 1. 4. 13. **-तः** 1 One whose course of holy study is over; वणिङ्मुनिनृपस्नाता निर्गम्यार्थान् प्रपेदिरे Bhāg. 10. 21. 49. -2 An initiated householder; cf. स्नातक. **-ता** =ऋतुस्नाता; तपसा द्योतितां स्नातां ददर्श भगवानृषिः Mb. 3. 97. 13.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Āśrama (that of a Brahmachārin); राजस्नातकयोश्चैव स्नातको नृपमानभाक् Ms. 2. 139. -2 A Brāhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). -3 A Brāhmaṇa who is a *Bhikṣu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object; नवैतान् स्नातकान् विद्याद् ब्राह्मणान् धर्मभिक्षुकान् Ms. 11. 2. -4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder. -Comp. **-व्रतम्** the vows and duties of a स्नातक.

स्नात्रम् Bath, ablution.

स्नानम् [स्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्तीर्णः काश्यपः Ś. 4; न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुसुमं नालंकृता मूर्धजाः (विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं) Bh. 2. 19. -2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. -3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. -4 Anything used in ablution. तोयक्रीडानिरतयुवतिस्नानतिक्तैर्मरुद्भिः Me. 35. -5 Cleansing, washing off. -Comp. **-अगारम्** a bath-room. **-कलशः, -कुम्भः** a jar containing lustral water. **-गृहम्** a bath-room; उत्थायावश्यकार्यार्थं ययौ स्नानगृहं नृपः Mb. 7. 82. 7. **-तीर्थम्** a sacred bathing place. **-तृणम्** Kuśa-grass. **-द्रोणी** a bathing tub. **-यात्रा** the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeṣṭha. **-वस्त्रम्** a bathing-garment; सकृत् किं पीडितं स्नानवस्त्रं मुञ्चेत् द्रुतं पयः H. 2. 104. **-विधिः** 1 the act of ablution. -2 the proper manner or rules of ablution. **-शाटी** bathing drawers.

स्नानीय *a.* [स्नानाय हितं छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. **-यम्** Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; बलिक्रियावर्जितसैकतानि स्नानीयसंसर्गमनाप्नुवन्ति R. 16. 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him; स्नापकाः काञ्चनैः कुम्भैः पूर्णैः समुपतस्थिरे Mb. 7. 82. 8.

स्नापनम् The act of causing to bathe, or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2. 209.

स्नापित *p. p.* 1 Caused to bathe, attended on while bathed. –2 Immersed.

स्नास्यत् *m.* A student about to become a स्नातक; स्नास्यंस्तु गुरुणाज्ञप्तः शक्त्या गुर्वर्थमाहरेत् Ms. 2. 245.

स्नायुः [स्नाति शुध्यति दोषोऽनया स्ना-उण् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew; स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावशेषमलिनं निर्मांसमप्यस्थि गोः Bh. 2. 30. –2 The string of a bow. –3 An eruption on the skin of the extremities; also स्नायुक. –Comp. –अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. –बन्धः a bowstring. –मर्मन् the joint of a sinew. –स्पन्दः pulse.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, –स्नावन् *m.* A tendon, muscle; मांसान्यस्य शकराणि किनाटं स्नाव तस्थिरम् Bṛi. Up. 3. 9. 28.

स्नाविर *a.* With sinews; see अस्नाविर.

स्निद् 10 U. (स्नेटयति-ते) 1 To go. –2 To love, be in love.

स्निह् 4 P. (स्निह्यति, स्निग्ध) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं नु खलु बालेऽस्मिन्नौरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मनः Ś. 7; स च स्निह्यत्यावयोः U. 6 (where आवयोः may be genitive also). –2 To be easily attached. –3 To be pleased with, be kind to. –4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. –5 To be smooth or bland. –*Caus.* (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. –2 To cause to love. –3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध *a.* [स्निह्-क्त] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; नादस्तावद्विकलकुररीकूजितस्निग्धतारः Māl. 5. 20. –2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्पश्यामि त्वयि तटगते स्निग्धभिन्नाञ्जनाभे Me. 61; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18; Śi. 12. 62; Māl. 10. 4. –3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. –4 Glistening, shining, glassy, resplendent; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत् प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4. 1; Me. 39; U. 1. 33; 6. 21. –5 Smooth, emollient. –6 Moist, wet. –7 Cooling. –8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me. 16. –9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; स्निग्धगम्भीरनिर्घोषम् R. 1. 36; Me. 66; U. 2. 14; 3. 22. –10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1. –11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). –ग्धः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विज्ञैः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्यतामेति कैश्चित् H. 2. 149; or स स्निग्धोऽकुशलान्निवारयति यः Subhāṣ.; Pt. 2. 171. –2 The red castor-oil plant. –3 A kind of pine. –ग्धम् 1 Oil. –2 Bee's-wax. –3 Light, lustre. –4 Thickness, coarseness. –5 Civet. –Comp. –जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति Ś. 3. –तण्डुलः a kind of rice of quick growth. –दृष्टि *a.* looking intently or with a fixed gaze. –पत्रः, –त्रा the jujube. –फला the ichneumon plant (Mar. मुंगूसवेल). –राजिः a kind of snake.

स्निग्धता, –त्वम् 1 Oiliness. –2 Blandness. –3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्नु 2 P. (स्नौति, स्नुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out, –2 To flow, stream.

स्नुत *a.* Oozed, dropped, flowed &c; त्रिष्टुम्मांसात् स्नुतोऽनुष्टुब्जगत्यस्थ्नः प्रजापतेः Bhāg. 3. 12. 45.

स्नु *m., n.* 1 Table-land. –2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for सानु after acc. dual).

स्नु *f.* A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्नुघ्निका Natron, mineral alkali.

स्नुषा A daughter-in-law; समुपास्यत पुत्रभोग्यया स्नुषयेवाविकृतेन्द्रियः श्रिया R. 8. 14; 15. 72.

स्नुस् 4 P. (स्नुस्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible. –2 To take, accept.

स्नुह् 4 P. (स्नुह्यति, स्नुग्ध or स्नूढ) To vomit.

स्नुह, स्नुहा, –हिः *f.*, –ही The milk-hedge plant. [Raghunandana, the author of Kṛityatattva (Jīvānanda's ed. of Smṛititattva vol. II, 1895) *quotes* a verse from the Devīpurāṇa in connection with the worship of the goddess Manasā to get rid of the fear of snake-bite (cf. Dr. Kane's History of Dharma-śāstra, vol. V. p. 125). He explains स्नुही as सिजुवृक्षः. The botanic name of the tree is Euphorbia Nerifolia (Mar. निवडुंग). It is a plant from the stem of which a sticky substance oozes out.]

स्नेहः [स्निह्-घञ्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु Ś. 1. –2 Oiliness, viscidity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Guṇas according to the Vaiśeṣikas) –3 Moisture; तृष्णासंजननं स्नेह एव तेषां पुनर्भवः Mb. 12. 218. 33. –4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. –5 Oil; निर्दिष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1; Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221; R. 4. 75. –6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. –Comp. –अक्त *a.* oiled, lubricated, greased. –अङ्कनम् a mark of affection. –अनुवृत्तिः *f.* affectionate or friendly intercourse. –आशः a lamp. –कुम्भः an oil-vessel. –केसरिन् castor-oil. –छेदः, –भङ्गः breach or loss of friendship. –पक्व *a.* dressed with oil. –पानम् drinking oil (as a medicine). –पूर्वम् *ind.* affectionately. –प्रवृत्तिः *f.* flow or course of love; त्वय्यस्याः कथमप्यबान्धवकृतां स्नेहप्रवृत्तिं च ताम् Ś.

4. 17. –प्रसरः, –प्रस्रवः effusion of love. –प्रिय *a.* fond of oil. (–यः) a lamp. –बीजः the Piyāla tree. –भाण्डम् an oil-vessel. °जीविन् an oilman. –भूः phlegm. –भूमिः *f.* 1 anything yielding oil. –2 an object of love or affection, beloved person. –रङ्गः sesamum. –रञ्जनम् the mouth. –रेकभू *m.* the moon. –वरम् fat. –वस्तिः *f.* injection of oil, an oily enema. –विद्धः the Devadāra tree. –विमर्दित *a.* anointed with oil. –व्यक्तिः *f.* manifestation of love, display of friendship; (भवति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं मुञ्चतो बाष्पमुष्णम् Me. 12. –संभाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat. –सार *a* having oil for its chief ingredient.

स्नेहन् *m.* 1 A friend. –2 The moon. –3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन *a.* [स्निह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Anointing, lubricating. –2 Destroying. –नम् 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents. –2 Unctuousness. –3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहल *a.* 1 Fond of. –2 Tender.

स्नेहित *p. p.* 1 Loved. –2 Kind, affectionate. –3 Anointed, lubricated. –तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) [स्नेह-णिनि] 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. –2 Oily, unctuous, fat. –*m.* 1 A friend. –2 An anointer, a smearer. –3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. –2 A kind of disease. –3 A friend; Uṇ. 1. 10.

स्नै 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नैग्ध्यम् 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. –2 Tenderness, fondness. –3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्पन्द् 1 Ā. (स्पन्दते, स्पन्दित) 1 To throb, palpitate; अस्पन्दिष्टाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27; 14. 83. –2 To shake, tremble, quiver. –3 To go, move; स्पन्दन्ति वै तनुभृतामजशर्वयोश्च Bhāg. 12. 8. 40. –4 To come suddenly to life.

स्पन्दः [स्पन्द्-घञ्] 1 Throbbing, palpitation. –2 Vibration, tremor, motion; मनो मन्दस्पन्दं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Bh. 3. 51.

स्पन्दनम् [स्पन्द्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering; वामाक्षिस्पन्दनं सूचयित्वा Māl. 1; so अधर°, बाहु°, शरीर° &c. –2 Tremor, vibration. –3 The quickening of a child in the womb. –4 Rapid motion, going.

स्पन्दित *p. p.* [स्पन्द्-क्त] 1 Throbbed, quivered. –2 Gone. –तम् A pulsation, throb, palpitation. –2 Activity (of the mind).

स्पन्दोलिका Swinging backwards and forwards, rocking on a swing (a kind of game); Bhāg. 10. 18. 15 (v. l.).

स्पर्ध् 1 Ā. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with; अस्पर्धिष्ट च रामेण Bk. 15. 65; कस्तैस्सह स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. –2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध *a.* Emulous, envious.

स्पर्धनम् 1 Competition, emulation. –2 Envy, jealousy.

स्पर्धा [स्पर्ध्-अ] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः स्पर्धा शुद्धवीर्यैर्द्धमन्यत. –2 Jealousy, envy. –3 Defiance. –4 Equality with.

स्पर्धित *p. p.* 1 Emulating, contending. –2 Challenged, defied.

स्पर्धिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13; 16. 62. –2 Emulous, envious. –3 Proud. –*m.* A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्ध्य *a.* 1 Desirable. –2 Valuable; शयनं तत्र संक्लप्तं स्पर्ध्यास्तिरणसंवृतम् Mb. 1. 47. 7.

स्पर्श् 10 Ā. (स्पर्शयते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. –2 To unite, join. –3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 [स्पर्श्, स्पृश् वा-घञ्] Touch, contact (in all senses); स्पर्शान् कृत्वा बहिर्बाह्यांश्चक्षुश्चैवान्तरे भ्रुवोः Bg. 5. 27; तदिदं स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नम् Ś. 1. 28; 2. 7. –2 Contact (in astr.). –3 Conflict, encounter. –4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. –5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वच्); स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S.; स्पर्शनं स्पर्शी स्पर्शान् बुद्धिर्विक्रियतेऽसकृत् Mb. 12. 285. 20. –6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. –7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. –8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to म्); काद्यो मान्ताः स्पर्शाः; स्पर्शस्तस्याभवज्जीवः स्वरो देह उदाहृतः Bhāg. 3. 12. 46. –9 A gift, donation, presentation. –10 Air, wind. –11 The sky. –12 Sexual union; स्त्रीपुंसयोः संप्रयोगे स्पर्शः कस्याधिको भवेत् Mb. 13. 12. 1. –13 A secret spy. –र्शा An unchaste woman. –Comp. –अज्ञ *a.* senseless, insensible. –अनुकूल *a.* pleasant to the touch, cooling. –आनन्दा an *apsaras.* –इन्द्रियम् the organ or sense of touch. –उदय *a.* followed by a consonant. –उपलः, –मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. °मणिप्रभवम् gold; L. D. B. –क्लिष्ट *a.* painful to the touch. –क्षम *a.* capable of touch, tangible. –गुण *a.* having the quality of tangibility (as air); बलवाञ्जायते वायुः स वै स्पर्शगुणो मतः Ms. 1. 76. –तन्मात्रम् the subtile element of tangibility. –द्वेषः sensitiveness to touch. –यज्ञः an offering consisting in the mere touch of the things offered; स्पर्शयज्ञं करिष्यामि विधिरेष सनातनः Mb. 14. 92. 19. –रसिक *a.* sensual, lustful. –लज्जा, –संकोचपर्णिका the sensitive plant (Mar. लाजाळू). –वेद्य *a.* to be apprehended by the sense of

touch. –संचारिन् *a.* contagious, infectious. –स्नानम् ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. –स्पन्दः, –स्यन्दः a frog.

स्पर्शन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [स्पर्श्-स्पृश्-वा ल्युट्] 1 Touching, handling. –2 Affecting, influencing. –नः Air, wind. –नम् 1 Touching, touch, contact. –2 Sensation, feeling. –3 Sense or organ of touch; Bg. 15. 9. –4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकम् A term used in Sāṁkhya philosophy for the 'skin.'

स्पर्शवत् *a.* 1 Tangible. –2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; भूर्जत्वचः स्पर्शवतीर्दधानाः Ku. 1. 55.

स्पार्शिक *a.* Tangible, perceptible.

स्पर्शित *a.* Given, donated; ज्ञात्वा तपसि सिद्धिं च पत्न्यर्थं स्पर्शिता तदा Rām. 7. 30. 27 (com. स्पर्शिता भार्यात्वेन दत्ता).

स्पर्ष्ट्र *m.* A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्ष् 1 Ā. (स्पर्षते) To become wet or moist.

स्पश् 1 U. (स्पशति-ते) 1 To obstruct. –2 To undertake, perform. –3 To string together. –4 To touch. –5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पशः [स्पश्-अच्] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पशे शनैर्गतवति तत्र विद्विषाम् Śi. 17. 20; Mu. 3. 13; see अपस्पश also. –2 Fight, war, battle. –3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पष्ट *a.* [स्पश्-क्त नि० इडभावः] 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्यूषे K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टाकृतिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. –2 Real, true. –3 Full-blown, expanded. –4 One who sees clearly. –ष्टम् *ind.* 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. –2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृ means 'to make clear or distinct', explain, elucidate.) –Comp. –अक्षर *a.* distinctly spoken. –अर्थ *a.* intelligible, clear. –गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. –प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* distinct notion, clear perception. –भाषिन्, –वक्तृ *a.* plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पष्टयति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पष्टीकरणम् Making clear or intelligible.

स्पष्टीकृतिः Rectification, correction.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. –2 To gratify. –3 To grant, bestow; स मेन्द्रो मेधया स्पृणोतु T. Up. 1. 4. 1. –4 To protect. –5 To live.

स्पृक्का Trigonella Corniculata (पिण्डका).

स्पृध् *m.* A rival, enemy; तयोः स्पृधोरितमुग्मगदाहतानुगयोः Bhāg. 3. 18. 19. –*f.* Contest, fight.

स्पृश् 6 P. (स्पृशति, पस्पर्श, अस्पृक्षत्-अस्पार्क्षीत्-अस्प्राक्षीत्, स्प्रक्ष्यति-स्पर्क्ष्यति, स्पर्ष्टुं-स्प्रष्टुम्, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हन्ति H. 3. 14; कर्णे परं स्पृशति हन्ति परं समूलम् Pt. 1. 304. –2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदङ्गमिन्द्रः Ku. 3. 22. –3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. –4 To wash or sprinkle with water; खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिरात्मानं शिर एव च Ms 2. 60. –5 To go to, reach; अस्यापि द्यां स्पृशति वशिनश्चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः Ś.2 15; R. 3. 43. –6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R 3. 32; विनाप्यर्थैर्वीरः स्पृशति बहुमानोन्नतिपदम् H. 1. 175. –7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; नन्दस्नेहगुणाः स्पृशन्ति हृदयं भृत्योऽस्मि तद्विद्विषाम् Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. –8 To refer or allude to. –9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). –10 To injure, harm. –11 To come into contact (in astr.). –12 To equal with. –*Pass.* To be polluted, defiled, or tainted; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यन्त इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48. –*Caus.* (स्पर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause to touch. –2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोध्नीः R. 2. 49.

स्पृश् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पृश्, हृदिस्पृश् &c. –2 Experiencing, betraying.

स्पृशः Touch, contact.

स्पृशी The prickly night-shade (Mar. कांटेरिंगणी).

स्पृश्य *a.* 1 Tangible. –2 To be taken in possession.

स्पृष्ट *p. p.* [स्पृश्-क्त] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. –2 Come in contact with, touching. –3 Reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृष्टपुरुषान्तरम् Ku. 6. 75. –4 Affected, seized; शङ्कास्पृष्टा Me. 71; अनघस्पृष्टम् R. 10. 19. –5 Tainted, defiled; न च या स्पृष्टमैथुना Ms. 8. 205. –6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अचोऽस्पृष्टा यणस्त्वीषन्नेमस्पृष्टाः शलः स्मृताः । शेषाः स्पृष्टा हलः प्रोक्ता निबोधानुप्रदानतः Sik. 38. –ष्टम् Touch. –Comp. –पूर्व *a.* experienced before. –मात्र *a.* merely touched.

स्पृष्टकम् A kind of light embrace; नलस्पृष्टकमेत्य हृष्टा N. 6. 35 (यद् योषितः संमुखमागताया अन्यापदेशाद् व्रजतो नरस्य। गात्रेण गात्रं घटते यदेतदालिङ्गनं स्पृष्टकमाहुरार्याः॥ Com. by Nārāyaṇa.)

स्पृष्टास्पृष्टि *n.*, **स्पृष्टास्पृष्टम्** Touching one another; cf. P. II. 2. 27.

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका *f.* Touch, contact; तद्वयस्य अस्मच्छरीरस्पृष्टिकया शापितोऽसि Mk. 3.

स्पृह् 10 U. (स्पृहयति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्मै Ś. 7; तपःक्लेशायापि स्पृहयन्ति K.; न मैथिलेयः स्पृहयांबभूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्यलकेश्वराय R. 16. 42; Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृहणम् [स्पृह्-ल्युट्] The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृहणीय *a.* [स्पृह्-अनीयर्] To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो व्रतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20; वध्वा त्वमेव जगतः स्पृहणीयसिद्धिः Mal. 10. 21; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वन्द्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66; U. 6. 40.

स्पृहयाय्य, स्पृहयालु *a.* [स्पृह्-आलुच्] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोगेभ्यः स्पृहयालवो न हि वयम् Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृहयालुरेव R. 14. 45.

स्पृहा [स्पृह्-अङ्] Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यन्ति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृहाम् V. 3. 20; R. 8. 34.

स्पृहालु = स्पृहयालु q. v.

स्पृह्य, -स्पार्ह *a.* Desirable, enviable; किं ते कामाः सुरस्पार्हा मुकुन्दमनसो द्विजाः Bhag 1. 12. 6. **-स्पृह्यः** The wild citron tree.

स्पॄ 9 P. (स्पृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्प्रष्टव्यम् Touch, feeling.

स्प्रष्टृ *m.* See स्पर्ष्टृ.

स्फट् 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood; cf. फट-टा. **-टी** Alum.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood. -2 Alum.

स्फटिकः 1 A crystal, quartz; अपगतमले हि मनसि स्फटिकमणाविव रजनिकरगभस्तयः सुखं प्रविशन्त्युपदेशगुणाः K. **-का** 1 Sulphate of alumina or alum. -2 Camphor. **-Comp. -अचलः** the mount Meru. **-अद्रिः** the mount Kailasa. °भिद् *m.* camphor. **-अभ्रः** camphor. **-अश्मन्, -आत्मन्, -मणि** *m.*, **-शिला** a crystal stone. **-कुड्यम्, भित्तिः** crystal wall. **-प्रभ** *a.* crystalline, transparent. **-स्तम्भः** a crystal column.

स्फटिकारिः, -स्फटिकारिका *f.* Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फटित *p. p.* Torn.

स्फण्ट् I. 1 P. (स्फण्टति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फण्टयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फण्ड् 1 P., 10 U. (स्फण्डति, स्फण्डयति-ते) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्फर् See स्फुर्.

स्फरणम् Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फरः, -स्फरकः A shield.

स्फाटकः A drop of water. **-कम्** Crystal. **-की** Alum.

स्फाटिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Crystalline; उवाच हासकिरणैः कुर्वाणः स्फाटिकं जगत् Bm. 1. 1133; Ram. 3. 55. 8. **-कम्** 1 A crystal. -2 A kind of sandal.

स्फाटीकम् Crystal.

स्फाटित *p. p.* Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाय् 1 Ā. (स्फायते, स्फीत) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. -2 To swell, increase, expand; संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः पस्फाये शत्रुलाघवम् Bk. 14. 109. *-Caus.* (स्फावयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावत्स्फावयतां शस्त्रीर्बाणांश्चाकिरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43; 4. 33; स्वं स्फावयन् शक्ररिपुः प्रभावम् Bk. 12. 76; 15. 99.

स्फात *p. p.* Increased, enlarged, swollen.

स्फातिः *f.* [स्फाय्-भावे क्तिन् यलोपः] 1 Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase, growth.

स्फीत *p. p.* [स्फाय्-क्त स्फीभावः] 1 Swollen, increased; अनुजनिधनस्फीताच्छोकादतिप्रणयाच्च तत् Ve. 5. 40. -2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted, joyful. -5 Pure; मृद्वीका रसिता सिता समशिता स्फीतं निपीतं पयः Bv. 4. 13. -6 Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7 Affected by hereditary disease. -8 Dilated; कौतूहलात् स्फीततरैश्च नेत्रैः Bu. Ch. 3. 10. (स्फीतीकृ means 'to augment or enlarge'.) **-Comp. -नितम्बा** having full buttocks.

स्फीतिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. -2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनधान्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्फार *a.* [स्फाय्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारफुल्लफणापीठनिर्यत् &c. Mal. 5. 23; Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; यद्वैकुण्ठवराहकण्ठकुहरस्फारोच्चलद्घैरव......Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. **-रः** 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. -2 A bubble (in gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing, quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5 Twanging. -6 An ornament (of brass etc.) in the form of bubbles; L. D. B. **-रम्** Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीभू 1 to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply; सुस्निग्धा विमुखीभवन्ति सुहृदः स्फारीभवन्त्यापदः Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 24. -2 to become manifest.)

स्फारणम् Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फारित *p. p.* Opened, wide; कवलित इव कृत्स्नश्चक्षुषा स्फारितेन Mal. 3. 16.

स्फाल् 1 P. (स्फालति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. -10 U. or *Caus.* (स्फालयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake.

स्फालः [स्फल्-घञ्] Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनम् 1 Quivering, palpitating. -2 Causing to shake about or move. -3 Rubbing, friction; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वम् Ś. 2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिच् *f.* Buttocks, hips; लम्बस्फिग्लम्बजठरः Mb. 1.152. 3; अंसस्फिक्पृष्ठपिण्डाद्यवयवसुलभान्युग्रपूतीनि जग्ध्वा Māl. 5. 16.

स्फिट् 10 U. (स्फेटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3 To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिट्ट् 10 U. (स्फिट्टयति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिट् above.

स्फिर *a.* (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेष्ठ) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2 Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुट् I. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटति-ते, स्फुटित) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave, split, break; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबन्धः U. 3. 38; स्फुटति न सा मनसिजविशिखेन Gīt. 7; Bk. 14. 56; 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिहृदयदलनाय Gīt. 5; Pt. 1. 136; Kāv. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse; तुरङ्गाः पुस्फुटुर्भीताः Bk. 14. 6; 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -5 To abate (as a disease). -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. -2 To burst into view. -*Caus.* (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट *a.* [स्फुट्-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरागतपङ्कजम् Śi. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 72; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view; कदम्बयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure; मुक्ताफलं वा स्फुटविद्रुमस्थम् Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटचूत्यलीलमभवत् सुतनोः Śi. 9. 79 (= प्रथित). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Loud. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. -12 Extraordinary, strange. **-टा, -टः** The expanded hood of a snake. **-टम्** *ind.* Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. **-Comp. -अर्थ** *a.* 1 intelligible, obvious. -2 significant. **-तार** *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. **-पुण्डरीकम्** the expanded (lotus of the) heart; अध्याशयो वा स्फुटपुण्डरीकं पुराधिराजं तदलंचकार Bu. Ch. 1. 9. **-फलम्** (in geom.) 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2 the clear or net result of any calculation. **-वल्कली** the heart-plant (Mar. मालकांगोणी). **-सारः** the true latitude of a star or planet (?). **-सूर्यगतिः** *f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनम् [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming. -3 Cracking of the joints.

स्फुटिः, -टी *f.* 1 Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet. -2 The (cracked) fruit of कर्कटी.

स्फुटिका 1 A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* [स्फुट्-क्त] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked; पाकारुणस्फुटितदाडिमकान्ति वक्त्रम् Māl. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower); स्फुटितकमलामोदप्रायाः प्रवान्तु वनानिलाः U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at. **-Comp. -चरण** *a.* having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुटीकरणम् 1 Manifestation. -2 Correction.

स्फुट्ट् 10 U. (स्फुट्टयति ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुड् 6 P. (स्फुडति) To cover.

स्फुण्ट् I. 1 P. (स्फुण्टति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुण्टयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुण्ड् 1 Ā., 10 U. (स्फुण्डते, स्फुण्डयति-ते) See स्फुण्ट्.

स्फुत् *ind.* An imitative sound. **-Comp. -करः** fire. **-कारः** the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर् 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरित) 1 (*a*) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.); शान्तमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य Ś. 1. 16; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्यते Māl. 1. 8; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; स्फुरति हृदयं वाहय रथम् Pratima 3. 1. (*b*) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29; 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; हतं पृथिव्यां करुणं स्फुरन्तम् Rām. -3 To start, dart, spring forward; पुस्फुरुर्वृषभाः परम् Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow.) -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; धर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यशः Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; मुखात् स्फुरन्तीं को हर्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दंष्ट्राम् Mu. 1. 8; रचितरुचिरभूषां दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि राधां जगाद Gīt. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरतु कुचकुम्भयोरुपरि मणिमञ्जरी रञ्जयतु तव हृदयदेशम् Gīt. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभामण्डलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; R. 3. 60; 5. 51; Me. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयाधिकम् Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. -*Caus.* (स्फारयति-ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. -With अप to shine forth or out. -अभि 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. -2 to become known.

स्फुर् (at the end of a compound) quivering, throbbing; ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणानुशयस्फुरा Śi. 2. 14.

स्फुरः [स्फुर्-भावे घञ्] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणम् [स्फुर्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering of certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view.

-4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory. -6 Expansion, manifestation.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. **-Comp.** **-उल्का** a shooting meteor, aerolite. **-गन्धः** diffused odour.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shining. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed; नत उदयगिरिरिवैक एव स्फुरितगुणद्युतिसुन्दरः कलावान् Māl. 2. 10. **-तम्** 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor; (चक्षुः) पुनर्विवृत्तः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5.83. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind. -3 Flash, gleam; विद्युद्दामस्फुरितचकितैर्यत्र पौराङ्गनानाम् Me. 27. -4 Sudden appearance.

स्फुर्च्छ्, स्फूर्च्छ् 1 P. (स्फूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज्, स्फूर्ज् 1 P. (स्फूर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; अस्फूर्जीद्गिरिशृङ्गं च व्यघाक्षीद्गन्धमादनः Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth; स्फूर्जत्येव स एष संप्रति मम न्यक्कारभित्तिस्थितेः Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुर्जथुः = स्फूर्जथु below.

स्फूर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunder-bolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फूर्ज. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फूर्जथुः A clap or peal of thunder; गर्जाजर्जरितासु दिक्षु बधिरे तत्स्फूर्जथुस्फूर्जितैः Mv. 7. 12.

स्फूर्जनम् 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

स्फूर्जा The crashing sound of a thunder-clap; कुर्याग्योगिनमप्येष स्फूर्जावान् परिमोहिनम् Bk. 7. 10.

स्फूर्जितम् A thunder, crash.

स्फुल् 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुलम् A tent.

स्फुलनम् Trembling, throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिङ्गः, -ङ्गम्, स्फुलिङ्गा [स्फुल्-इङ्गच् Uṇ. 1. 113] A spark of fire; स्फुलिङ्गावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः Ś. 7. 15; Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिङ्गिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फूर्तिः *f.* [स्फुर्च्छ्-स्फुर् वा क्तिन्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration. -7 Bragging, boasting.

स्फूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. *-m.* A follower or worshipper of Śiva (पाशुपत).

स्फेयस् *a.* More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फिर q. v.).

स्फेष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर q. v.).

स्फोटः [स्फुट् करणे घञ्] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour; अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound; बुधैर्वैयाकरणैः प्रधानभूतस्फोटरूपव्यङ्ग्यव्यञ्जकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1; also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनीयदर्शन). -5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mīmāṁsakas; दिशां त्वमवकाशोऽसि दिशः खं स्फोट आश्रयः Bhāg. 10. 85. 9; शृणोति य इमं स्फोटं सुप्तश्रोत्रे च शून्यदृक् 12. 6. 40. **-Comp.** **-करः, -बीजकः** the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (**-नी** *f.*) [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. **-नः** Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. **-नम्** 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. -2 Winnowing grain. -3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. -4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणम् See स्फुरणम्.

स्फ्यम् 1 A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. -2 A kind of oar; (नौका) शुभस्फ्यवेगाभिहता शीघ्रं सलिलमत्यगात् Rām. 2. 52. 81. **-Comp.** **-वर्तनिः** the furrow made by this implement.

स्मृ See स्मृ.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रीणन्ति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Śi. 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रतीपं गमः Ś. 4.18; मास्म सीमन्तिनी काचिज्जनयेत् पुत्रमीदृशम् H. 2. 7. -3 A particle giving a sense of 'ever', 'always' or 'indeed', 'verily' and like; उवाच विप्राः प्रतिनन्द्य पार्थिवं मुदा मुनीनां सदसि स्म शृण्वताम् Bhāg. 8. 1. 33.

स्मरः [स्मृ-भावे अप्] 1 Recollection, remembrance; स्मरो वावाकाशाद्भूयः Ch. Up. 7. 13. 1, 2. -2 Love; स्मर

एव तापहेतुर्निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः Ś. 3. 11. -3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43. -4 The 7th astrological mansion. -Comp. -अङ्कुशः 1 a finger-nail. -2 a lover, lascivious person. -अगारम्, -कूपकः, -गृहम्, -मन्दिरम् the female organ. -अधिवासः the Aśoka tree. -अन्धः a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion. -आकुल, -आतुर, -आर्त, -उत्सुक a. pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. -आसवः saliva. -उद्दीपनः a sort of hair-oil. -उन्मादः amorous folly. -उपकरणम् implement of love (as perfumes &c.). -कथा lovers' prattle. -कर्मन् n. any amorous action, a wanton act. -कार a. exciting love. -गुरुः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -चक्रः, -चन्द्रः a kind of sexual union. -छत्रम् the clitoris. -दशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love (these are ten). -दुर्मद a. infatuated by love. -ध्वजः 1 the male organ. -2 a fabulous fish. -3 N. of a musical instrument. (-जम्) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. -प्रिया an epithet of Rati. -भासित a. inflamed by love. -मोहः infatuation of love, passion. -लेखः a love-letter. -लेखनी the Sārikā bird. -वल्लभः 1 an epithet of Spring. -2 of Aniruddha. -वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. -शासनः an epithet of Śiva. -शास्त्रम् a manual of erotics. -सखः 1 the moon. -2 the spring. -स्तम्भः the male organ. -स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. -हरः an epithet of Śiva; श्मशानेष्वाक्रीडा स्मरहर पिशाचाः सहचराः Śiva-mahimna 24.

स्मरमय a. Produced by love; प्रकटयन्त्यनुरागमकृत्रिमं स्मरमयं रमयन्ति विलासिनः Śi. 6. 61.

स्मरवती A woman in love.

स्मरणम् [स्मृ-ल्युट्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 29. -2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरिस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gīt. 1. -3 Memory. -4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति भृगुस्मरणात् (opp. श्रुति). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regretting. -7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined:—यथानुभवमर्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणम् K. P. 10. -णी A rosary of beads (for counting). -Comp. -अनुग्रहः 1 a kind remembrance. -2 the favour of remembrance; अद्य तूच्चैस्तरं ताभ्यां स्मरणानुग्रहात्तव Ku. 6. 19. -अपत्यतर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. -अयौगपद्यम् the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

स्मरणीय, स्मर्तव्य, स्मर्य a. To be remembered, memorable.

स्मर्तृ A teacher, preceptor.

स्मार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love; स्थस्मारेक्षुचापच्युतशरानिकरक्षीणलक्ष्मीकटाक्ष......Viṣṇupāda. S. 43; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यनङ्गस्त्रैलोक्यं करोति वशमात्मनः॥ -रम् Recollection, memory; स सभाद्वारमागम्य विदुरः स्मारमोहितः Mb. 3. 6. 3.

स्मारक a. (-रिका f.) Reminding. -कम् A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणम् 1 Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember. -2 Calculating, checking; रमणीयेषु देशेषु घोषाः संप्रति कौरव। स्मारणे समयः प्राप्तो वत्सानामपि चाङ्कनम्॥ Mb. 3. 239. 4.

स्मार्त a. [स्मृतौ विहितः, स्मृतिं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. -2 Being within memory; स्मार्तमस्ति पुराणं मे यथैवाधिगतं तथा Mb. 3. 179. 20. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smriti, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्म स्मार्तं विवाहाग्नौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the law-books. -र्तः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law; धर्मोऽयं गृहमेधिनां निगदितः स्मार्तैर्लघुः स्वर्गदः Pt. 1. 253. -3 N. of a sect. -तम् An act or rite enjoined by the Smṛiti, a legal act. -Comp. -कालः 1 the period to which memory may extend. -2 a century.

स्मार्तिक a. Traditional.

स्मि 1 Ā. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आस्त Bk. 2. 11; 15 8; स्मयमानं वदनाम्बुजं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expand; Pt. 1. 136. -*Caus.* (स्माययति-ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, deride. -3 To astonish (स्मापयते in this sense). -*Desid.* (सिस्मयिषते) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेशविवर्जिताय R. 5. 19; प्रभवः स्मयदूषिताः Bh. 3. 2, 69; Mu. 2. 22; विधूतायोधनस्मयां (सेनाम्) Śiva B. 25. 29. -Comp. -दानम् an ostentatious donation. -त्रुतिः the pulling down of pride.

स्मयनम् A smile.

स्मयमान a. One who wonders; तमगस्त्यं मुहुर्दृष्ट्वा स्मयमानोऽभ्यभाषत Rām. 7. 4. 2.

स्मायः A gentle smile; स्मायावलोकलवदर्शितभावहारि ... Bhāg. 10. 61. 4.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. -2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; एकेन स्मितपाटलाधररुचो जल्पन्त्यनल्पाक्षरम् Pt. 1. 136. -तम् A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं 'with a smile'; सविलासस्मितम् &c. -Comp. -दृश् a. having a smiling look. (-f.) a handsome woman. -पूर्वम् ind. smilingly, with a smile; सप्तर्षिभिस्तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47. -मुख a. having a smiling face. -वाच् a. speaking with a smile. -शालिन् a. smiling. -शोभिन् a. smiling beautifully.

स्मितिः f. A smile, smiling.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्मेटयति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मील् 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ I. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend. -3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत; *Pass.* स्मर्यते) 1 (*a*) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि सुरसनीरां तत्र गोदावरीं वा स्मरसि च तदुपान्तेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26. (*b*) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of; स्मरात्मनोऽभीष्टदेवताम् Pt. 1; R. 15. 45. -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; यः स्मरेत् पुण्डरीकाक्षं सबाह्याभ्यन्तरः शुचिः. -3 To lay down or record in a Smriti; तथा च स्मरन्ति. -4 To declare, regard, consider; निरतिशयं गरिमाणं तेन जनन्याः स्मरन्ति विद्वांसः Pt. 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.); स्मर्तुं दिशन्ति न दिवः सुरसुन्दरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28; कच्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति Me. 87; Mu. 5. 14; भवत्याः स्मरतात्यर्थमर्पितः (अङ्गुलीयकः) सादरं मम Bk. 8. 118. -6 To teach. -*Caus.* (स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन मत्प्रियाभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वशिष्यां सौदामिनीम् Māl. 1; sometimes with two acc.; अपि चन्द्रगुप्तदोषा अतिक्रान्तपार्थिवगुणान् स्मारयन्ति प्रकृतीः Mu. 1; य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्तमेव स्मारिता वयम् U. 6. 34. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; वरतनोः स्मरयत्यनिलोऽन्यदा Śi. 6. 56; 8. 64. -*Desid.* (सुस्मूर्षते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [स्मृ-क्त] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. -2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned; प्रसूतिभाजः सर्गस्य तावेव पितरौ स्मृतौ Ku. 2. 7. -3 Appointed, designed; तस्य त्वं रणशिरसि स्मृतो निहन्ता Ś. 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smriti or traditional law. -**तम्** Remembrance, recollection; स्मृतं च तद्विदां राजन् येन चात्मा प्रसीदति Bhāg. 7. 11. 7. -Comp. -**मात्र** *a.* only remembered or thought of.

स्मृतिः *f.* [स्मृ-क्तिन्] 1 Remembrance; recollection, memory; अश्वत्थामा करधृतधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते Ve. 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृत्युपस्थितौ इमौ द्वौ श्लोकौ U. 6; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. श्रुति). -4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smriti, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृतेः. -6 Desire, wish. -7 Discrimination, discretion; स्मृतौ हतायां भृतमानदुर्दृशः Bhāg. 4. 3. 17. -8 Understanding. -**Comp.** -**अन्तरम्** another law-book. -**अपेत** *a.* 1 forgotten. -2 inconsistent with Smriti. -3 (hence) illegal, unjust. -**उक्त** *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -**जातः** the god of love. -**तन्त्रम्** a law-book. -**पत्रकम्** a register-book; राजाद्यङ्कितलेखस्य धारयेत् स्मृतिपत्रकम् Śukra. 2. 287. -**पथः**, -**विषयः** the object of memory; स्मृतिपथं, स्मृतिविषयं गम् to be dead; सर्वं यस्य वशादगात् स्मृतिपथं कालाय तस्मै नमः Bh. 3. 37; समं यैः संवृद्धाः स्मृतिविषयतां तेऽपि गमिताः 38. -**पाठकः** a lawyer. -**प्रत्यवमर्शः** retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -**प्रबन्धः** a legal work. -**भ्रंशः** loss or failure of memory. -**रोधः** temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; शापादसि प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरूक्षे भर्तर्यपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव । Ś. 7. 32. -**विनयः** a reprimand given to a person by reminding him of his duty. -**विभ्रमः** confusion of memory. -**विरुद्ध** *a.* illegal. -**विरोधः** 1 opposition to law, illegality. -2 disagreement between two or more Smritis or legal texts; स्मृतिविरोधं परिहरति S. B.; cf. स्मृत्योर्विरोधे न्यायस्तु बलवान् व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 21. -**विषयः** the range of memory. -**शास्त्रम्** 1 a law-book, code, digest. -2 legal science. -**शेष** *a.* deceased, dead (as a person). -**शैथिल्यम्** loss of memory. -**संमत** *a.* approved by law. -**साध्य** *a.* capable of being proved by law. -**हीन** forgetful. -**हेतुः** a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मृतिमत् *a.* 1 Having full consciousness. -2 Remembering a former life. -3 Prudent, discreet. -4 Versed in law. -5 Anything which causes recollection.

स्मेर *a.* [स्मि-रन्] 1 Smiling; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Māl. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसदन्तर्विस्मयस्मेरतारैः Māl. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -**रः** 1 A smile. -2 Manifestation, appearance. -**Comp.** -**विष्किरः** a peacock.

स्यन्द् 1 Ā. (स्यन्दते, सस्यन्दे, अस्यदत्-अस्यन्त-अस्यन्दिष्ट, स्यन्त्स्यति-ते, स्यान्दिष्यते, स्यन्दितुं-स्यन्तुम्, स्यन्न; *desid.* सिस्यन्दिषते, सिस्यन्त्सति-ते; the स् of स्यन्द् is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अयि दलदरविन्द स्यन्दमानं मरन्दं तव किमपि लिहन्तो मञ्जु गुञ्जन्तु भृङ्गाः Bv. 1. 5; Mu. 3. 7. -2 To shed, pour forth; स्यन्दते हि दिवा रुक्मं रात्रौ च द्विजसत्तम Mb. 14. 57. 25. -3 To run, flee. -4 Appear, occur; स्यन्दन्ति चाप्यनिष्टानि गात्रं सीदति चाच्युत Mb. 7. 72. 4.

स्यदः 1 Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity; प्रतन्व्यः कोमला विन्ध्ये सहितारः स्यदं न ते Bk. 22. 5. -2 Driving, oozing.

स्यन्दः [स्यन्द्-भावे घञ्] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot. -4 Fluxion; Suśr. -5 Trickling perspiration; यत्र क्वचन स्यन्देनाभिपतति Bhāg. 5. 21. 9. -6 A particular eye-disease. -7 The moon.

स्यन्दन *a.* (-**ना** or -**नी** *f.*) [स्यन्द्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्यन्दना नो चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. -**नः** 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; धर्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यन्दनालोकभीतः Ś. 1. 33; N. 15. 92; R. 1. 36. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (तिनिश). -**नम्** 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3

Water. -नी 1 Saliva.-2 The urinary passage. -Comp. -आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यन्दनिका 1 A drop of saliva. -2 A brook, rivulet; यदन्तरं स्यन्दनिकासमुद्रयोः Rām. 3. 47. 45.

स्यन्दिन् a. (-नी f.) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; बाहुरैन्दवमयूखचुम्बितस्यन्दिचन्द्रमणिहारविभ्रमः Māl. 8. 3; U. 1. 35. -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्यन्दिनी 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्यन्न p. p. 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. -2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्यम् 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमति, स्यमयति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout; वव्रश्चुराजुघूर्णुश्च स्येमुश्चुकूर्दिरे तथा Bk.14.77. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Ātm. only in this sense). -4 To guess, to reflect; L. D. B.

स्यमन्तकः A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents); Bhāg. 10. 56. (For some account, see the word सत्राजित्).

स्यमि (मी) कः [स्यम्-ईकन्] 1 A cloud. -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्यमिका Indigo.

स्यात् ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. -Comp. -वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism of the Jainas.-वादिन् m. a sceptic.

स्यालः See श्याल.

स्यूत p. p. [सिव्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चिन्तासंततितन्तुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Māl. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined; नीलोत्पलस्यूतविचित्रधातुमसौ गिरिं रैवतकं ददर्श Śi. 4. 1. -तः 1 A sack.

स्यूतिः f. [सिव्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Off-spring.

स्यूनः [सिव् नक्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack. -ना 1 A ray of light. -2 A girdle.

स्योतः A sack, bag.

स्यूमः A ray of light (also n.). -मम् 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्योन a. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Auspicious, propitious. -नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. -नम् Happiness, pleasure. -2 A comfortable seat.

स्योनाकः Bignonia Indica (Mar. टिंटा).

स्रंस् 1 Ā. (स्रंसते, स्रस्त) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नास्रसत् करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गाण्डीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 30; Bk. 14. 72; 15 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबन्धः U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20 v. l. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. -6 To perish, cease. -Caus. (स्रंसयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोऽपि नास्रंसयदंशुकानि R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken; स्खलयति वचनं ते स्रंसयत्यङ्गमङ्गम् Māl. 3. 8.

स्रंसः Falling, slipping.

स्रंसनम् [स्रंस्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down. -3 Premature abortion. -4 A laxative.

स्रंसिन् a. (-नी f.) [स्रंस्-णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; बन्धे स्रंसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः Ś. 1. 29. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely. -3 Miscarrying.

स्रस्त p. p. [स्रंस्-क्त] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; स्रस्तं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते Ś. 3. 12; Ki. 5. 33; Me. 65. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्रस्तसर्वाङ्गी Mk. 4. 8; स्रस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् Ś. 1. 29. -3 Loosed. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Comp. -अङ्ग, -गात्र a. 1 having the limbs relaxed. -2 swooning, fainting. -अपान a. having prolapsus ani. -हस्त a. letting go the hold.

स्रस्तिः f. 1 Falling, slipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

स्रंह् 1 Ā. (स्रंहते) To confide or trust.

स्रक्तिः f. A corner, edge; दिशो ह्यस्य स्रक्तयो द्यौरस्योत्तरं बिलम् Ch. Up. 3. 15. 1.

स्रज् f. [सृज्यते सृज्-क्विन् नि°] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्रजमपि शिरस्यन्धः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशङ्कया Ś. 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). -Comp.-दामन् (स्रग्दामन्) n. the tie or fillet of a garland. -धर a. wearing a garland; Git. 12. (-रा) N. of a metre.

स्रग्वत्, स्रग्विन् a. (-णी f.) (compar. स्रजीयस्, superl. स्रजिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आमुक्ताभरणः स्रग्वी हंसचिह्नदुकूलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्रजयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्रज्वन् m. 1 A garland maker. -2 A cloth; Up. 4. 106. -3 A rope. -4 N. of Brahman.

स्रज्वा A rope, string, cord.

स्रद्धुः f. Breaking wind downwards (अपानवायु).

स्रम्भ् 1 Ā. (स्रम्भते, स्रब्ध) To confide; see श्रम्भ. -With वि 1 to be confident. -2 to rest secure.

स्रवः [स्रु-अप्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing.-2 A drop flow, stream; विपुलौ स्नपयन्ती सा स्तनौ नेत्रजलस्रवैः Rām. -3 A fountain, spring. -4 Urine.

स्रवणम् [स्रु-ल्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine. -4 Premature abortion.

स्रवत् *a.* (स्रवन्ती *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. -गर्भा 1 a woman that miscarries. -2 a cow miscarrying by accident. -मध्यः a gem appearing to pour water from its centre; Kau. A. 2. 11.

स्रवन्ती 1 A *stream*, river; वापीष्विव स्रवन्तीषु R. 17. 64; Māl. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्रवद्रङ्गः A fair, market.

स्रष्टृ *m.* [सृज्-तृच्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या Ś. 1. 1; तत्स्रष्टुरेकान्तरम् 7. 27. -3 N. of Śiva.

स्रस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed; शिलातले स्रस्तरमास्तीर्य निषसाद K.; Ms. 2. 204.

स्राक् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

स्राम *a.* One whose nose or eyes are always oozing; स्रामे स्रामः Ch. Up. 8. 9. 1; (according to M. W. 'lame', 'sick').

स्राम्यम् Lameness.

स्रावः 1 Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

स्रावक *a.* (-विका *f.*) [स्रु-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. -कम् Black pepper.

स्रावित *a.* Liquefied.

स्रिध् 1 U. (स्रेधति-ते) To injure, harm, ruin.

स्रिभ् 1 P. (स्रेभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिम्भ् 1 P. (स्रिम्भति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिव् 4 P. (स्रीव्यति) 1 To go. -2 To become dry.

स्रु 1 P. (स्रवति, स्रुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निम्बात् स्रवेत् क्षौद्रम् Rām. -2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अक्लोठिष्ट च भूपृष्ठे शोणितं चाप्यसुस्रुवत् Bk. 15. 56; 17. 18. -3 To go, move. -4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभाण्डात् पयो यथा Bhāg; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2. 74. -5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). -6 To slip, issue out before the right time. -7 To accrue (as interest). -*Caus.* (स्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रात् स्रावयेदसृक् Ms. 4. 169. -2 To stir up, arouse.

स्रुत् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव Ku. 1. 45; Śi. 9. 68. -2 Dissolved. -3 Become empty.

स्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. -2 Gone.

स्रुतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीटक्षतिस्रुतिभिरस्रमिवोद्वमन्तः Mu. 6. 13; पदं तुषारस्रुतिधौतरक्तम् Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44; Ki. 5. 44; 16. 2; क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयः (वाताः) Me. 109 'exudation or flow of the sap'. -2 Exudation, resin. -3 A stream. -4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रुघ्नः N. of a district; पन्थाः स्रुघ्नमुपातिष्ठते Sk.; (it was situated at some distance— at least one day's journey— from Pātaliputra q. v.; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रुघ्ने संनिधीयमानस्तदहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपदनेकत्र वृत्तावनेकत्वप्रसंगात् Ś. B.

स्रुघ्नी Natron.

स्रौघ्न *a.* (-घ्नी *f.*) 1 Belonging to, or coming from, Srughna. -2 Residing in Srughna. -घ्नः An inhabitant of Srughna. -घ्नम् The gate leading to Srughna; cf. P. IV. 3. 86.

स्रुच् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palāśa or Khadira); ऋत्विजां च्युतविकङ्कतस्रुचाम् R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. -जिह्वः N. of Agni. -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुवः, -वा 1 A sacrificial ladle; चरूणां स्रुक्स्रुवाणां च शुद्धिरुष्णेन वारिणा Ms. 5. 117. -2 A Soma ladle. -3 A spring, cascade. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* having ladle-mark on the ear. -तरुः Flacourtia Sapida (Mar. बेहकळ). -प्रग्रहण *a.* taking all to one's self. -हस्तः N. of Śiva.

स्रू *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle; स्रुवमुद्यम्य सक्रोधमिदं त्रिशङ्कुमिदमब्रवीत् Rām. 1. 60. 12. -2 A spring or fountain.

स्रेक् 1 Ā. (स्रेकते) To go, move.

स्रै 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. -2 To sweat; see श्रै.

स्रोतम् A stream; see स्रोतस्. -Comp. -उद्भवम् antimony.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्रु-तसि] 1 (*a*) A stream, current, flow or course of water; पुरा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरिताम् U. 2. 27; Ms. 3. 163. (*b*) A torrent, rapid stream; नदत्याकाशगङ्गायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेवोह्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. -2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसामस्मि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. -3 A wave. -4 Water. -5 The canal of nutriment in the body. -6 An organ of sense; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि Rām.; तद्वन् रिक्तमतयो यतयोऽपि रुद्धस्रोतोगणास्तमरणं भज वासुदेवम् Bhāg. 4. 22. 39. -7 The trunk of an elephant. -8 Rush, onset; करालस्रोतो जगदाच्छिद्य धावत् Bhāg. 3. 21. 18. -9 The spout of a jar. -10 An aperture in animal body (रन्ध्र); स्रोतोभ्यो

बहु रक्तं तु तस्य सुस्राव पाल्लतः Rām. 4. 11. 46; Mb. 1.3.152. -11 Going; ऊर्ध्वस्रोतस इत्येते देवा वैकारिकाः स्मृताः Mb. 14.38. 13. -12 Lineage. -Comp. -अञ्जनम् (स्रोतोञ्जनम्) antimony. -ईशः the ocean. -रन्ध्रम् an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril; स्रोतोरन्ध्रध्वनितसुभगं दन्तिभिः पीयमानः Me. 44 (see Malli. thereon); (written श्रोतोरन्ध्र also, q. v.). -वह् f., -वहा a river; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायाम् Ś. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु Ś. 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्वपुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्रव्य. -2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्याम् Me. 82; Ś. 1. 19; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूद्रैव भार्या शूद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशः स्मृते Ms. 3. 13; 5. 104. -स्वः 1 One's own self. -2 A relative, kinsman; एनं स्वा अभिसंविशन्ति भर्ता स्वानां श्रेष्ठः पुर एता भवति Bri. Up. 1. 3. 18; (दौर्गत्यं) येन स्वैरपि मन्यन्ते जीवन्तोऽपि मृता इव Pt. 2. 100; Ms. 2. 109. -3 The soul. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. -स्वा A woman of one's own caste. -स्वः, स्वम् 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. -2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quantity; cf. धन; स्वशब्दोऽयमात्मीयधनज्ञातीनां प्रत्येकं वाचको न समुदायस्य ŚB. on MS. 6. 7. 2. -3 The Ego. -4 Nature (स्वभावः); वृत्तिर्भूतानि भूतानां चराणामचराणि च। कृता स्वेन नृणां तत्र कामाच्चोदनयापि वा॥ Bhāg. 12. 7. 13. -Comp. -अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. -अक्षरम् one's own hand-writing. -अधिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्तः Me. 1; स्वाधिकारभूमौ Ś. 7. -अधिपत्यम् one's own supremacy, sovereignty. -अधिष्ठानम् one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. -अधीन *a.* 1 dependent on oneself, self-dependent. -2 independent. -3 one's own subject. -4 in one's own power; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेवाञ्जलिः Mk. 3. 11. °कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमन्तः Ś. 4. °पतिका, °भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her; अथ सा निर्गताबाधा राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका। निजगाद रतिक्लान्तं कान्तं मण्डनवाञ्छया Gīt. 12; see S. D. 112. *et seq.* -अध्यायः 1 self-recitation, muttering to oneself. -2 study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sacred books; स्वाध्यायेनार्चयेदृषीन् Ms. 3. 81; Bg. 16. 1; T. Up. 1. 9. 1. -3 the Veda itself. -4 a day on which sacred study is enjoined to be resumed after suspension. °अर्थिन् *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood during his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. -अध्यायिन् *m.* 1 a student of the Vedas. -2 a tradesman. -अनुभवः, अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 self-experience. -2 self-knowledge; स्वानुभूत्येकसाराय नमः शान्ताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. -अनुभावः love for property. -अनुरूप *a.* 1 natural, inborn. -2 worthy of oneself. -अन्तम् 1 the mind; मम स्वान्तध्वान्तं तिरयतु नवीनो जलधरः Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. -2 a cavern. -3 one's own death, end. -अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. -अर्थ *a.* 1 self-interested. -2 having its own or true meaning. -3 having one's own object or aim. -4 pleonastic. (-र्थः) 1 one's own interest, self-interest; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Śi. 2. 65; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15. -2 own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे णिच्, स्वार्थे कप्रत्ययः &c.; परार्थव्यासङ्गादुपजहदथ स्वार्थपरताम् Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). -3 = पुरुषार्थः q. v.; Bhāg. 12. 2. 6. °अनुमानम् inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being परार्थानुमान. °पण्डित *a.* 1 clever in one's own affairs. -2 expert in attending to one's own interests. °पर, °परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; परार्थानुष्ठाने जडयति नृपं स्वार्थपरता Mu. 3. 4. °विघातः frustration of one's object. °सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. -आनन्दः delight in one's self. -आयत्त *a.* subject to, or dependent upon, oneself; स्वायत्तमेकान्तगुणं विधात्रा विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. -आरब्ध, -आरम्भक *a.* self-undertaken. -आहत *a.* coined by one's self. -इच्छा self-will, own inclination. °आचारः acting as one likes; self-will. °मृत्युः an epithet of Bhīṣma. -उत्थ *a.* innate. -उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. -उपधिः a fixed star. -कम्पनः air, wind. -कर्मन् one's own duty (स्वधर्म); स्वकर्मनिरतः सिद्धिं यथा विन्दति तच्छृणु Bg. 18. 45. -कर्मस्थ *a.* minding one's own duty; अधीयीरंस्त्रयो वर्णाः स्वकर्मस्था द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 1. -कर्मिन् *a.* selfish. -कामिन् *a.* selfish. -कार्यम् one's own business or interest. -कुलक्षयः a fish. -कृतम् a deed done by one's self. -कृतभुज् *a.* experiencing the results of former deeds (प्रारब्धकर्म); मा शोचतं महाभागावात्मजान् स्वकृतभुजः Bhāg. 10. 4. 18. -गतम् *ind.* to oneself, aside (in theatrical language). -गृहः a kind of bird. -गोचर *a.* subject to one's self; स्वगोचरे सत्यपि चित्तहारिणा Ki. 8. 13. -चर *a.* self-moving. -छन्द *a.* 1 self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. -2 spontaneous. -3 wild. (-न्दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-न्दम्) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छन्दं दलदरविन्द ते मरन्दं विन्दन्तो विदधतु गुञ्जितं मिलिन्दाः Bv. 1. 15. -ज *a.* 1 self-born. -2 natural (स्वाभाविक); आगता त्वामियं बुद्धिः स्वजा वैनायिकी च या Rām. 2. 112. 16. (-जः) 1 a son or child. -2 sweat, perspiration. -3 a viper. (-जा) a daughter. (-जम्) blood. -जनः 1 a kinsman, relative; इतःप्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनमनुगन्तुं व्यवसिता Ś. 6. 8; Pt. 1. 5. -2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. °गन्धिन् *a.* distantly related to. (स्वजनायते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.) -जातिः 1 one's own kind. -2 one's own family or caste.

–ज्ञातिः a kinsman. –ता personal regard or interest; अस्यां मे महती स्वता Svapna. 1. 7. –तन्त्र *a.* 1 self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. –2 of age, full-grown. (–न्त्रम्) one's own (common group of) subsidiaries; जैमिनेः परतन्त्रापत्तेः स्वतन्त्रप्रतिषेधः स्यात् MS. 12. 1. 8. (–न्त्रः) a blind man. –दृश् *a.* seeing one's self; ईर्यते भगवानेभिः सगुणो निर्गुणः स्वदृक् Bhāg. 3. 32. 36. –देशः one's own country, native country. °जः, °बन्धुः a fellow countryman. –धर्मः 1 one's own religion. –2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ms. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. –3 peculiarity, one's own rights. –निघ्न *a.* depending on or subservient to oneself; (पुराणि च) निगृह्य निग्रहाभिज्ञो निन्ये नेता स्वनिघ्नताम् Śiva B. 25. 9. –पक्षः 1 one's own side or party. –2 a friend. –3 one's own opinion. –पणः one's own stake. –परमण्डलम् one's own and an enemy's country. –प्रकाश *a.* 1 self-evident. –2 self-luminous. –प्रतिष्ठ *a.* astringent. –प्रधान *a.* independent. –प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts. –बीजः the soul. –भटः 1 one's own warrior. –2 bodyguard. –भावः 1 own state. –2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; स्वभावेहेतुजा भावाः Mb. 12. 211. 3; पौरुषं कारणं केचिदाहुः कर्मसु मानवाः । दैवमेके प्रशंसन्ति स्वभावमपरे जनाः ॥ 12. 238. 4; Bg. 5. 14; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhāṣ.; so कुटिल°, शुद्ध°, मृदु°, चपल°, कठिन° &c. °आत्मक *a.* natural, inborn; स्वभावतः प्रवृत्तो यः प्राप्नोत्यर्थं न कारणात् । तत् स्वभावात्मकं विद्धि फलं पुरुषसत्तम ॥ Mb. 3. 32. 19. °उक्तिः *f.* 1 spontaneous declaration. –2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिम्भादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनम् K. P. 10, or नानावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विवृण्वती Kāv. 2. 8. °ज *a.* innate, natural. °भावः natural disposition. °वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. –भूः *m.* 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 of Śiva. –3 of Viṣṇu. –*f.* one's own country, home. –मनीषा own judgment. –मनीषिका indifference. –मात्रेण *ind.* by one's self. –युतिः the line which joins the extremities of the perpendicular and diagonal. –यूथ्यः a relation. –योनि *a.* related on the mother's side. (–*m.*, *f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth. (–*f.*) a sister or near female relative; रेतःसेकः स्वयोनीषु कुमारीष्वन्त्यजासु च (गुरुतल्पसमं विदुः) Ms. 11. 58. –रसः 1 natural taste. –2 proper taste or sentiment in composition. –3 a kind of astringent juice. –4 the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.) –राज् *a.* 1 self-luminous; त्वमकरणः स्वराडखिलकारकशक्तिधरः Bhāg. 10. 87. 28. –2 self-wise; Bhāg. 1. 1. 1. –*m.* 1 the Supreme Being. –2 one of the seven rays of the sun. –3 N. of Brahmā; दिदृक्षुरागाद्दषिभिर्वृतः स्वराट् Bhāg. 3. 18. 20. –4 N. of Viṣṇu; हस्तौ च निरभिद्येतां बलं ताभ्यां ततः स्वराट् Bhāg. 3. 26. 59. –5 a king with a revenue of 50 lacs to one crore Karṣas; ततस्तु कोटिपर्यन्तः स्वराट् सम्राट् ततः परम् Śukra. 1. 185. –राज्यम् 1 independent dominion or sovereignty. –2 own kingdom. –राष्ट्रम् own kingdom. –रुचिः one's own pleasure. –रूप *a.* 1 similar, like. –2 handsome, pleasing, lovely. –3 learned, wise. (–पम्) 1 one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; तत्रान्यस्य कथं न भावि जगतो यस्मात् स्वरूपं हि तत् Pt. 1. 159. –2 natural character or form, true constitution. –3 nature. –4 peculiar aim. –5 kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्ध q. v. –लक्षणम् a peculiar characteristic or property. –लोकः 1 one's own form (आत्मरूप); व्यर्थोऽपि नैवोपरमेत पुंसां मत्तः परावृत्तधियां स्वलोकात् Bhāg. 11. 22. 34. –2 self-knowledge; पुष्णन् स्वलोकाय न कल्पते वै Bhāg. 7. 6. 16. –वत् *a.* possessed of property; स्ववती श्रुत्यनुरोधात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 20. –वश *a.* 1 self-controlled. –2 independent. –वाहित *a.* 1 self-impelled. –2 alert, active. –वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. –विग्रहः one's own body. –विषयः one's own country, home. –वृत्तम् one's own business. –वृत्ति *a.* living by one's own exertions. –संविद् *f.* the knowledge of one's own or the true essence. –संवृत *a.* self-protected, self-guarded; मायां नित्यं स्वसंवृतः Ms. 7. 104. –संवेदनम् knowledge derived from one's self. –संस्था 1 self-abiding. –2 self-possession. –3 absorption in one's own self; उन्मत्तमत्तजडवत्स्वसंस्थां गतस्य मे वीर चिकित्सितेन Bhāg. 5. 10. 13. –स्थ *a.* 1 self-abiding. –2 self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute; स्वस्थं तं सूचयन्तीव वञ्चितोऽसीति वीक्षितैः Bu. Ch. 4. 37. –3 independent. –4 doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Māl. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पण्डितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. –5 contented, happy. (–स्थम्) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. –स्थानम् one's own place or home, one's own abode; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. °विवृद्धिः (Mīmāṁsā) augmentation in its own place (opp. दण्डकलितवत् आवृत्तिः); तत्र पूर्णे पुनरावृत्तिर्नास्तीति दण्डकलितवद् न स्यात् । न च वृद्धया विना तदन्तरं पूर्यते इति स्वस्थानविवृद्धिरागतेति ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 83. –स्वरूपम् one's true character. –हन्तृ *m.* suicide. –हरणम् confiscation of property. –हस्तः one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. –हस्तिका an axe. –हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (–तम्) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare. –हेतुः one's own cause.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own. –कः A relation, friend. –कम् One's own property.

स्वकीय *a.* One's own, own. –2 Of one's own family. –या One's own wife.

स्वतस् *ind.* 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). -2 From oneself. -3 Out of own estate; दातव्यं बान्धवैस्तत्स्यात् प्रविभक्तैरपि स्वतः Ms. 8. 166. -**Comp.** -**प्रमाणम्**, -**सिद्ध** *a.* self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वता Ownership.

स्वत्वम् 1 Self-existence. -2 Ownership, proprietory right. -**Comp.** -**निवृत्तिः**, -**हानिः** loss of proprietory right. -**बोधनम्** proof of ownership. -**हेतुः** cause of proprietory right.

स्वं (कं) ग् 1 P. (स्वं-क-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ *a.* [सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा०] 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छमुक्ताफलम् &c. -2 White. -3 Beautiful. -4 Healthy. -**च्छः** 1 A crystal. -2 The jujube tree. -**च्छा** White Dūrvā grass. -**च्छम्** 1 A pearl. -2 Pure chalk. -3 An alloy of silver and gold. -**Comp.** -**पत्रम्** talc. -**मणिः** a crystal. -**वालुकम्** pure chalk.

स्वच्छता 1 Perfect clearness. -2 Purity. -3 Transparency.

स्वञ्ज् 1 Ā. (स्वजते; the स् being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिदाचुम्ब्य चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यश्रुरस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70. -2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वङ्गः An embrace.

स्वञ्जनम् The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वट् 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-ठयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To finish.

स्वतन्त्रता 1 Independence, freedom. -2 Originality. -3 Wilfulness.

स्वद् I. 1 Ā. (स्वदते, स्वदित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); यज्ञदत्ताय स्वदतेऽपूपः Kāsika; अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखसुरं प्रमदाभ्यः Śi. 10. 23. -2 To taste, relish, eat. -3 To please. -4 To sweeten. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. -2 To taste. -3 To sweeten.

स्वदनम् Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. -**तम्** An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Shraddha ceremony after the presentation of riceballs or oblations of food to the Manes; पृष्ट्वा स्वदितमित्येवं तृप्तानाचामयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्वद्-आ-पृषो० दस्य धः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. -2 One's own will or pleasure. -3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66; Ms. 9. 142; Y. 1. 102. -4 The food offered to the Manes personified. -5 Food or oblation in general. -6 One's own portion or share. -7 A Śraddha or funeral ceremony; Ms. 2. 142. -8 N. of Māyā or illusion. -*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); पितृभ्यः स्वधा Sk. -**Comp.** -**कर** *a.* offering oblations to the Pitris; यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात् स्वधाकरम् Ms. 9. 127. -**कारः** the exclamation Svadhā; पूतं हि तद्गृहं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. -**निनयनम्** a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris; नाभिव्याहारयेद्ब्रह्म स्वधानिनयनादृते Ms. 2. 172. -**प्रियः** 1 Agni or fire. -2 black sesamum. -**भुज्** *m.* 1 a deceased or deified ancestor. -2 a god, deity.

स्वधितिः *m.*, *f.*, **स्वधिती** An axe; सूदा महानसं नीत्वाऽवद्यन्स्वधितिनाद्भुतम् Bhāg. 10. 55. 5. -**Comp.** -**हेतिकः** a soldier armed with an axe.

स्वधीतिः A good reciter (of the Veda); a Brahmachārin; स्विष्टिः स्वधीतिः सुतपा लोकाञ्जयति यावतः Mb. 12. 71. 30.

स्वन् 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णाः पेराश्च सस्वनुः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कीचकास्ते स्युर्ये स्वनन्त्यनिलोद्धताः Bk. -2 To hum (as a bee); रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णान्तिकचरः Ś. 1. 24. -3 To sing. -*Caus.* (स्वनयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. -2 To sound. -3 To adorn (स्वानयति in this sense).

स्वनः [स्वन्-अप्] Sound, noise; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद् बुबुधे विकृतेति ताम् R. 12. 39; शङ्खस्वनः &c. -**Comp.** -**चक्रः** a manner of coitus. -**उत्साहः** a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fire.

स्वनिक *a.* Sounding; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

स्वनित *a.* [स्वन्-कर्तरि क्त] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. -**तम्** 1 The noise of thunder, thunderclap; cf. स्तनित. -2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपिति, सुप्त; *pass.* सुप्यते; *desid.* सुषुप्सति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असञ्जातकिणस्कन्धः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वपिति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. -2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. -3 To be absorbed in; स्वापं वाञ्छसि चेन्निर्गलसुखे चेतः सखे सुप्यताम् Bv. 4. 19. -*Caus.* (स्वापयति-ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. -With अव, नि, प्र, or सम् to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्ष्मणः Māl. 7; वीज्यते स हि संसुप्तः Ku. 2. 42; तत् प्रसुप्तभुजगेन्द्रभीषणं वीक्ष्य दाशरथिराददे धनुः R. 11. 44.

स्वपनम् 1 Sleeping, dreaming, sleep. -2 Numbness (of the skin); Suśr.

स्वप्नः [स्वप्-भावे नक्] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा प्रियस्वप्नो वृथा भवान् R. 12. 81; 7. 61; 12. 70; Ku. 2. 8. -2 A dream, dreaming; स्वप्नेन्द्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Śānti. 2. 2; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु Ś. 6. 10; R. 10. 60.

-3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness; Ms. 9. 13; 12. 33. -4 The state of ignorance (?); भावाद्वैतं क्रियाद्वैतं द्रव्याद्वैतं तथात्मनः। वर्तयन् स्वानुभूत्येह त्रीन् स्वप्नान् धुनुते मुनिः ॥ Bhāg. 7. 15. 62. -Comp. -अन्तिकम् consciousness in dream. -अवस्था a state of dreaming. -उपम a. 1 resembling a dream. -2 unreal or illusory (like a dream). -कर, -कृत् a. inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. -गृहम्, -निकेतनम् a sleeping-room, bed-chamber; दुःखेन लोकः परवानिवागात् समुत्सुकः स्वप्ननिकेतनेभ्यः Bk. 11. 17.-ज a. dreamt. -तन्द्रिता languor produced by drowsiness. -दर्शनम् dream-vision. -दृश् a. dreaming. -दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. -धीगम्य a. perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; रुक्माभं स्वप्नधीगम्यं विद्यात् तं पुरुषं परम् Ms. 12. 122. -प्रपञ्चः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. -विचारः interpretation of dreams. -शीलः a. disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy; न चातिस्वप्नशीलस्य जाग्रतो नैव चार्जुन Bg. 6. 16. -सृष्टिः f. the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नज् a. Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy; अहं स्वप्नक् प्रसादेन तव वन्दारुभिः सह Bk. 7. 25.

स्वप्नया, स्वप्न्यया ind. In dream; स यत्रैतत् स्वप्नया चरति Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 18.

स्वप्नालु a. Sleepy, drowsy.

स्वभाजनम् Delighting, making happy; see सभाजनम्.

स्वमेकः A year.

स्वयम् ind. 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतम् Ku. 2. 55; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम् Subhāṣ.; R. 1. 70; 3. 20; 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. -2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोत्पद्यन्त एवंविधाः कुलपांसवो निःस्नेहाः पशवः K. -Comp. -अधिगत a. self-acquired. -अनुष्ठानम् one's own achievement. -अर्जित a. self-acquired. -इन्द्रियमोचनम् spontaneous emission of semen. -ईश्वरः an absolute sovereign. -ईहितलब्ध a. gained by one's own effort; अनुपघ्नन् पितृद्रव्यं श्रमेण यदुपार्जितम्। स्वयमीहितलब्धं तन्नाकामो दातुमर्हति ॥ Ms. 9. 208. -उक्तिः f. 1 voluntary declaration. -2 information, deposition (in law). -उद्यत a. offered spontaneously. -उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. -कृत a. self-made, natural. (-तः) an artificial or adopted son. -गुप्ता Mucuna Pruritus (Mar. कुयली).-ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). -ग्राह a. 1 voluntary, self-choosing. -2 one who takes forcibly. (-हः) self-choice, self-election; नितम्बिनीमिच्छसि मुक्तलज्जां कण्ठे स्वयंग्राहनिषक्तबाहुम् Ku. 3. 7; Māl. 6. 7. -जात a. self-born. -ज्योतिस् self-shining. -दत्त a. self-given. (-त्तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law; मातापितृविहीनो यस्त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात्। आत्मानं स्पर्शयेद्यस्मै स्वयंदत्तस्तु स स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 9. 177. -दृश् a. self-evident. -पाठः an original text. -प्रकाश a. self-manifesting. -प्रभ a. self-shining. -प्रभु a. self-powerful. -भुः N. of Brahman; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियन्त सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. -भुवः 1 the first Manu. -2 N. of Brahman. -3 of Śiva. -भू a. self-existent; त्वमेको ह्यस्य सर्वस्य विधानस्य स्वयंभुवः Ms. 1. 3. (-भूः) 1 N. of Brahman. -2 of Viṣṇu. -3 of Śiva. -4 of *Kāla* or time personified. -5 of Kāmadeva. -6 a Jaina deified saint. -7 the female breast. -8 the Supreme Being. -भूतः N. of Śiva. -भृत a. self-maintained. -वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. -वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband; ततस्ते शुश्रुवुः कृष्णां पञ्चालेषु स्वयंवराम् Mb. 1. 61. 30. -श्रेष्ठः N. of Śiva.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वरयति-ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् ind. 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक, स्वर्वेश्या, स्वर्भानुः, &c.; त्वं कर्मणां मङ्गलमङ्गलानां कर्तुः स्म लोकं तनुषे स्वः परं वा Bhāg. 4. 6. 45. -2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. -3 The sky, ether. -4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. -5 The third of the three Vyāhṛitis, pronounced by every Brāhmaṇa in his daily prayers; see व्याहृति. -6 Radiance, splendour. -7 Water. -*ind.* (used in nom., acc., gen., or loc. case); स्वलंकृतैर्भवनवरैर्विभूषितां पुरंदरः स्वरिव यथामरावतीम् Rām. 7. 11. 50; सार्वोरपि स्वः खलु गामिताधो गमी स तु स्वर्गमितः प्रयाणे N. 6. 99 (herein abl. case, स्वर् = स्वर्गात्). -Comp. -अतिक्रमः reaching Vaikuṇṭha (beyond heaven). -आपगा, -गङ्गा 1 the celestial Ganges. -2 the galaxy or milky way. -इङ्गणः a strong wind. -गत a. dead. -गतिः f., -गमनम् 1 going to heaven, future felicity. -2 death. -गिरिः Sumeru. -जित् m. a kind of sacrifice; यजेत वाश्वमेधेन स्वर्जिता गोसवेन वा Ms. 11. 74. -तरुः (स्वस्तरुः) a tree of paradise. -दृश् m. 1 an epithet of Indra. -2 of *Agni*. -3 of *Soma*. -धुनी, -नदी (forming स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges; सद्यः पुनन्त्युपस्पृष्टाः स्वर्धुन्यापोनुसेवया Bhāg. 1. 1. 15. -भानवः a kind of precious stone. -भानुः N. of Rāhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भानुर्भानुमन्तं चिरेण यत्। हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलम् Śi. 2. 49. °सूदनः the sun. -मणिः the sun. -मध्यम् the central point of the sky, the zenith. -यात a. dead. -यातृ a. dying. -यानम् dying, death. -योषित् a celestial woman, *apsaras*. -लोकः the celestial world, heaven. -वधूः f. a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -वापी the Ganges. -वारवामभ्रू (see -वधू above); स्वर्वारवामभ्रुवः नृत्यं चक्रुः Cholachampū p. 22, Verse 51. -वेश्या 'a courtezan of heaven', a

celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. –वैद्य *m*. du. an epithet of the two Aśvins. –पा 1 an epithet of *Soma*. –2 of the thunderbolt of Indra. –सिन्धु = स्वर्गङ्गा q. v.

स्वर *a*. Going; one who goes (this meaning is given only by Gīrvaṇa.); असौ स्वर इतीममाचक्षते स्वर इति प्रत्यास्वर इत्यमुं......चोद्गीथमुपासीत Ch. Up. 1. 3. 2.

स्वरः [स्वर्-अच्, स्वृ-अप् वा] 1 Sound, noise. –2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. –3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven:— निषादर्षभगान्धारषड्जमध्यमधैवताः ॥ पञ्चमश्चेत्यमी सप्त तन्त्रीकण्ठोत्थिताः स्वराः Ak.); सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54. –4 The number 'seven'. –5 A vowel. –6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित q. q. v. v.); निहन्त्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Śi. 2. 95. –7 Air breathed through the nostrils. –8 Snoring. –9 Sweetness of tune or tone; तस्मादार्त्विज्यं करिष्यन् वाचि स्वरमिच्छेत तया वाचा स्वरसंपन्नयार्त्विज्यं कुर्यात् Bri. Up. 1. 3. 25. –रा N. of the chief wife of Brahman. –Comp. –अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). –अङ्कः a kind of musical composition. –अन्तरम् the interval between two vowels, hiatus.–उदय *a*. followed by a vowel. (–यः) 1 the production of sound. –2 see स्वरशास्त्र. –उपघातः hoarseness. –उपध *a*. preceded by a vowel. –कम्पः trembling of tone. –कर *a*. producing voice –क्षयः the loss of voice. –ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. –च्छिद्रम् the sound-hole of a flute. –दीप्त *a*. (in augury) inauspicious with regard to voice. –नाभिः a kind of flute. –पत्तनम् N. of the Sāma-veda. –परिवर्तः change of voice. –बद्ध composed in musical measure. –ब्रह्मन् the Brahman as manifested in sound; स्वरब्रह्मणि निर्भातहृषीकेशपदाम्बुजे अखण्डं चित्तमावेश्य लोकाननुचरन् मुनिः ॥ Bhāg. 6. 5. 22. –भक्तिः *f*. a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of र् or ल् when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). –भङ्गः, –भेदः 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. –2 hoarseness or cracking of voice. –भङ्गिन् *m*. a kind of bird. –मञ्जनृत्यम् a kind of dance. –मण्डलम् the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः तानास्त्वेकोनपञ्चाशदित्येतत्स्वरमण्डलम् ॥ Pt. 5. 54. –मण्डलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). –मात्रा strength of sound. –योगः voice. –लासिका a flute, pipe. –विभक्तिः separation of a vowel. –शास्त्रम् 1 the science of the modulation of sounds. –2 the science of the passage of the air through the nostrils (as bearing on the prognostication of future events). –शुद्ध *a*. correct in musical measure. –शून्य *a*. without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. –संयोगः 1 the junction of vowels. –2 the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice; अन्य एवैष स्वरसंयोगः Mk. 1, 3; U. 3; पण्डितकौशिक्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते M. 5. –संक्रमः 1 a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं मृदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च तन्त्रीस्वनम् Mk. 3. 5. –2 the gamut. –संदेहविवादः a kind of round game; K. –संधिः the coalition of vowels. –संपद् *f*. melody of voice. –संपन्न *a*. having a melodious voice. –सामन् *n*. pl. epithets of particular days in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a*. 1 Having sound, sonorous. –2 Having a voice. –3 Vocal. –4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a*. [स्वरो जातोऽस्य इतच्] 1 Sounded; caused to sound; स्वरितवेणुना सुष्ठु चुम्बितम् Bhāg. 10. 31. 11. –2 Sounded as a note, pitched. –3 Articulated. –4 Circumflexed. –5 Accented. –6 Added, admixed –तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वरितत्वम् Connotation, significance; अयोविकारे स्वरितत्वमिष्यते N. 9. 42.

स्वरुः [स्वृ-उ] 1 Sunshine. –2 A part of a sacrificial post. –3 A sacrifice. –4 A thunderbolt; स्वरुणा विहतं सद्यो गिरेः शृङ्गमिवापतत् Śiva B. 21. 51. –5 An arrow. –6 A kind of scorpion.

स्वरुस् *m*. A thunderbolt.

स्वर्य *a*. Beneficial to the voice.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानम् Ś. 7. –Comp. –आपगा the celestial Ganges. –ओकस्, –सद् *m*. a god, deity; स्वर्गः स्वर्गसदश्चैव धर्मश्च स्वयमेव तु (उपतिष्ठतु) Mb. 14. 92. 27. –काम *a*. desirous of heaven. –गतिः, –गमनम् death. –गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru*. –तरङ्गिणी the Ganges; पश्य स्वर्गतरङ्गिणीपरिसरे Sūkti. 62. –तर्षः eager desire for heaven. –द, –प्रद *a*. procuring (entrance into) paradise. –द्वारम् heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3. 11. –पतिः, –भर्तृ *m*. Indra. –पथः the milky way. –पर *a*. desirous of heaven. –मार्गः 1 the road to heaven. –2 the milky way. –रोदःकुहरः the hollow space between heaven and earth; टाङ्कारः स्वर्गरोदःकुहरवलयिनस्रासकारी न कस्य B. R. 1. 49. –लोकः 1 the celestial region. –2 paradise. °ईश्वरः 1 Indra. –2 the body (as enjoying felicity in Indra's heaven). –वधूः, –स्त्री *f*. a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गस्त्रीणां परिष्वङ्गः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. –वासः residence in heaven. –साधनम् the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a*. [स्वर्गोऽस्त्यस्य भोग्यत्वेन इनि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. –*m*. 1 A god, deity, an immortal; त्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालम् Ś. 7. 34; Mo. 30; Ku. 2. 45. –2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a*. 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. –2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; न च प्राणिवधः स्वर्ग्यस्तस्मान्मांसं विवर्जयेत् Ms. 5. 48; 3. 106; Bg. 2. 2.

स्वर्जिकः, स्वर्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt-petre, nitre.

स्वर्णम् [सुष्ठु अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin. -3 A kind of red chalk (गैरिक); असृक्क्षरन्ति धाराभिः स्वर्णधारा इवाचलाः Rām. 7. 7. 15. -4 A kind of plant (Mar. धोत्रा). -Comp. -अङ्गः the Āragvadha tree. -अरिः sulphur. -कणः a kind of bdellium (Mar. कणगुग्गुळ). -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) N. of Garuḍa. -कारः, कृत् a goldsmith. -गर्भः (=हिरण्यगर्भः) N. of Brahmā. -गैरिकम् a kind of red chalk. -चूडः 1 the blue jay. -2 a cock. -जम् tin. -दीधितिः fire. -द्वीपः N. of Sumātra. -धातुः red ochre. -नाभः ammonite (शालग्राम); Mb. 5. 40. 10. -पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. -पद्मा the celestial Ganges. -पाठकः borax. -पुष्पः the *Champaka* tree. -फला a kind of Musa (Mar. सोनकेळ). -बन्धः a deposit of gold. -बिन्दुः N. of Viṣṇu. -भूमिका 1 Ginger. -2 Cassia bark (Mar. दालचिनी). -भृङ्गारः a golden vase. -माक्षिकम् a kind of mineral substance; ताम्रं लोहं च वङ्गं च काचं च स्वर्णमाक्षिकम् Śiva B. 30. 11. -यूथी, -यूथिका yellow jasmine; Bhāg. 8. 2. 18. -रीतिः bell-metal. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -रेतस् the sun. -वज्रम् a sort of steel. -वणिज् *m.* 1 a gold-merchant. -2 a money-changer. -वर्णा, -र्णम् turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्त् 10 P. To go; L. D. B.

स्वर्द् 1 Ā. (स्वर्दते) 1 To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुष्ठु अल्पं प्रा० स०] (compar. स्वल्पीयस्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. -2 Trifling, insignificant. -3 Brief, short; स्वल्पं तथायुः Pt. 1. -4 Very few. -Comp. -अङ्गुलिः the little finger. -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -इच्छ *a.* unpretentious, unassuming. -कङ्कः a species of heron. -केशरिन् *m.* the Kovidāra tree. -दृश् *a.* very short-sighted (lit. and fig.). -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -वयस् very young. -विषयः 1 an insignificant matter. -2 a small part. -व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. -व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish. -स्मृति *a.* having a short memory.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प q. v.); अतः स्वल्पीयसि द्रव्ये यः सोमं पिबति द्विजः Ms. 11. 8.

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; cf. श्वशुर.

स्वसा, स्वसृ *f.* [सु-अस्-ऋन्; Uṇ. 2. 97] A sister; तस्य शक्तिं रणे कार्ष्णिर्मृत्योर्घोरां स्वसामिव Mb. 6. 116. 3; स्वसारमादाय विदर्भनाथः पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger (Ved.).

स्वसृत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 Ā. (स्वस्कते) See ष्वस्क्.

स्वस्ति *f., n.* Welfare; समारम्भान्बुभूषेत हतस्वस्तिरकिंचनः Mb. 12. 8. 6; जितं त आत्मविद्धुर्य स्वस्तये स्वस्तिरस्तु मे Bhāg. 4. 24. 33. -*ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'fare-well,' 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वस्ति तेऽस्त्वान्तरिक्षेभ्यः पार्थिवेभ्यश्च भारत Mb. 3.37.35; स्वस्ति भवते Ś. 2; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते R. 5. 17; it is also used in expressing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp. -अयनम् 1 a means of securing prosperity. -2 the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. -3 the benediction of a Brāhmaṇa after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थानिकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R. 2. 70. -*a.* Auspicious; इदं स्वस्त्ययनं श्रेष्ठम् Ms. 1. 106; Mb. 1. 75. 2. -कर्मन् *n.* causing welfare. -कारः a bard. -दः, -भावः an epithet of Śiva. -मुखः 1 a letter. -2 a Brāhmaṇa. -3 a bard, panegyrist. -वाचकः benediction, congratulation. -वाचनम्, -वाचनकम्, -वाचनिकम् 1 a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2 a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यम् congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वस्ति शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark (卐) on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four roads. -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Māl. 4. 10; Śi. 10. 43. -5 A palace of particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. -7 A kind of cake. -8 A voluptuary, libertine. -9 Garlic. -10 A kind of bard (who utters words of eulogy); पुरःसरैः स्वस्तिकसूतमागधैः Rām. 2. 16. 46 (com. स्वस्तिका जयजयेति वादिनो बन्दिनः). -कः, -कम् 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins* (in which the toes are placed in the inner hollow of the knees). -3 A seat (पीठ) prepared for a deity; Mb. 12. 40. 7 (com. स्वस्तिकान् सर्वतोभद्राद्यङ्कितानि देवतापीठानि). -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* marked on the ear with the figure स्वस्तिक. -पाणि *a.* 1 crossing hands like स्वस्तिक. -2 holding auspicious things in hands; श्रुत्वा चेदं वचनं पार्थिवस्य सर्वं पुरं स्वस्तिकपाणिभूतम् Mb. 4. 68. 27 (com. स्वस्तिकं मङ्गलारार्तिकादि दधिदूर्वादि च पाणौ यस्य तत् स्वस्तिकपाणिभूतम्).

स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; भूतानुकम्पा तव चेदियं गौरेका भवेत् स्वस्तिमती त्वदन्ते R. 2. 48.

ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). –8 An epithet of Kārtikeya. –9 Of Viṣṇu. –10 Of Śiva. –11 Of the sage Vātsyāyana. –12 Of Garuḍa. –13 The sacrificer, the owner (at a याग); योऽर्थी स्वत्यागेन ऋत्विजः परिक्रीणीते, यश्च स्वं प्रदेयं त्यजति स स्वामी ŚB. on MS. 6. 3. 21; तस्मान्न स्वामिनः प्रतिनिधिः ibid. –14 The image or temple of a god. –Comp. –उपकारकः a horse. –कार्यम् the business of a king or master. –गुणः the virtue of a ruler. –जङ्घिन् m. N. of Paraśurāma. –जनकः the father-in-law. –पाल m. du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle); क्रयविक्रयानुशयो विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5. –भट्टारकः a noble lord. –भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. –मूल a. originating in or derived from a master or lord. –वात्सल्यम् affection for the husband or lord. –सद्भावः 1 existence of a master or owner. –2 goodness of a master or lord. –सेवा 1 the service of a master. –2 respect for a husband.

स्वामिता, –त्वम् 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietory right. –2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress.

स्वाम्यम् 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership; स्वाम्यं च न स्यात् कस्मिंश्चित् प्रवर्तेताधरोत्तरम् Ms. 7. 21. –2 Right or title to property. –3 Rule, supremacy, dominion. –4 Sound state (of body and soul); स्वाम्ये प्रयत्नं कुर्वन्ति त्रयो वर्गा यथाविधि Mb. 12. 69. 78 (com. स्वाम्ये स्वास्थ्ये).

स्वाम्नाय a. Well handed down by tradition.

स्वायत्त a. Dependent on one's self, within one's own control; स्वायत्तमेकान्तगुणं विधात्रा विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7.

स्वायंभुव a. (–वी f.) 1 Relating to Brahman; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1. –2 Descended from Brahman; स्वायंभुवान्मरीचेर्यः प्रबभूव प्रजापतिः Ś. 7. 9. –वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक a. (–की f.) 1 Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition). –2 Voluntary, spontaneous; विधेरपि स्वारसिकः प्रयासः परस्परं योग्यसमागमाय N. 3. 48.

स्वारस्यम् 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. –2 Elegance, fitness. –3 Naturalness, self-evidence.

स्वाराज् m., **स्वाराज्यः** An epithet of Indra; भवान् भक्तिमता लभ्यो दुर्लभः सर्वदेहिनाम्। स्वाराज्यस्याप्यभिमत एकान्तेनात्मविद्गतिः Bhāg. 4. 24. 55.

स्वाराज्यम् 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven; न वयं साध्वि साम्राज्यं स्वाराज्यं भौज्यमप्युत Bhāg. 10. 83. 41; Ait. Br. –2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman) (ब्रह्मत्व); समं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी स्वाराज्यमधिगच्छति Ms. 12. 91; Bhāg 7. 15. 45.

स्वारोचिषः, –स्वारोचिस् m. N. of the second Manu; see under मनु; स्वारोचिषो द्वितीयस्तु मनुरग्नेः सुतोऽभवत् Bhāg. 8. 1. 19.

स्वालक्षण a. Easily perceived.

स्वालक्षण्यम् Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; स्वालक्षण्यपरीक्षार्थं तासां शृणुत निष्कृतीः Ms. 9. 19; स्वालक्षण्यं वृत्तिः Sān. K. 29.

स्वाल्प a. (–ल्पी f.) 1 Little, small. –2 Few. –ल्पम् 1 Littleness, smallness. –2 Smallness of number.

स्वावश्यम् Self-determination.

स्वाशित a. Well fed or satiated; आशंसे स्वाशिता सेना वत्स्यत्येनां विभावरीम् Rām. 2. 84. 18.

स्वाश्लिष् 4 P. To embrace closely; गुरुतल्प्यभिभाष्यैनस्तप्ते स्वप्यादयोमये। सूर्मी ज्वलन्तीं स्वाश्लिष्येन्मृत्युना स विशुध्यति॥ Ms. 11. 103.

स्वास्तरः Good straw for a couch.

स्वास्थ्यम् 1 Self-reliance, selfdependence. –2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness; स्वास्थ्यं भद्र भजस्वार्य त्यज्यतां कृपणा मतिः. Rām. 4. 1. 120. –3 Sound state, health. –4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. –5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यम् Ś. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. –2 N. of the wife of *Agni*; स्वाहा चैव विभावसोः (पतिदेवता) Mb. 13. 146. 5. *–ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इन्द्राय स्वाहा; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. –Comp. –कारः utterance of the exclamation Svāhā; स्वाहास्वधाकारविवर्जितानि श्मशानतुल्यानि गृहाणि तानि. –पतिः, –प्रियः *Agni* or fire. –भुज् m. a god, deity.

स्विद् *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translateable by 'what,' 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्विदवगुण्ठनवती नातिपरिस्फुटशरीरलावण्या Ś. 5. 13; Me. 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either,' 'or', with नु, उत, वा &c.; सरोजपत्रे नु विलीनषट्पदे विलोलदृष्टेः स्विदमू विलोचने। शिरोरुहाः स्विन्नतपक्ष्मसंततेर्द्विरेफवृन्दं नु निशब्दनिश्चलम्॥ Ki. 8. 35; 12. 15; 13. 8; 14. 60; see आहो also.

स्विद् I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदित or स्विन्न) To sweat, perspire; तदा मोहमनुप्राप्तः सिष्विदे हि जनार्दनः Mb. 7. 27. 20; स्विद्यति कूणति वेल्लति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41; Ku. 7. 77; Māl. 1. 35; स त्वां पश्यति कम्पते पुलकयत्यानन्दति स्विद्यति Gīt. 11. –II. 1 Ā. (स्वेदते, स्विन्न or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. –2 To be greasy or unctuous; निद्यापरिस्विद्यदरुध्नः क्वथनपरिणम-

-मेदसः प्रेतकायान् Māl. 5. 17. -3 To be disturbed. -*Caus.* (स्वेदयति-ते) 1 To cause to perspire. -2 To heat.

स्विद् (In comp.) Sweating, perspiring.

स्विदित *p. p.* 1 Sweated, perspired. -2 Melted.

स्विन्न *p. p.* [स्विद्-क्त] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. -2 Seethed. -3 Cooked, boiled.

स्विष्ट *a.* Much desired or loved.

स्विष्टि *a.* Sacrificing well.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकरणम्, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः *f.* 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. -3 Espousal, wedding, marriage; Ś. 5.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own; लोकालोकविसारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यशः S. D. 97.

स्वुर्च्छ् 1 P. (स्वूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्वृ 1 P. (स्वरति; *desid.* सिस्वरिषति, सुस्वूर्षति) 1 To sound, recite; यदा वा ऋचमाप्नोत्योमित्येवातिस्वरति Ch. Up. 1. 4. 4. -2 To praise. -3 To pain or be pained. -4 To go. -With अभि, प्र to sound. -सम् to pain (Ātm.); द्रुतं संस्वरिषीष्टास्त्वं निर्भयः प्रधनोत्तमे Bk. 9. 28.

स्वॄ 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक् 1 Ā. (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्विद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sweat, perspiration; अङ्गुलिस्वेदेन दूष्येरन्नक्षराणि V. 2. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour. -Comp. -उदम्, -उदकम्, -जलम् perspiration. -चूषकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). -च्छिद् *a.* cooling. -ज *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects). -मातृ *f.* Chyle.

स्वेदनम् [स्विद्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 Causing to sweat. -3 A diaphoretic. -4 A kind of process to which quicksilver is subjected. -5 Mucus. -Comp. -यन्त्रम् a steam-bath (for metals).

स्वेदनिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan. -2 Kitchen.

स्वेदनी A frying-pan, sauce-pan.

स्वेदित *a.* Fomented, softened.

स्वैर *a.* [स्वस्य ईरम् ईर्-अच् वृद्धिः] 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि Ś. 5. 11; अव्याहतैः स्वैरगतैः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. -2 Free, unreserved, confidential; सत्त्वभङ्गभयाद्राज्ञां कथयन्त्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्यथा विवृतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु मन्त्रिणः॥ Mu. 4. 8. -3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. -4 Dull, lazy. -5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. -रम् Wilfulness, wantonness; तत्रापि निरवरोधः स्वैरेण विहरन् Bhāg. 5. 14. 31. -रम् -*ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64. -2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. -3 Slowly, gently, mildly; मोहे मोहे रामभद्रस्य जीवं स्वैरं स्वैरं प्रेरितैस्तर्पयेति U. 3. 2. -4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly (opp. स्पष्ट); पश्चात्स्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9. -Comp. -आलापः confidential talk. Mu. 4. 8. -कथा unreserved conversation. -चारिन् *a.* free, independent. -विहारिन् *a.* unimpeded. -वृत्त, -वृत्ति, -आचार *a.* acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

स्वैरकम् *ind.* 1 Freely. -2 Plainly.

स्वैरता, -त्वम् Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence; also स्वैरिता in this sense.

स्वैरिणी 1 A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; स्वैरिणी या पतिं हित्वा सवर्णं कामतः श्रयेत् Y. 1. 67. -2 A bat. -3 A line of ascetics; वाराणस्यामुपातिष्ठन्मैत्रेयं स्वैरिणीकुले Mb. 13.120. 3 (com. स्वं ईरयति धर्माय प्रेरयति स्वैरिणी मुनिश्रेणी).

स्वैरिन् *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिन्ध्री See सैरन्ध्री.

स्वोरसः 1 The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone. -2 A husk, shell.

स्वोवशीयम् Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

ह

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translateable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनारदौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br.; द्वया ह प्राजापत्या देवाश्चासुराश्च Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 1. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. –हः 1 A form of Śiva. –2 Water. –3 Sky. –4 Blood. –5 A cipher. –6 Meditation. –7 Auspiciousness. –8 Paradise. –9 Heaven. –10 Drying. –11 Fear. –12 Knowledge. –13 The moon. –14 N. of Viṣṇu. –15 War, battle. –16 A horse. –17 Pride. –18 Horripilation. –19 A physician. –20 Cause, motive. –हम् 1 The Supreme Spirit. –2 Pleasure, delight. –3 A weapon. –4 The sparkling of a gem. –5 The sound of a lute (*-m.* also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हस्-अच्-पृषो० वर्णागमः] (said to be derived from हस्; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck; हंसाः संप्रति पाण्डवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा Subhāṣ.; R. 17. 25. (The description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water *e. g.* सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवाम्बुमध्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः Ś. 6. 28; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत्। विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). –2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. –3 The individual soul (जीवात्मन्); प्रीणीहि हंसशरणं विरमक्रमेण Bhāg. 4. 29. 56. –4 One of the vital airs. –5 The sun; हंसः शुचिषद्वसुरन्तरिक्षसद्धोता वेदिषत् Kaṭh. 2. 5. 2; उपसि हंसमुदीक्ष्य हिमानिकाविपुलवागुरया परियन्त्रितम् Rām. ch. 4. 91. –6 Śiva. –7 Viṣṇu. –8 Kāmadeva. –9 An unambitious monorch. –10 An ascetic of a particular order; Bhāg. 3. 12. 43. –11 A spiritual preceptor; Bhāg. 7. 9. 18. –12 One free from malice, a pure person. –13 A mountain. –14 Envy, malice. –15 A buffalo. –16 A horse. –17 A particular incantation; L. D. B. –18 The best of its kind (at the end of a compound; cf. कविहंस); L. D. B. –19 A temple of a particular form. –20 Silver. *-a.* 1 moving, going (गतिमान्); नवद्वारं पुरं गत्वा हंसो हि नियतो वशी Mb. 12. 239. 31 (see com.) –2 Pure; हंसाय संवननिगिरे निगमेश्वराय Bhāg. 12. 8. 47; 6. 4. 26. –साः (*m.* pl.) N. of a tribe said to live in the Plakṣa-Dvīpa. –Comp. –अंशुः *a.* white. –अङ्घ्रिः vermilion. –अधिरूढा an epithet of Sarasvatī. –अभिख्यम् silver. –आरूढः N. of Brahman. –उदकम् a kind of cordial liquor (prepared from infusion of cardamoms). –कान्ता a female goose.–कालीतनयः a buffalo.–कीलकः, नीलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. –कूटः 1 N. of one of the peaks of the Himālaya.–2 the hump on the shoulder of an ox (for अंसकूट). –गति *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. –गद्गदा a sweetly speaking woman. –गामिनी 1 a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; अव्यङ्गाङ्गीं सौम्यनाम्नीं हंसवारणगामिनीम् (उद्वहेत् स्त्रियम्) Ms. 3. 10. –2 N. of Brahmāṇī. –गुह्यम् N. of a particular hymn; अस्तौषीद्धंसगुह्येन भगवन्तमधोक्षजम् Bhāg. 6. 4. 22. –च्छत्रम् dry ginger. –तूलः –लम् the soft feathers or down of a goose; रत्नखचितहेमपर्यङ्के हंसतूलगर्भशयनमानीय Dk. 1. 4; 2. 2. –दाहनम् aloewood. –नादः the cackling of a goose. –नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजेन्द्रगमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता। नितम्बे गुर्विणी या स्यात् सा स्मृता हंसनादिनी). –पक्षः a particular position of the hand. –पदः a particular weight (कर्ष). –पादम् 1 vermilion. –2 quick-silver. –बीजम् a goose's egg. –माला a flight of swans; तां हंसमालाः शरदीव गङ्गाम् Ku. 1. 30. –यानम् a car drawn by swans. –युवन् *m.* a young goose or swan. –रथः, –वाहनः epithets of Brahman. –राजः a king of geese, a large gander. –लिपिः a particular mode of writing (with Jainas). –लोमशम् green sulphate of iron. –लोहकम् brass. –श्रेणी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. –2 An ornament for the ankles (नूपुर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणदितहंसकभूषणा विरेजुः Śi. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also); Dk. 2. 5; पादलग्नेनैव कलहंसयुगेन हंसकयुगलेन परिष्कृताभ्यां पादकमलाभ्यां ...... Cholachampū p. 6. –3 A particular beating of time in music; L. D. B. See हंस above for other senses.

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंसिरः A kind of mouse.

हंहो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to 'ho', 'hallo'; हंहो चिन्मयचित्तचन्द्रमणयः संवर्धयध्वं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. –2 A particle expressing haughtiness, contempt or wonder; तां गामृषिः स्यूमरश्मिः प्रविश्य यतिमब्रवीत्। हंहो वेदा यदि मता धर्माः केनापरे मताः॥ Mb. 12. 268. 9. –3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a

form of address by characters of the middling class; हंहो ब्राह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1.).

हक्कः The calling of elephants. -क्का An owl.

हक्कारः Calling; L. D. B. (Mar. हाकारा).

हक्काहक्कः Calling on; challenging.

हञ्जा, हञ्जिका A female servant.

हञ्जा, हञ्जे ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हञ्जे कञ्चणमाले अहं ईदिसी कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3.

हञ्जिः m. Sneezing or sneeze.

हञ्जिका A kind of medicinal plant (भार्गी-Mar. भारंग).

हट् 1 P. (हटति, हटित) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः [हट्-ट टस्य नेत्वम्] A market, a fair. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a market-superintendent. -चौरकः a thief who steals from fairs and markets. -वाहिनी a gutter in a market place. -विलासिनी 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. -2 a sort of perfume. -3 turmeric. -वेश्माली a row of market-houses.

हट्टी A small market or fair.

हठ् 1 P. (हठति) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To be wicked. -3 To oppress. -4 To bind to a post. -5 To take by force; L. D. B.

हठः 1 Violence, force. -2 Oppression, rapine. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Absolute necessity. -5 Going in the rear of an enemy. -6 Pistia Stratiotes (आकाशमूली). -7 An unexpected gain; अकस्मादिह यः कश्चिदर्थं प्राप्नोति पूरुषः। तं हठेनेति मन्यन्ते स हि यत्नो न कस्यचित्॥ Mb. 3. 32. 16 (com. अचिन्तितस्यातर्कितस्य च लाभो हठः). (हठेन and हठात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अम्बालिका च चण्डवर्मणा हठात् परिणेतुमात्मभवनमनीयत Dk.; वानरान् वारयामास हठेन मधुरेण च Rām. -Comp. -आदेशिन् a. prescribing forcible measures against. -आयात a. absolutely necessary, indispensable. -पर्णी moss. -बुद्धिः the belief in the unexpected gain (without doing any effort); तथैव हठदुर्बुद्धिः शक्तः कर्मण्यकर्मकृत् Mb. 3. 32. 15. -योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -वादिन् m. one using force obstinately; दुर्मार्गविद्विपद्दुर्गग्राहिणा हठवादिना Śiva B. 31. 59. -वादिकः a चार्वाक type person; see हठबुद्धिः (प्राग्जन्माभावात् अकृतमेवोपस्थास्यतीति वदन्); Mb. 3. 32. 13. -विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हठालुः f. Pistia Stratiotes.

हठिक a. Sudden, voilent. -का Great noise, din; भेरीझाङ्कारेण हठिकाकर्णनाक्रान्तभयचण्डिमानं दिग्दन्तावलवलयं विघूर्णयन् Dk. 1. 1.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हडि(ड्डि)कः, हड्डिः (also हड्डुकः, हड्डिपः) A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डम् A bone. -Comp. -जम् marrow.

हढकः, -कम् A small hand-drum; cf. ढक्का.

हण्डा ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हण्डे हञ्जे हलाह्वाने नीचां चेटीं सखीं प्रति Ak. -f. 1 A large earthen vessel (?). -2 A low caste female; cf. हञ्जा.

हण्डिका, हण्डी An earthen pot.

हण्डे ind. See हण्डा ind.

हद् 1 Ā. (हदते, हन्न) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -Desid. (जिहत्सते).

हदनम् Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हन्नम् Excrement, ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हन्ति, जघान, अवधीत्, अवधिष्ट-अहत; हनिष्यति, हन्तुम्; हत; pass. हन्यते; caus. घातयति-ते; desid. जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हन्त्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 To strike, beat; चण्डी चण्डं हन्तुमभ्युद्यता मां विद्युद्दाम्ना मेघराजीव विन्ध्यम् M. 3. 21; Śi. 7. 56. -3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon; तृष्णां छिन्द्धि भज क्षमां जहि मदम् Bh. 2. 77. -5 To remove, take away, destroy; अम्भोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हन्ति नितरां कुपितो विधाता Bh. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome; विघ्नैः सहस्रगुणितैरपि हन्यमानाः प्रारब्धमुत्तमजना न परित्यजन्ति Subhāṣ. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil; सकला हन्ति स शक्तिसंपदः Ki. 2. 37. -9 To raise; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः Ś. 1. 31. -10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); e. g. कुञ्जं हन्ति कृशोदरी S. D. 7; or तीर्थान्तरेषु स्नानेन समुपार्जितसत्कृतिः। सुरस्रोतस्विनीमेष हन्ति संप्रति सादरम् K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थत्व). -12 (In astr.) To touch, come into contact. -13 To ward off, avert. -Caus. 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy, ruin, mar, spoil; घातादिमेव नीचः परकार्यं वेत्ति न प्रसाधयितुम् Pt. 1. 363. -With अति to injure excessively. -अन्तर् to strike in the middle.

हत *p. p.* [हन्-क्त] 1 Killed, slain; सुषेणं च हतोऽसीति ब्रुवन्नादत्त सायकम् Mb. 8. 48.31. –2 Hurt, struck, injured; चक्षुरादिषु हताः स्वार्थावबोधक्रियाः Mu. 3. 1. –3 Lost, perished; शर्म न लेभे हृदयज्वरार्दितो नरर्षभो यूथहतो यथर्षभः Rām. 2. 85. 21. –4 Deprived or bereft of. –5 Disappointed, frustrated; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषात् हताः Ś. 1. 23. –6 Impeded, obstructed. –7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. –8 Multiplied. –9 Whirled up, raised. –10 Suffering from. –11 Violated (sexually). –12 Miserable, wretched. –13 Defective. See हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed', 'worthless'; अनुशयदुःखायेदं हतहृदयं संप्रति विबुद्धम् Ś. 6. 6; Māl. 9. 28; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Śi. 11. 64. –तम् 1 Killing, striking. –2 Multiplication. –ता 1 A violated woman. –2 A despised girl (unfit for marriage). –Comp. –आश *a.* 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. –2 weak, powerless. –3 cruel, merciless. –4 barren. –5 low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. –आश्रय *a.* one whose refuge is destroyed; Bu. Ch. 13. 70. –ईक्षण *a.* blind; Bu. Ch. 8. 7. –उत्तर *a.* giving no answer. –उद्यम *a.* broken in purpose; Bu. Ch. 13. 71. –कण्टक *a.* freed from thorns or foes. –किल्बिष *a.* freed from sins; धर्मप्रधानं पुरुषं तपसा हतकिल्बिषम्। परलोकं नयत्याशु भास्वन्तं स्वशरीरिणम्॥ Ms. 4. 243. –चित्त *a.* bewildered, confounded. –च्छाया *a.* bereft of beauty. –जल्पितानि useless talk. –त्रप *a.* shameless. –त्विष् *a.* dimmed in lustre; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतत्विषो बभूवुरालेख्यसमर्पिता इव R. 3. 15. –दैव *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. –प्रभाव, –वीर्य *a.* bereft of power or vigour; मन्त्रेण हतवीर्यस्य फणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21. –प्रमाद *a.* freed from carelessness. –बुद्धिः *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. –भग, –भाग्यः *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate. –मूर्खः a dolt, blockhead. –युद्ध *a.* destitute of martial spirit. –रथः a chariot of which the horses and the charioteer are slain. –लक्षण *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. –विनय *a.* lost to a sense of propriety, wicked; सेव्यानां हतविनयैरिवावृतानां संपर्कं परिहरति स्म चन्दनानाम् Ki. 7. 20. –शेष *a.* surviving. –श्री, –संपद् *a.* reduced to indigence, impoverished. –साध्वस *a.* freed from fear. –स्त्रीक *a.* one who has killed a woman.

हतक *a.* [हत इव नष्टप्रायत्वात् कन्] Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसन्तश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2; दूषिताः स्थ परिभूताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. –कः A low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* [हन्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Killing, destruction; वृत्रहत्यै यथा देवाः परिवव्रुः पुरंदरम् Mb. 7. 153. 37. –2 Striking, wounding. –3 A blow, stroke. –4 Loss, failure. –5 A defect. –6 Multiplication.

हतुः Winter.

हत्नुः [हन् क्त्नुः Uṇ. 3. 30] 1 A weapon. –2 A disease or sickness. –3 A killer.

हत्या [हन्-भावे क्यप्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भ्रूणहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हत्वन् A killer (निघ्नन्); ते सदोषा हतास्साभी राज्यस्य परिपन्थिनः। तान् हत्वा भुङ्क्ष्व धर्मेण युधिष्ठिर महीमिमाम्॥ Mb. 12. 10. 8 (see com.).

हन् *a.* Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in वृत्रहन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c.

हनः Killing, slaying.

हननम् [हन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. –2 Hurting, injuring. –3 Multiplication. –नः 1 A drum-stick. –2 A kind of worm.

हन्तुः 1 Killing, death; वधान्निवृत्तं तं भूयो हन्तवेऽत्रिरचोदयत् Bhāg. 4. 19. 15; 11. 5. 50. –2 A bull.

हन्तृ *a.* (–न्त्री *f.*) [हन्-तृच्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; न तादृशं भवत्येनो मृगहन्तुर्धनार्थिनः Ms. 5. 34; Ku. 2. 20. –2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. –*m.* 1 A slayer, killer. –2 A thief, robber.

हथः 1 A stroke, blow. –2 Killing. –3 Death. –4 A man who is sad or depressed.

हनीलः Pandanus Odoratissimus (केतकी).

हनु, –नू *m., f.* [हन्-उन्-स्त्रीत्वे वा ऊङ्] The chin, jaw. –नु *f.* 1 That which injures life. –2 A weapon. –3 A disease, sickness. –4 Death. –5 A kind of drug. –6 A wanton woman, prostitute. –Comp. –ग्रहः locked jaw. –भेदः 1 the gaping of the jaws. –2 N. of a particular form of eclipse. –मूलम् the root of the jaw. –मोक्षः relaxation of the jaws. –स्तम्भः = हनुग्रहः. –स्वनः sound made with the jaws.

हनुका A jaw.

हनु (नू) मत् *m.* N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Añjanā by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Māruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rāma whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sītā was carried off by Rāvaṇa, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Laṅkā.] –Comp. –कवचम् N. of various hymns addressed to हनुमत्. –जयन्ती the day of the full moon of Chaitra.

हनूषः [हन्-ऊषन् Uṇ. 4. 75] A demon.

हन्त *ind.* A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh !); हन्त भो लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यम् Ś. 4; हन्त प्रवृत्तं संगीतकम् M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity; पुत्रक हन्त ते धानाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh !, alas !); हन्त धिङ् मामधन्यम् U. 1. 42; स्मरामि हन्त स्मरामि U. 1; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हन्त चिन्तामणिर्मया Śānti. 1. 12; Me. 106. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle (expressive of an exhortation to do any thing, or asking attention); हन्तास्मिञ्जन्मनि भवान् मां द्रष्टुमिहार्हति Bhāg. 1. 6. 22; Bri. Up. 2. 4. 1; हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* uttering the word 'alas !', tenderness, compassion. -कारः 1 the exclamation 'hanta'. -2 an offering to be presented to a guest; निवीती हन्तकारेण मनुष्यांस्तर्पयेदथ.

हपु (बु) षा N. of a medicinal substance; Uṇ. 4.78.

हम् *ind.* An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हम्बा (म्भा) The lowing of cattle; हम्भायमाना कल्याणी वसिष्ठस्याथ नन्दिनी (आगम्य) Mb. 1. 175. 23. -Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle.

हम्म् 1 P. To go.

हय् 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हयः [हय्-हि-वा अच्] 1 A horse; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यन्दने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 296; R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class; see under अश्व. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -6 The zodiacal sign Sagittarius. -7 The Yak (Bos Grunniens). -Comp. -अङ्गः Sagittarius (धनुराशि). -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. -अरिः the fragrant oleander. -आनन्दः green grain of Phaseolus Mungo (Mar. हिरवे मूग). -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरूढः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1 a rider. -2 riding (also आरोहम् in this sense). -आलयः a horse-stable. -आसनी the gum-olibanum tree. -इष्टः barley. -उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कर्मन् *n.* knowledge of horses. -कातरा, -कातरिका N. of a plant; (Mar. घोडे कायर). -कोविद *a.* versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. -गन्धा N. of a plant (Mar. आसंध). -ग्रीवः 1 N. of a form of Viṣṇu. -2 N. of a demon; ज्ञात्वा तद्दानवेन्द्रस्य हयग्रीवस्य चेष्टितम् Bhāg. 8. 24. 9. (-वा) N. of Durgā. -च्छटा a troop of horses. -ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -द्विषत् *m.* the buffalo. -पः -पतिः a groom. -पुच्छिका, -पुच्छी Glycine Debilis (Mar. रानउडीद). -प्रियः barley. -प्रिया the *Kharjuri* tree. -मारः, -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. -मुखः N. of a form of Viṣṇu; Mb. 1. 23. 16. -मेधः a horse sacrifice; सर्वान् कामानवाप्नोति हयमेधफलं तथा Y. 1. 181. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Kubera. -2 Revanta, the son of the sun. -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रम् the art or science of training and managing horses. -शिक्षा hippology. -संग्रहणम्, -संयानम् the restraining or curbing of horses; driving horses; पश्य मे हयसंयाने शिक्षां केशवनन्दन Mb. 3. 19. 5.

हर्यंकषः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हया, हयी A female horse, mare.

हयनः A year. -नम् A covered carriage.

हयिः *m.*, *f.* Wish, desire.

हर *a.* (-रा, -री *f.*) [हृ-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अपथहराः Ki. 5. 50; R. 12. 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to; as in रिक्थहर &c.; परिहृतमयशः पातितमस्मासु च घातितोऽर्धराज्यहरः Mu. 2. 19. -6 Occupying; समादिदेशैकवधूं भवित्रीं प्रेम्णा शरीरार्धहरां हरस्य Ku. 1. 50. -7 Dividing. -रः 1 Śiva; श्रुताप्सरोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40, 67; 1. 50; Me. 7. -2 N. of Agni or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravisher. -Comp. -अद्रिः the Kailāsa mountain. -ईश्वरः Śiva and Viṣṇu forming one person. -गौरी one of the forms of Śiva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्धनारीनटेश्वर). -चूडामणिः 'Śiva's crest-gem', the moon. -तेजस् *n.* quick-silver. -नेत्रम् 1 Śiva's eye. -2 the number 'three'. -प्रियः Nerium Odorum (करवीर). -बीजम् 'Śiva's seed', quick-silver. -वल्लभः the white thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -वाहनः a bull. -शेखरा 'Śiva's crest', the Ganges. -सखः N. of Kubera; -सूनुः Skanda; व्याजहार हरसूनुसंनिभः R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 A long flexible sword.

हरणम् [हृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्याहरणम् Ms. 3. 33; धेनुवत्सहरणम् R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in प्राणहरणम्. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present, (= यौतक q. v.); आजग्मुः खाण्डवप्रस्थमादाय हरणं बहु Mb. 1. 221. 33. -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि *a.* [हृ-इन्] 1 Green, greenish-yellow; हरिता हरिभिः शष्पैरिन्द्रगोपैश्च लोहिताः Bhāg. 10. 20. 11. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84; 3. 43. -3 Yellow; महोरगवराहाद्य हरिकेश विभो जय Mb. 6. 65. 52; 3. 42. 7. -रिः 1 N. of Viṣṇu; हरिरेकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; प्रजिघाय समाधि-

भेदिनीं हरिरस्मै हरिणीं सुराङ्गनाम् R. 8. 79; 3. 55, 68. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun; एवं स्तुतः स भगवान् वाजिरूपधरो हरिः Bhāg. 12. 6. 73. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind; तासां तु वचनं श्रुत्वा हरिः परमकोपनः। प्रविश्य सर्वगात्राणि बभञ्ज भगवान् प्रभुः ॥ Rām. 1. 32. 23. -12 A lion; करिणामरिणा हरिणा हरिणाली हन्यतां नु कथम् Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse; ततः कदाचिद्धरिसंप्रयुक्तं महेन्द्रवाहं सहसोपयातम् Mb. 3. 165. 1; Śukra. 4. 946. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः Ś. 1; 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45; शत्रुर्वज्रधरात्मजेन हरिणा घोरेण घानिष्यते Mv. 4. 6; R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -23 The sign of the zodiac, Leo. -24 An organ of sense (इन्द्रिय); युक्ता ह्यस्य हरयः शता दशेति Bri. Up. 2. 5. 19. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a lion. ...... हर्यक्षसमविक्रमान् Śiva B. 31. 53. -2 N. of Kubera. -3 of Śiva; सशूलमिव हर्यक्षं वने मत्तमिव द्विपम् Mb. 9. 12. 3. -4 N. of an Asura (हिरण्याक्ष); एवं गदाभ्यां गुर्वीभ्यां हर्यक्षो हरिरेव च Bhāg. 3. 18. 18. -अश्वः 1 Indra; हयाश्व हर्यश्वतुरंगवर्णाः Bhāg. 8. 15. 5. -2 Śiva. -कान्त a. 1 dear to Indra. -2 beautiful as a lion. -केलीयः the country called वङ्ग q. v. -केशः N. of Śiva; हरिकेशस्तथेत्युक्त्वा भूतानां दोषदर्शिवान् Mb. 10. 17. 11. -गणः a troop of horses. -गन्धम् a kind of sandal. -गोपकः cochineal. -चन्दनः, -नम् 1 a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); ततः प्रकोष्ठे हरिचन्दनाङ्किते R. 3. 59; 6. 60; Ś. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2 one of the five trees of paradise; पञ्चैते देवतरवो मन्दारः पारिजातकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचन्दनम् ॥ Ak. (-नम्) 1 moonlight. -2 saffron. -3 the filament of a lotus. -चापः, -पम् a rainbow. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लम्) yellow orpiment; अचल एष भवानिव राजते स हरितालसमाननवांशुकः Śi. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33; पारदं हरितालं च ...... Śiva B. 30. 19; H. D. 1. (-ली) 1 the Dūrvā grass. -2 a streak or line in the sky. -3 = हरितालिका (1). -तालकः a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कम्) 1 yellow orpiment. -2 a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1 the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Viṣṇu. -दिनम् the 11th day (एकादशी) in a fortnight sacred to Viṣṇu. -दिश् f. 'Indra's quarter', the east. -देवः the asterism Śrāvaṇa. -द्रवः 1 a green fluid. -2 powder of the blossoms of the Nāgakeśara tree. -द्रुः a tree. -द्वारम् N. of a celebrated Tīrtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रम् 1 the eye of Viṣṇu. -2 the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पदम् the vernal equinox. -पर्णम् a radish. -प्रियः 1 the *Kadamba* tree. -2 a conch-shell. -3 a fool. -4 a madman. -5 Śiva. (-यम्) 1 the root Uśīra. -2 a sort of sandal. -प्रिया 1 Lakṣmī. -2 the sacred basil. -3 the earth. -4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -बीजम् yellow orpiment. -भक्तः a worshipper of Viṣṇu. -भुज् m. a snake. -मन्थः, -मन्थकः a chick-pea; Śukra. 4. 969. -मेधः, -मेधस् m. N. of Viṣṇu; नमो विशुद्धसत्त्वाय हरये हरिमेधसे Bhāg. 4. 30. 24; 11. 29. 45. -रोमन् a. having fair hair on the body, very young; सुवर्णशिरसोऽप्यत्र हरिरोम्णः प्रगायतः Mb. 5. 110. 12 (com. हरिरोम्णः अपलितस्य नित्यतरुणस्येत्यर्थः). -लोचनः 1 a crab. -2 an owl. -वंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyāsa supplementary to the Mahābhārata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa. -वल्लभा 1 Lakṣmī. -2 the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Viṣṇu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuḍa. -2 Indra. -3 N. of the sun. °दिश् f. the east; अलकसंयमनादिव लोचने हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखम् V. 3. 6. -वीजम् yellow orpiment. -शरः an epithet of Śiva (Viṣṇu having served Śiva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a *Gandharva*; सपदि हरिसखैर्वधूनिदेशाद्ध्वनितमनोरमवल्लकीमृदङ्गैः Ki. 10. 18. -संकीर्तनम् repeating the name of Viṣṇu. -सुतः, -सूनुः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1 Indra; रक्षसां रुवतां रावं श्रुत्वा हरिहयानुजः Rām. 7. 7. 41; हरिहयाग्रसरेण धनुर्भृता R. 9. 12. -2 the sun. -3 N. of Skanda. -4 of Gaṇeśa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Viṣṇu and Śiva conjoined; see हरेश्वरः. °आत्मकः 1 N. of Garuḍa. -2 of Śiva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1 the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुभः) Māl. 9. 18. -2 the discus of Viṣṇu. °हूतिः the ruddy goose; हरिहेतिहूति मिथुनं पततोः Śi. 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि-संज्ञायां कन्] 1 A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. -2 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (-णी f.) [हृ-इनन्] 1 Pale, whitish; न चाश्वेन विनिर्यासि विवर्णो हरिणः कृशः Mb. 1. 100. 61; रूपेण पश्ये हरिणेन पश्य N. 22. 134. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -3 Having rays; विश्वरूपं हरिणं जातवेदसम् Praśna U. 1. 8. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:—हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पञ्चभेदोऽत्र भैरव। ऋष्यः खड्गो रुरुश्चैव पृषतश्च मृगस्तथा Kalikā P.); अपि प्रसन्नं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Viṣṇu. -6 Śiva. -Comp. -अक्ष a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-क्षः) N. of Śiva. (-क्षी f.) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अङ्कः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -कलङ्कः, -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kinnara. -लाञ्छनः the moon. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः 1 A deer; क्व वत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलम् Ś. 1. 10. -2 A small deer,

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 84; R. 9. 55; 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q.v.). -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Madder. -Comp. -दृश् a. deer-eyed. (-f.) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विपिने हरिणीदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित् a. [हृ-इति] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. -m. 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः Ś. 1.; दिशो हरिद्भिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30; Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Viṣṇu. -7 The kidney-bean. -m., n. 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; प्रायात् प्रतीचीं हरितं विचिन्वंश्च ततस्ततः Rām. 7. 75. 10; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually f. only in the last 3 senses). -Comp. -अन्तः the end of the quarters (दिगन्त); दगन्तानाधत्से किमिति हरिदन्तेषु परुषान् Bv. 1. 60. -अन्तरम् different regions, various quarters; आमोदानथ हरिदन्तराणि नेतुम् Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1 the sun; प्रविघाटयिता समुत्पतन् हरिदश्वः कमलाकरानिव Ki. 2. 46; R. 3. 22; 18. 23; Śi. 11. 56. -2 the arka plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish Kuśa grass with broad leaves. -पर्णम् a radish. -पतिः the regent of a quarter. -मणिः (हरिन्मणिः) an emerald; हरिन्मणिश्यामतृणाभिरामैर्गृहाणि नीध्रैरिव यत्र रेजुः Śi. 3. 49. -रजनी Turmeric. -वर्ण a. greenish, green-coloured.

हरित a. (-ता or हरिणी f.) [हृ-इतच्] Green, of a green colour, verdant; रम्यान्तरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः Ś. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अश्मन् m. 1 an emerald. -2 blue vitriol. -उपलः an emerald; प्रेक्षां क्षिपन्तं हरितोपलाद्रेः Bhāg. 3. 8. 24. -उपलेपनम् green plastering or drawing. -कपिश a. yellowish brown. -छद a. green-leaved. -पण्यम् trading in vegetables; Kau. A. 2. 1. -हरिः the sun.

हरितकम् 1 A pot-herb, green grass; अश्नन् पुरो हरितकं मुदमादधानः Śi. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रः, हरिद्रकः The yellow sandal tree.

हरिद्रा [हरिं पीतवर्णं द्रवति द्रु-गतौ-ड] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Comp. -अङ्गः a kind of pigeon. -आभ a. of a yellow colour. (-भः) 1 the yellow colour. -2 Zedoary. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Gaṇeśa. -राग, -रागक a. 1 turmeric-coloured. -2 unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halāyudha:— क्षणमात्रानुरागश्च हरिद्राराग उच्यते).

हरिद्रुः 1 A tree. -2 A kind of plant (Mar. दारुहळद).

हरिमन् m. 1 Yellowness. -2 Paleness. -3 Time. -4 Jaundice.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चन्द्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Triśaṅku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasiṣṭha commended his qualities in the presence of Viśvāmitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Viśvāmitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and-as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Viśāmitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]

हरिषः = हर्षः q. v.

हरीतकी The yellow myrobalan tree (Mar. बाळहिरडा); सौवर्चलं यवक्षारं सर्जिकां च हरीतकीम् Śiva B. 30. 17.

हरेणुः [हृ-एणुः Uṇ. 2. 1] 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Laṅkā. -णुः f. 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer. -3 A fragrant drug; L. D. B.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तृ a. (-र्त्री f.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -m. 1 A thief, robber; हर्तुर्याति न गोचरम् Bh. 2. 16. -2 The sun.

हर्मन् n. Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित p. p. 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्मुटः 1 The sun. -2 A tortoise.

हर्म्यम् [हृ-यत् मुट् च] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्म्यपृष्ठं समारूढः काकोऽपि गरुडायते Subhāṣ.; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7;

Rs. 1. 28; Bk. 8. 56; R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. -अङ्गनम्, -णम् the court-yard of a palace. -तलम्, -पृष्ठम्, -वलभी f. the upper room of a palace. -स्थलम् the room of a palace.

हर्मिका f. A summer house on a Stūpa.

हर्य् 1 P. (हर्यति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्यनः 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Aśvamedha sacrifice. -3 A sacrifice; Uṇ. 3. 109.

हर्षः [हृष्-घञ्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पञ्चबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; महोत्थितः सैनिकहर्षनिःस्वनैः R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v.; नेत्रे जलं गात्ररुहेषु हर्षः Bhāg. 2. 3. 24. -3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विष्टावाप्तेर्मनःप्रसादोऽश्रुगद्गदादिकरः S. D. 195; or इष्टप्राप्त्यादिजन्मा सुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. -4 The erection of the sexual organ; lustfulness. -5 Ardent desire. -Comp. -अन्वित a. full of joy, happy; so हर्षाविष्ट. -आकुल a. agitated with joy. -उत्कर्षः excess of happiness or joy, ecstacy. -उदयः rise of joy. -कर a. gratifying, delighting. -कीलकः a kind of sexual enjoyment. -गर्भ a. blissful. -जम् semen. -जड a. dull or paralyzed with joy; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयमङ्गं कुलिशव्रणाङ्कितम् R. 3. 68. -दोहलः, -लम् lustful desire. -वर्धनः N. of a great king of Northern India and founder of an era, A. D. 605 or 606. -विवर्धन a. increasing joy. -संपुटः a kind of sexual enjoyment. -स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक a. (-र्षका or -र्षिका f.) [हृष्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण a. (-णा or -णी f.) [हृष्-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. -2 Causing the hair of the body to stand erect; संवादमिममश्रौषमद्भुतं रोमहर्षणम् Bg. 18. 74. -णः 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. -4 A funeral and other rites; L. D. B. -5 One of the 27 yogas (Astr.); L. D. B. -णम् 1 Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुर्योधनप्रहर्षाय सुहृदां हर्षणाय च Mb. -2 Raising the spirit (of an army); ... Mb. 12. 118. 11. -3 Erection of the sexual organ, sexual excitement.

हर्षयित्नु a. [हृष्-णिच् इत्नुच्] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. -m. Gold. -m. A son.

हर्षित a. 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened. -तम् Joy, delight.

हर्षुलः [हृष्-उलच् Uṇ. 1. 93] 1 A deer. -2 A lover. -ला A girl with a beard (unfit for marriage). -a. 1 Jocular (परिहासशील); हर्षं वा दन्तिनं ... ... अभिजनस्तनाम्य हर्षुले पार्थिवे मुदं Mb. 12. 56. 54. -2 Lustful.

हल् 1 P. (हलति, हलित) To plough.

हलः, हलम् 1 A plough. -2 A weapon. -3 A land-measure.

हलम् [हल् घञर्थे करणे क] 1 A plough; वहसि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलदाभम्। हलहतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम्; or हलं कलयते Gīt. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness; ततो मया रूपगुणैरहल्या स्त्री विनिर्मिता। हलं नामेह वैरूप्यं हल्यं तत्प्रभवं भवेत्॥ Rām. 7. 30. 22. -3 Hindrance. -4 Quarrel. -Comp. -अभः a piebald horse. -आयुधः 1 an epithet of Balarāma. -2 N. of the author of अभिधान-रत्नमाला. -ककुद् f. the projecting beam of a plough. -गोलकः a kind of insect; फलं वा मूलकं हत्वा अपूपं वा पिपीलिकाः। चोरयित्वा च निष्पावं जायते हलगोलकः॥ Mb. 13 111. 109 (com. हलगोलकः दीर्घपुच्छो गोलरूपः कीटविशेषः). -दण्डः the shaft or pole of a plough. -धर, -भृत् m. 1 a ploughman. -2 N. of Balarāma; केशव धृतहलधररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1; अंतर्गते सति हलभृतो मेचके वाससीव Me. 61. -भूतिः, -भृतिः f. ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. -मार्गः a furrow. -मुखम् a ploughshare. -वाहा a particular landmeasure. -सीरः a ploughshare. -हति f. 1 striking or drawing along with a plough. -2 ploughing.

हलदी, हलदीका, हलद्दी f. Turmeric.

हलहल a. Ploughing, making furrows.

हलहलकः Eagerness; Heh. 8.

हलहला An exclamation of applause or approbation.

हला 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -4 Spirituous liquor. -ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female friend; (only in theatrical language); हला शकुन्तले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ Ś. 1; cf. हण्डा also.

हलिः 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

हलिकः A ploughman.

हलिन् m. 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarāma. -Comp. -प्रियः the Kadamba tree. (-या) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीपा, हलीषा The handle of a plough.

हसन्तिका A portable fire-vessel.

हसन्ती 1 A portable fire-vessel. -2 A lamp-stand. -3 A kind of Mallikā. -4 A kind of fairy (=शाकिनी).

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Laughed, laughing. -2 Blown, expanded. -तम् 1 Laughter. -2 Joke, jesting; कीर्तितानि हसितेऽपि तानि यं व्रीडयन्ति चरितानि मानिनम् Ki. 13. 47. -3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् न इट् Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 The hand; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of'; गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयिष्यामि Ś. 3 'I shall send it by Gautamī'; so हस्ते पतिता; हस्तसंनिहितां कुरु &c.; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 62 'leaning on Śambhu's hand'; हस्ते-कृ 1 (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा) 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; Prov. :—हस्तकङ्कणं किं दर्पणे प्रेक्ष्यते Karpūr. 'sight requires no mirror'. -2 The trunk of an elephant; Ku. 1. 36; अथवा हस्तिहस्तचञ्चलानि पुरुषभाग्यानि भवन्ति Avimārakam 2. -3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. -4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *aṅgulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). -5 Hand-writing, signature; धनी वोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितम् Y. 1. 319; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनम् 1. 320 'bearing date and signature'; धार्यतामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. -6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. -7 Help, assistance, support; वात्या खेदं कृशाङ्ग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. -8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c.; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात् परे Ak.; रतिविगलितबन्धे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथे किं करोत्येष बर्हो V. 4. 22. -स्तम् 1 A pair of leather-bellows. -2 Skill (in using the hand); कलासु कौशलमक्षभूमिहस्तादिषु Dk. 2. 2. -Comp. -अक्षरम् one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. -अग्रम् the finger (being the extremity of the hand). -अङ्गुलिः *f.* any finger of the hand. -अभ्यासः contact with the hand. -अवलम्बः, आलम्बनम् support of the hand; दत्तहस्तावलम्बे प्रारम्भे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. -आमलकम् 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood; cf. करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयताम् K. 43. -आवापः 1 a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणम्); V. 5; Ś. 6. -2 a hand-fetter; व्यालकुञ्जरदुर्गेषु सर्पचोरभयेषु च। हस्तावापेन गच्छन्ति नास्तिकाः किमतः परम्॥ Mb. 12. 181. 5. -कमलम् 1 a lotus carried in the hand. -2 a lotus-like hand. -कौशलम् manual dexterity. -क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. -गत, -गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; त्वं प्रार्थ्यसे हस्तगता ममैभिः R. 7. 67; 8. 1. -ग्राहः taking by the hand. -चापल्यम् = हस्तकौशलम् q. v. -तलम् 1 the palm of the hand. -2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. -तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. -तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand; हस्ततुलयापि निपुणाः पलप्रमाणं विजानन्ति Pt. 2. 83. -दक्षिण *a.* 1 situated on the right hand. -2 Right, correct. -दोषः a slip of the hand. -धारणम्, -वारणम् warding off a blow (with the hand). -पादम् the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति Ś. 4. -पुच्छम् the hand below the wrist. -पृष्ठम् the back of the hand. -प्रद *a.* supporting, helping. -प्राप्त, -वर्तिन्, -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* 1 held in the hand. -2 gained, secured. -प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand; that can be reached with the hand; हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमन्दारवृक्षः Me. 77. -बिम्बम् perfuming the body with unguents. -भ्रष्ट *a.* escaped. -मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. -रोधम् *ind.* in the hands; हस्तरोधं दधद् धनुः Bk. 5. 32. -लाघवम् 1 manual readiness or skill. -2 a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. -लेखः Sketching practice before producing an object of art, hand-drawing; अस्यैव सर्गाय भवत्करस्य सरोजसृष्टिर्मम हस्तलेखः N. 7. 72; हस्तलेखमसृजत् खलु जन्मस्थानरेणुकमसौ भवदर्थम् ibid. 21. 69. -वापः = हस्तक्षेपः shooting (arrows) with the hand; यस्यैकषष्टिर्निशितास्तीक्ष्णधाराः सुवाससः संमतो हस्तवापः Mb. 5. 23. 22. -वाम *a.* situated on the left (or wrong) hand. -विन्यासः position of the hands. -संवाहनम् rubbing or shampooing with the hands; संभोगान्ते मम समुचितो हस्तसंवाहनानां यास्यत्यूरुः सरसकदलीगर्भगौरश्चलत्वम् Me. 98. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1 manual labour, doing with the hands. -2 hire, wages. -सूत्रम् a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; धात्र्यङ्गुलीभिः प्रतिसार्यमाणमूर्णामयं कौतुकहस्तसूत्रम् Ku. 7. 25. -स्वस्तिकः crossing the hands; स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Mal. 4. 10. -हार्य *a.* manifest.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. -2 The position of the hand. -3 A measure of length. -4 A turn-spit.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever; केनचित्तु हस्तवतैकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरङ्गां कारयित्वा Dk. 2. 2.

हस्ता The thirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जन्यमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकम् A multitude of elephants; Mb. 9.

हस्तिका A kind of stringed instrument.

हस्तिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) [हस्तः शुण्डादण्डोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having hands. -2 Having a trunk. -*m.* An elephant; Ms. 7. 96; 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds; भद्र, मन्द्र, मृग, and मिश्र). -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. -अशना Boswellia Serrata (Mar. साळई, कुरुंद). -आजीवः an elephant-driver. -आयुर्वेदः a

work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. **-आरोहः** an elephant-driver or rider. **-कक्ष्यः** 1 a lion. -2 a tiger. **-कर्णः** the castor-oil plant. **-गिरिः** the city and district of Kāñchī. **-घ्नः** 1 an elephant-killer. -2 a man. **-चारः** a kind of weapon. **-चारिन्** *m.* an elephant-driver. **-जागरिकः** a keeper of elephants. **-जिह्वा** a particular vein. **-दन्तः** 1 the tusk of an elephant. -2 a peg projecting from a wall. (**-न्तम्**) 1 ivory. -2 a radish. **-दन्तकम्** a radish. **-नखम्** a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. **-नासा** an elephant's trunk. **-पः,-पकः** an elephant driver or rider; जज्ञे जनैर्मुकुलिताक्षमनाददाने संरब्धहस्तिपकनिष्ठुरचोदनाभिः Śi. 5. 49; इति घोषयतीव डिण्डिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86. **-पर्णी** the कर्कटी plant. **-प्रधान** *a.* chiefly depending on elephants; Kau. A. 2.2. **-बन्धकी** a female elephant helping in tethering wild ones; Kau. A. 2. 2. **-मदः** the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. **-मयूरकः** N. of a plant (Mar. आजमोदा). **-मल्लः** 1 N. of *Airāvata*; सुराधिपाधिष्ठितहस्तिमल्ललीलां दधौ राजतगण्डशैलः Śi. 4. 13. -2 of Gaṇeśa. -3 of Śaṅkha, the eighth of the chief Nāgas. -4 a heap of ashes. -5 a shower of dust. -6 frost. **-यूथः, -थम्** a herd of elephants. **-वक्त्रः** N. of Gaṇeśa; Dk. 2. 3. **-वर्चसम्** the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. **-वाहः** 1 an elephant-driver. -2 a hook for driving elephants. **-विषाणी** Musa Sapientum (Mar. केळ). **-शाला** an elephant-stable. **-शुण्डा, -ण्डी** A kind of shrub (Mar. इंद्रवारुणी, कवंडळ). **-श्यामाकः** a kind of millet. **-षड्गवम्** a collection of six elephants. **-स्नानम्** = गजस्नानम् q. v.; अवशेन्द्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 17. **-हस्तः** an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (ना) पुरम् N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; it's other names are :— गजाह्वय, नागसाह्वय, नागाह्व, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. -2 A kind of drug and perfume. -3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimañjarī thus describes her :— स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनितम्बबिम्बा स्थूलाङ्गुलिः स्थूलकुचा सुशीला। कामोत्सुका गाढरतिप्रिया च नितान्तभोक्त्री (नितम्बखर्वा) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्तेकरणम् Marrying.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand. -2 Done with the hand, manual. -3 Given with the hand.

हस्र *a.* [हस्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 12] 1 Smiling. -2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलम् A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas!', 'woe me', in English; हा प्रिये जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयम् U. 3. 38; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11; हा वत्से मालति क्वासि Māl. 10 &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णाभक्तम् Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मदाराः प्रियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach. **-Comp.** **-कारः** the exclamation हा. **-हाकृत** *a.* filled with cries.

हा I. 3 Ā. (जिहीते, हान; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहीथा विख्यातां स्फुटमिह भवद्वान्धवरथम् H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. (जहाति, हीन) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् Moha M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13; R. 5. 72; 8. 52; 12. 24; 14. 61, 87; 15. 59; Ś. 4. 14; बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 91; 10. 71; 20. 10; Me. 51, 62; Bv. 2. 129; Ṛs. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego. -3 To let fall. -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. *-Pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; भिन्नतिमिरनिकरं न जहे शशिरश्मिसंगमयुजा नभः श्रिया Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणैः Bk. 14. 35; जनयित्वा सुतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यादेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17; 5. 161; 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); प्रवृद्धो हीयते चन्द्रः समुद्रोऽपि तथाविधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. -5 To fail (as in a law-suit); भूतमप्यनुपन्यस्तं हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. *-Caus.* (हापयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; हुतमेतु न हापयिष्यते सदृशं तस्य विधातुमुत्तरम् Śi. 16. 33; Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. *-Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हात *a.* Given up, abandoned.

हातुः *m., f.* 1 Death. -2 Road.

हानम् 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure; अज्ञानमेवास्य हि मूलकारणं तद्धानमेवात्र विधौ विधीयते A. Rām. 7. 5. 9. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power. -4 Want, lack. -5 Cessation.

हानिः *f.* [हा-क्तिन् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्वचित्तु स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यत्वहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāṣ.

का नो हानिः Sarva S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv.; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा°, कार्य°. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि R. 13. 16. -7 = गतिः (from हा 3 Ā.); हानिभङ्गविकल्पानां नवानां संचयेन च Mb. 12. 239. 33. -Comp. -कर *a.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious; अनादिष्टोऽपि भूपस्य दृष्ट्वा हानिकरं च यः। यतते तस्य नाशाय स भृत्योऽर्हो महीभुजाम्॥ Pt. 1. 88.

हापनम् Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हाङ्गरः A large fish.

हाटक *a.* (-की *f.*) Golden. -कम् 1 Gold; नवहाटकेष्टकचितं ददर्श सः क्षितिपस्य पस्त्यनथ तत्र संसदि Śi. 13. 63. -2 The thorn-apple. -3 A kind of magical drink; या वै विलायनं प्रविष्टं पुरुषं रसेन हाटकाख्येन साधयित्वा Bhāg. 5. 24. 16. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः N. of a form of Śiva; ततोऽधस्ताद्वितले हरो भगवान् हाटकेश्वरः स्वपार्षदभूतगणावृतः Bhāg. 5. 24. 17. -हाण्डिका An earthen pot. -गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रम् [हा-करणे त्रल्] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. -त्रः A demon.

हान्त्रः Death, dying. -न्त्रम् A demon; Uṇ. 4. 168.

हापनम् The act of causing to quit or abandon.

हापुत्री, हापुत्रिका A kind of wag-tail.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायक *a.* Giving up, abandoning; नैव धर्मी न चाधर्मी पूर्वोपचितहायकः Mb. 14. 19. 7.

हायनः, -नम् A year; त्रस्तैकहायनकुरङ्गविलोलदृष्टेः U. 3. 28; Māl 4. 8. -नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [हृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोऽयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमण्डले Amaru. 100; पाण्ड्योऽयमंसार्पितलम्बहारः R. 6. 60; 5. 52; 6. 16; Me. 74; Ṛs. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -Comp. आवलिः, -ली *f.* 1 a string of pearls; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकम् N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकाञ्चितकाञ्चिदाम Gīt. 11. -2 N. of a vocabulary of uncommon words by पुरुषोत्तमदेव. -गुटि (लि) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; ताम्रोदरेषु पतितं तरुपल्लवेषु निर्धौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमाम्भः R. 5. 70. -फलम्, -फलकम् a necklace of five strings. -यष्टिः *f.* a necklace, string of pearls; दधति पृथुकुचाभ्रेलस्तैर्हारयष्टिम् Ṛs. 2. 25; 1. 8; Ki. 9. 2. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [हृ-ण्वुल्] 1 A thief, plunderer; लवणहारकः Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls. -4 A divisor (in math.) -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler. -7 A kind of science.

हारि *a.* Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः *f.* 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. -कण्ठः a cuckoo.

हारित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -4 Robbed, carried. -5 Lost; हतः शत्रुः कृतं मित्रं रत्नमाला न हारिता Pt. 5. 85. -6 Surpassed, exceeded. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon; कांस्यं हृत्वा तु दुर्बुद्धिर्हारितो जायते नरः Mb. 13. 111. 102.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहूरः Spirituous liquor. -रा A grape.

हारिण *a.* (-णी *f.*) Belonging to a deer. -णम् Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) [हारो अस्त्यस्य इनि, हृ-णिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुञ्जराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273; 3. 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; तद्रजो प्रतिपं विद्यात् सततं हारि देहिनाम् Ms. 12. 28. -4 Obtaining, securing. -5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः Ś. 1. 5; Śi. 10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हरौ Bh. 2. 25. -6 Surpassing, exelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour; हारिद्रवर्णं सुमुखं च शुक्रम् Mb. 12. 280. 33. -2 The Kadamba tree. -3 A kind of vegetable poison. -4 A kind of fever. -द्रम् Gold; तथापि नालोकि तदस्य रूपं हारिद्रभङ्गाय वितीर्णभङ्गम् N. 6. 45; 7. 13. -*a.* yellow, yellow-coloured.

हारी *f.* A pearl; L. D. B.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; मारीचोद्भ्रान्तहारीता मलयाद्रेरुपत्यकाः R. 4. 46. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्दम् [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा० अण् हृदादेशः] 1 Affection, love; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जन्तुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Śi. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning; अर्जुनः सहसाऽऽज्ञाय हरेर्हार्दमथासिना Bhāg. 1. 7. 55. -*a.* Relating to or being in the heart; संछिद्य हार्दमनुमानसदुक्तितीक्ष्णज्ञानासिना भजत माखिलसंशयाधिम् Bhāg. 11. 13. 33.

हार्दिक्यः 1 N. of Kṛita-varman; Mb. 1. 2. 32; मुञ्च हार्दिक्य शङ्काम्। Ve. 3. 7. -2 Friendship.

हार्दिन् *n.* Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed. -2 To be borne or carried on; यदूढया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; इतः परानर्भकहार्यशस्त्रान् वैदर्भि पश्यानुमता मयासि R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); निःश्वासहार्यांशुकमाजगाम घर्मः प्रिया वेशमिवोपदेष्टुम् R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); विमुच्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरम् Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; नहि तस्यास्ति किंचित् स्वं भर्तृहार्यधनो हि सः Ms. 8. 417. -8 To be destroyed; संनिवद्धमपहर्तुमहार्यं भूरि दुर्गतिभयं भुवनानाम् Ki. 18. 30. -9 To be warded off; स संप्रधार्यैवमहार्यसारः सारं विनेष्यन् सगणस्य शत्रोः Ki. 16. 25. -10. Captivating, charming; हार्योऽयं विषयो ब्रह्मन् गान्धर्वो नाम नामतः Mb. 13. 19. 49. -र्यः 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhītaka. -3 The dividend (in math.). -र्या A kind of sandal-wood.

हालः [हलो अस्त्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 N. of a king, Śālivāhana king. -4 A kind of bird. -ला Spirituous liquor. -ली A wife's younger sister. -Comp. -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल(ला)हलम् 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Śiva); अहमेव गुरुः सुदारुणानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दृप्यः । ननु सन्ति भवादृशानि भूयो भुवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानाम् Subhāṣ.; हालाहलं न विषं विषं रमा Subhāṣ.-2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; हालाहलं खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95; 2.73; मधु तिष्ठति वाचि योषितां हृदये हालहलं महद्विषम् Pt. 1. 188. (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल).

हालहली, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हित्वा हालामभिमतरसां रेवतीलोचनाङ्काम् Me. 51; Pt. 1. 58; Śi. 10. 21; हालया साकमज्ञातं हालाहलमदापयत् Śiva. B. 28. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. -ला A small mouse. -ली Spirituous liquor. -लम् 1 = हालहल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य तस्येदं वा ठक् ठञ् वा] 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist; कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने हालिकदम्पती प्रतिवसतः स्म Pt. 4. 92/93. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough. -*a.* Relating or belonging to a plough; P.IV. 3. 124.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः [ह्वे-भावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषाः Śi. 10. 13; जगुः सरागं ननृतुः सहावम् Bk. 3. 43; गतैः सहावैः कलहंसविक्रमम् Ki. 8. 29. (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणि :—ग्रीवारेचकसंयुक्तो भ्रूनेत्रादिविकासकृत्। भावादीषत् प्रकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥ see S. D. 127 also.

हावकः 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हावु [हा इ वु] An exclamation of joy; T. Up. 3. 10.

हासः [हस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter; संरम्भं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय ताम् R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्षतयेव तेनुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3. -6 Pride, arrogance; अनन्यहेतुष्वथ मे गतिः स्यादात्यन्तिकी यत्र न मृत्युहासः Bhāg. 3. 27. 30. -Comp. -शील *a.* prone to mirth.

हासाः (Ved.) कालाः; Uṇ. 4. 228.

हासकः A buffoon, merry-andrew (भण्ड); न नृत्यगीतशीलेषु हासकेषु च धार्मिकः Mb. 12. 36. 37.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हासन *a.* Funny, comical.

हासनिकः A play-fellow.

हास्य *a.* [हस्-ण्यत्] Laughable, ridiculous; संरुद्धचेष्टस्य मृगेन्द्र कामं हास्यं वचस्तद्यदहं विवक्षुः R. 2. 43. -स्यम् 1 Laughter; क्रीडां शरीरसंस्कारं समाजोत्सवदर्शनम्। हास्यं परगृहे यानं त्यजेत् प्रोषितभर्तृका ॥ Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; तस्माद्द्यूतं न सेवेत हास्यार्थमपि बुद्धिमान् Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule; तुष्टैर्वद्दं तदलघु रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं क्रुद्धैर्नीतस्त्रिभुवनजयी हास्यमार्गं दशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. -स्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined :— विकृताकारवाग्वेषचेष्टादेः कुहकाद्भवेत्। हास्यो हासस्थायिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्थायिभावः) श्वेतः प्रमथदैवतः S. D. 228. -Comp. -आस्पदम् a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -कथा a funny tale. -कारः = हासकः q. v.; तथोपविष्टं राजानमुपासन्ते विचक्षणाः। कथानां बहुरूपाणां हास्यकाराः समन्ततः ॥ Rām. 7. 43. 1. -पदवी, -मार्गः ridicule, derision; Vikr. 18. 107. -रसः the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हासस् *m.* The moon.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -कम् A herd of elephants; खेदायत श्वसितवेगनिरस्तमुग्धमूर्धन्यरत्ननिकरैरिव हास्तिकानि Śi. 5. 30.

हास्तिनम् N. of Hastināpura, q. v. -*a.* Having the depth of an elephant (as water); सरस्तलं हास्तिनम् Dk. 2. 7.

हाह (हा) लम् Deadly poison.

हाहवः A kind of hell.

हाहस् *m.* A Gandharva.

हाहा *m.* N. of a Gandharva; हा हेति गायन् यदशोचि तेन नाम्नापि हाहा हरिगायनोऽभूत् N. 2. 27; हाहाहूहूभ्यां त्वा गन्धर्वाभ्यां परिददामि Kaus. 7. 56. 13. -*ind.* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा); हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं ध्वंसते देहबन्धः U. 3. 38. -Comp. -कारः 1 a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. -2 the din or uproar of battle. -रवः the cry हाहा.

हि *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रम् M. 1; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतङ्गजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत्। सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); मूढो हि मदनेनायास्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; *caus.* हाययति; *desid.* जिघीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिघ्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. -6 To go or proceed. -7 To forsake, abandon; सर्वेषु भूतेष्वधियज्ञमीशं यजस्व योगेन च कर्म हिन्वन् Bhāg. 7. 10. 12.

हिंस् 1, 7 P., 10 U. (हिंसति, हिनस्ति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; दीर्घौ बुद्धिमतो बाहू स ताभ्यां हन्ति हिंसितः Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; हिनस्ति प्रत्यङ्गं ज्वर इव गरीयानित इतो Mal. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; न हिनस्त्यात्मनात्मानं ततो याति परां गतिम् Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38; 14. 57; 15. 78.

हिंसक *a.* [हिंस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. -कः 1 A savage amimal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनम्,-ना [हिंस्-ल्युट्] Striking, hurting, killing; वर्जयेत् ... प्राणिनां चैव हिंसनम् Ms. 2. 177; 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसनीय *a.* To be hurt or killed; पित्र्ये दैवे च कर्मणि श्राद्धादौ पशवो हिंसनीया नान्यत्रेति मनुरभिहितवान् Kull. on Ms. 5. 41.

हिंसा [हिंस्-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal' and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. -2 Killing, slaying, destruction; गान्धर्वमादत्स्व यतः प्रयोक्तुर्न चारिहिंसा विजयश्च हस्ते R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 any hurtful or injurious act. -2 magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy. (=अभिचार q. v.). -प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. -प्राय *a.* generally injurious; हिंसाप्रायां पराधीनां कृषिं यत्नेन वर्जयेत् Ms. 10. 83. -रत *a.* delighting in mischief; हिंसारतश्च यो नित्यं नेहासौ सुखमेधते Ms. 4. 170; also हिंसाविहार in this sense. -रुचि *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief; व्याघ्राघ्रातमृगीकृपाकुलमृगन्यायेन हिंसारुचेः Mal. 5. 29. -समुद्भव *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसारुः 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु [हिंसा अस्त्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालुक also).

हिंसित *a.* Injured, hurt. -तम् Injury, hurt.

हिंसीनः A savage animal, beast of prey.

हिंसीरः [हिंस्-ईरन् Uṇ. 5. 22] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; मधुपर्के च यज्ञे च पितृदैवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः॥ Ms. 5. 41; R. 2. 57.

हिंस्र *a.* [हिंस्-र] Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; व्याधिता वाधिवेत्तव्या हिंसार्थघ्नी च सर्वदा Ms. 9. 80; 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -स्रः 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; सा दुष्प्रधर्षा मनसापि हिंस्रैः R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of Bhīma. -5 A man who delights in injuring living creatures; Ms. 3. 164. -स्रम् Cruelty; Ms. 1. 29. -Comp. -जन्तुः, -पशुः a beast of prey. -यन्त्रम् 1 a trap. -2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंस्रकः A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंस्रा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard (जटामांसि). -3 The Guñjā plant; L. D. B. -4 A kind of grain (गवेधु); L. D. B. -5 Fat.

हिक्क् I. 1 U. (हिक्कति-ते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 A. (हिक्कयते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्किका, हिक्कितम्, हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough; शुकानामपि सर्वेषां हिक्किका प्रोच्यते ज्वरः Mb. 12. 283. 55. -3 (हिक्का) An owl.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like '*him*'; (used in ritual); लोकेषु पञ्चविधं सामोपासीत पृथिवी हिंकारः... Ch. Up. 2. 2. 1. -2 A Tiger.

हिङ्गु *m.*, *n.* [हिमं गच्छति गम्-डु नि•] 1 The plant called Asa foetida. -2 The substance prepared from this plant (asa foetida) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food; अश्राद्धेयानि धान्यानि कोद्रवाः पुलकास्तथा। हिङ्गुद्रव्येषु शाकेषु पलाण्डुं लशुनं तथा॥ Mb. 13. 91. 38. -3 The Nimba tree; Bhāg. 4. 6. 17. -Comp. -निर्यासः 1 the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. -2 the *nimba* tree. -पत्रः the *ingudi* tree.

हिङ्गुलः, -लम्, हिङ्गुलिः, हिङ्गुलु *m.*, *n.* Vermilion, cinnabar.

हिङ्गुलिका The prickly nightshade.

हिङ्गुली The egg-plant.

हिङ्गूज्ज्वला A kind of perfume.

हिङ्गुलम् An esculent root (as of Amorphophallus Campanulatus; Mar. सुरण).

हिज्जः, हिज्जलः N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal.)

हिञ्जीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot; Hch. 7.

हिडिम्बः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. -म्बा 1 The sister of Hidimba who married Bhīma. -2 The wife of Hanumat; cf. epithets like हिडिम्बापतिः, -रमणः. -Comp. -जित्, निषूदन, -भिद्, -रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिण्ड् 1 A. (हिण्डते, हिण्डित) 1 To go, wander, roam over. -2 To disregard, slight.

हिण्डनम् [हिण्ड्-ल्युट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about. -2 Sexual intercourse. -3 Writing.

हिण्डिकः An astrologer.

हिण्डि (ण्डी)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. -रम् The pomegranate.

हिण्डी N. of Durgā. -Comp. -कान्तः, -प्रियतमः N. Śiva.

हिण्डुकः N. of Śiva.

हित *a.* [धा-क्त, हि-क्त वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोभ्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous. -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.); माता मित्रं पिता चेति स्वभावात् त्रितयं हितम् H. 1. 35. -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. -तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5; आपदामापतन्तीनां हितोऽप्यायाति हेतुताम् H. 1. 28. -ता A causeway, dike; Ms. 9. 274. -2 N. of particular veins; हिता नाम नाड्यो द्वासप्ततिसहस्राणि हृदयात् पुरीततमभिप्रतिष्ठन्ते Bri. Up. 2. 1. 19. -तम् 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. -अनुबन्धिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेषिन्, -अर्थिन् *a.* seeking another's welfare; स रामस्य हितान्वेषी त्वदर्थे हि स मावदत् Mb. 3. 280. 56. -आशंसा congratulation. -इच्छा goodwill, good wishes. -इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. -उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः 1 friendly advice, salutary instruction. -2 N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Viṣṇu-Śarman; श्रुतो हितोपदेशोऽयं पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु। वाचां सर्वत्र वैचित्र्यं नीतिविद्यां ददाति च॥ H. Pr. 2. -एषिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent; विमलं कलुषीभवच्च चेतः कथयत्येव हितैषिणं रिपुं वा Ki. 13. 6. -कर, -कर्तृ, -कृत्, -कारक *a.* 1 doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -2 useful, rendering a service, serviceable; मूषिका गृहजातापि हन्तव्या सापकारिणी। उपप्रदानैर्मार्जारो हितकृत् प्रार्थ्यते जनैः॥ Pt. 1. 95. -3 beneficial, doing good; दधानां किल वह्निना हितकरः सेकोऽपि तस्योद्भवः Pt. 1. 371. (-रः) a friend, benefactor; नरपतिहितकर्ता द्वेष्यतां याति लोके Pt. 1. 131; पण्डितोऽपि वरं शत्रुर्न मूर्खो हितकारकः 417. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting; सुहृदां हितकामानां न करोतीह यो वचः Pt. 1. 315. -काम्या desire for another's welfare, goodwill. -कारिन्, -कृत् *m.* a benefactor. -पथ्य *a.* useful and salutary. -प्रणी *m.* a spy. -प्रवृत्त *a.* intent on the welfare of. -प्रेप्सु *a.* = हितकाम; यो बन्धनवधक्लेशान् प्राणिनां न चिकीर्षति। स सर्वस्य हितप्रेप्सुः सुखमत्यन्तमश्नुते॥ Ms. 5. 46. -बुद्धि *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -वचनम्, -वाक्यम् friendly advice. -वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हिन्तालः A kind of palm; केसरहिन्तालवद्भवहलच्छायम् Bk. 13. 33.

हिन्दुः also हिन्दू. N. of the people of Hindusthan or Bhāratavarṣa. The name appears to have been derived from Sindhu, the name of the celebrated river where the Vedic Āryans recited their Vedic mantras. In the Avesta स is pronounced as ह; so सप्तसिन्धु was pronounced by the Persians as हप्तहिन्दु. The Bhaviṣya-Purāṇa speaks of हप्तहिन्दु. Here are a few references in a few Kośas and the Purāṇas :-(1) The Kālikā-Purāṇa says, "कलिना बलिना नूनमधर्माकलिते कलौ। यवनैर्घोरमाक्रान्ता हिन्दवो विन्ध्यमाविशन्॥" (2) The Merutantra of the 8th century A. D.—"हिन्दुधर्मप्रलोप्तारो जायन्ते चक्रवर्तिनः। हीनं च दूषयत्येव

हिन्दूरित्युच्यते प्रिये ॥ " (3) The Rāmakośa— " हिन्दुर्दुष्टो नो भवति नानार्यो न विदूषकः । सद्धर्मपालको विद्वान् श्रौतधर्मपरायणः ॥ " (4) The Hemantakavikośa—"हिन्दुर्हि नारायणादिदेवताभक्तः" (5) The Adbhutarūpakośa— " हिन्दुर्हिन्दूश्च पुंसि द्वौ दुष्टानां च विघर्षणे । " –Comp. –धर्मः the Hindu religion.

हिन्दोलः 1 A swing. –2 The swing on which the figures of Krisna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvaṇa, or the festival itself.

हिन्दोलकः, –हिन्दोला 1 A swing. –2 A cradle.

हिबुकम् The fourth astrological house (पाताल).

हिम a. [हि-मक्] Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. –मः 1 The cold season, winter. –2 The moon. –3 The Himālaya mountain. –4 The sandal tree. –5 Camphor. –मम् 1 Frost, hoar-frost; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचन्द्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46; 9. 25; 9. 28; 15. 66; 16. 44; Ki. 5. 12; अनन्तरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातम् Ku. 1. 3, 11. –2 Cold, coldness. –3 A lotus. –4 Fresh butter. –5 A pearl. –6 Night. –7 Tin. –8 Sandal wood. –Comp. –अंशुः 1 the moon; प्राचीमूले तनुमिव कलामात्रशेषां हिमांशोः Me. 91; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति Ś. 1. 20; R. 5. 16; 6. 47; 14. 80; Śi. 2. 49. –2 camphor. °अभिख्यम् silver. –अङ्कः camphor. –अचलः, –अद्रिः the Himālaya mountain; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेर्मृगनाभिगन्धि किंचित् क्वणत् किंनरमध्युवास Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79; 4. 3. °जा, °तनया 1 Pārvatī. –2 the Ganges. –अम्बु, –अम्भस् n. 1 cold water. –2 dew; निर्धौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमाम्भः R. 5. 70. –अनिलः a cold wind. –अपहः fire. –अब्जम् a lotus. –अभ्रः camphor. –अरातिः 1 fire. –2 the sun. –3 the *arka* and *chitraka* plants. –अरिः fire. °शत्रुः water; Bu. Ch. 11. 71. –आगमः the cold or winter-season. –आनद्ध a. frozen. –आर्त a. pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. –आलयः 1 the Himālaya mountain; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1. –2 the white Khadira tree. °सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. –आह्वः, –आह्वयः camphor. (–यम्) a lotus. –उत्तरा the tawny grape. –उत्पन्ना a kind of sugar. –उद्भवा the plant called Zedoary. –उस्रः the moon; यदा-प्यानं हिमोस्रेण भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. –ऋतुः the winter season. –करः 1 the moon; उठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gīt. 7. –2 camphor. –कूटः 1 the winter season. –2 the Himālaya mountain. –खण्डम् a hail stone. –गिरिः the Himālaya. –गुः the moon. –गृहम् a room furnished with cool appliances. –जः the Maināka mountain. –जा 1 the plant Zedoary. –2 Pārvatī. –ज्योतिस् a. cool-rayed (as the moon). –ज्वरः ague. –झटिः, –झण्टिः mist, fog. –तैलम् a kind of camphor ointment. –दीधितिः the moon; प्रथमं कलाभवदयार्धमयो हिमदीधितिर्महदभूदुदितः Śi. 9. 29. –दुर्दिनम् wintry weather, cold and bad weather. –द्युतिः the moon. –द्रुमः the Nimba tree. –द्रुह् m. the sun; हरेः प्रगमनं नास्ति, न प्रभानं हिमद्रुहः Bk. 9. 107. –धातुः the Himālaya mountain. –धामन् m. the moon. –ध्वस्त a. bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. –पातः 1 cold rain; Pt. 3. –2 fall of snow. –प्रस्थः the Himālaya mountain. –भानुः the moon. –भास्, –रश्मि m. the moon; शोभाभिभूतहिमवालुकवालुकेन छायाजुषा सविधरोपितपादपेन Rām. ch. 5. 42; N. 2. 88; कस्तूरिकां च काश्मीरं पाटीरं हिमवालुकाम् Śiva B. 30. 13. –शर्करा a kind of sugar produced from Yavanāla. –शीतल a. ice-cold. –शैलः the Himālaya mountain. –श्रथः the moon; चन्दनद्रुमसंच्छन्ना निराकृत-हिमश्रथाः Bk. 22. 4. –संहतिः f. a mass of ice or snow. –सरस् n. 'a lake of snow', cold water; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चन्द्रमसि वा Māl. 1. 31. –स्रुत m. the moon. –स्रुतिः the snow-shower. –हासकः the marshy date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् a. Snowy, icy, frosty. –m. The Himālaya mountain; राज्ञा हिमवतः सारो राज्ञः सारो हिमाद्रिणा R. 4. 79; V. 5. 22. –Comp. –कुक्षिः a valley of the Himālaya. –पुरम् N. of Osadhiprastha, the capital of Himālaya; तत्प्रयातौषधिप्रस्थं सिद्धये हिमवत्पुरम् Ku. 6. 33. –सुतः the Maināka mountain. –सुता 1 Pārvatī. –2 the Ganges.

हिमवलम् A pearl.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. –2 Small cardamoms. –3 A kind of grass. –4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reṇukā.

हिमानी 1 [महद् हिमम्, आनुक्] A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगमुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. –2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमित a. Changed into snow or ice.

हिमेलु a. Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिम्नः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य a. 1 Snowy, frosty. –2 Cold, frigid.

हिम्ब् To please; L. D. B.

हिरम्गुः N. of Rāhu.

हिरणम् [हृ-ल्युट् नि॰] 1 Gold. –2 Semen. –3 A cowrie.

हिरण्मय a. (–यी f.) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्मयी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2; R. 15. 61. –यः The god Brahman. –यम् One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यम् [हिरणमेव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold: Ms. 2. 246. –2 Any vessel of gold; मन्त्रवत् प्राशनं चास्य हिरण्यमधुसर्पिषाम् Ms. 2. 29 (some take in the first sense). –3 Silver; (ददौ) हिरण्यस्य सुवर्णस्य मुक्तानां विद्रुमस्य च Rām. 1. 74. 5; Mb. 13. 57. 34. –4 Any precious metal. –5 Wealth, property; अपदेश्यैश्च संन्यस्य हिरण्यं तस्य तत्त्वतः Ms. 8. 182. –6 Semen virile. –7 A *cowrie*. –8 particular measure. –9 A substance. –10 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). –ण्या One of the seven tongues of fire. –Comp. –अक्षः N. of

a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu; अंशे हिरण्याक्षरिपोः स जातं हिरण्यनाभे तनवे नयज्ञः R. 18. 25. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman, he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Viṣṇu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth.] –कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. –कर्तृ *m.* goldsmith; यथा हिरण्यकर्ता वै रूप्यमग्नौ विशोधयेत् Mb. 12. 280. 11. –कवच *a.* having golden armour (said of Śiva). –कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kaśyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrāda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Viṣṇu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Viṣṇu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रह्लाद]. –कारः a goldsmith. –केशी a branch (शाखा) of Yajurveda. –कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). –गर्भः 1 N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg). –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –3 the soul invested by the subtile body or सूक्ष्मशरीर q. v. –द *a.* giving or granting gold; भूमिदो भूमिमाप्नोति दीर्घमायुर्हिरण्यदः Ms. 4. 230. (–दः) the ocean. (–दा) the earth. –नाभः 1 the mountain Maināka. –2 N. of Viṣṇu. (–भम्) a building having three halls (towards east, west and south). –बाहुः 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 the river Soṇa. –बिन्दुः fire. –रेतस् *m.* 1 fire; द्विषामसह्यः सुतरां तरूणां हिरण्यरेता इव सानिलोऽभूत् R. 18. 25. –2 the sun. –3 N. of Śiva. –4 the *Chitraka* or *Arka* plant. –वर्चस् *a.* shining with golden lustre. –वर्णा a river. –वाहः 1 the river Soṇa. –2 N. of Śiva.

हिरण्यकः Eagerness for gold.

हिरण्यय *a.* (–यी *f.*) Golden.

हिरण्ययः 1 A divine treasure. –2 Golden ornament.

हिरण्यिनी A gold-mine.

हिरुक् *ind. Ved.* 1 Without, except. –2 Amongst, in the midst of. –3 Near. –4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिलिहिल *a.* Sporting, dallying.

हिलमोचिः, –मोचिका, –मोची Enhydra Hingcha (Mar. चाकवत).

हिल्लः A kind of aquatic bird.

हिल्लोलः 1 A wave, billow. –2 The musical mode called Hindola. –3 A caprice, whim. –4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वलाः *f.* pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); ही वीर कुरुराजेति ही भीम इति जल्पताम् Mb. 1. 135. 2; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Śi. 11. 64; or आः, कष्टम्, बत, ही, चित्रम्... Bk. 6. 11 and ही चित्रं लक्ष्मणेनोचे Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). –2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. –3 Reason (cf. हि).

हीन *p. p.* [हा-क्त तस्य नः ईत्वम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c.; यो वैश्यः स्याद् बहुपशुर्हीनक्रतुरसोमपः। कुटुम्बात् तस्य तद् द्रव्यमाहरेद्यज्ञसिद्धये ॥ Ms. 11. 12. –2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); तया (संतत्या) हीनं विधातर्मां कथं पश्यन्न दूयसे R. 1. 70; गुणैर्हीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः Subhāṣ.; so द्रव्य°, मति°, उत्साह° &c.; अन्नहीनो दहेद्राष्ट्रं मन्त्रहीनस्तु ऋत्विजः। दीक्षितं दक्षिणाहीनो नास्ति यज्ञसमो रिपुः Ms. 11. 40 (v. l.) –3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). –4 Decayed, wasted. –5 Deficient, defective; हीनातिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 242. –6 Subtracted. –7 Less, lower; हीनान्नवस्त्रवेषः स्यात् सर्वदा गुरुसंनिधौ Ms. 2. 194; हीना हीनान् प्रसूयन्ते 10. 31. –8 Low, base, mean, vile. –9 Defeated (in a law-suit). –10 Lost, strayed from (a caravan). –नः 1 A defective witness. –2 A faulty respondent; (Nārada enumarates five kinds :— अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः। आहूतप्रपलायी च हीनः पञ्चविधः स्मृतः ॥). –3 Substraction. –ना A female mouse; cf. दीना. –नम् Deficiency, want. -Comp. –अङ्ग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; हीनाङ्गी वाधिकाङ्गी वा या भवेत् कन्यका नृणाम्। भर्तुः स्यात् सा विनाशाय स्वशीलनिधनाय च ॥ Pt. 5. 95; Ms. 4. 141; Y. 1. 222. (–गी) a small ant. –कर्मन्, क्रिय *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites; Ms. 3. 7. –कुल, –ज *a.* baseborn, of low family. –क्रतु *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice; Ms. 11. 12. –जाति *a.* 1 of a low caste. –2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded; हीनजातिस्त्रियं मोहादुद्वहन्तो द्विजातयः। कुलान्येव नयन्त्याशु ससंतानानि शूद्रताम् ॥ Ms. 3. 15. –पक्ष *a.* unprotected. –प्रतिज्ञ *a.* faithless. –यानम् N. of the earliest system of Buddhist doctrine. –योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. –रोमन् *a.* bald. –वर्ण *a.* 1 of low caste. –2 of inferior rank. –वादः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. –वादिन् *a.* 1 making a defective statement. –2 prevaricating. –3 dumb, speechless. –4 cast in law, defeated. –सख्यम् associating with low persons. –सामन्तः a deposed king; Śukra. 1. 189. –सन्धिः an agreement made by an inferior king. –सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीनक *a.* Deprived of.

हीनित *a.* 1 Deprived of one's own. –2 Separated from. –3 Subtracted.

हीन्तालः The marshy date tree.

हीरः [हृ-क नि] 1 A snake. –2 A necklace. –3 A lion. –4 N. of the father of Śrīharṣa, the author of the

Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Śiva. -रः, -रम् The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित). -Comp. -अङ्कः the thunder-bolt of Indra.

हीरकः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī. -2 An ant.

हीलम् Semen virile.

हीलना Injury.

हीलुकम् A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीहीं *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see हीं.

हु 3 P. (जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* हूयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते; *desid.* जुहूषति) 1 To offer or present (as oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honour of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice; यो मन्त्रपूतां तनुमप्यहौषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकम् Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहुधि पावकम् Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क्त] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering; हुतं च दत्तं च तथैव तिष्ठति Karṇabhāra 1. 22. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; Ś. 4; R. 2. 71. -तः N. of Śiva. -तम् 1 An oblation, offering. -2 An Oblation to fire; द्वे देवानभाजयदिति हुतं च प्रहुतं च Bṛi. Up. 1. 5. 2; Bg. 9. 16. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; हुताग्निर्ब्राह्मणांश्चार्च्य प्रविशेत् स शुभां सभाम् Ms. 7. 145; यथाविधिहुताग्नीनाम् R. 1. 6. (-*m.*) a sacrificial fire. -अशः 1 fire. -2 N. of the number 'three'. -3 Plumbago Ceylanica (Mar. चित्रक). -अशनः 1 fire; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21; R. 4. 1. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 the Chitraka tree. °सहायः an epithet of Śiva. -अशनी the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलिका). -आशः fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशम् R. 2. 71. -जातवेदस् *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. -भुज् *m.* fire; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2. 11; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9. °प्रिया Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव Ś. 5. 10; शीतांशुस्तपनो हिमो हुतवहः Gīt. 9; Me. 45; Ṛs. 1. 27. -होमः a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire; आश्रमादाश्रमं गत्वा हुतहोमो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 6. 34. (-मम्) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations; यज्ञो न मेऽस्ति हुतिदानदयादियुक्तः Bhagavaccharaṇa S. 10.

हुड् I. 1 P. (होडति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुडति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुडः 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुडुः A ram; जम्बुको हुडुयुद्धेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum or small cymbal; न ते हुडुक्केन न सोऽपि ढक्कया न मर्दलैः सापि न तेऽपि ढक्कया. N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (दात्यूह). -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

हुडुत् *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुडुम्बः Parched rice (called हुडुम्); L. D. B.

हुण्ड् 1 Ā. (हुण्डते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुण्डः 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village-hog. -5 A demon.

हुण्डनम् Becoming benumbed or paralyzed.

हुण्डिः *m., f.* A heap or lump of rice.

हुण्डिका 1 A bill of exchange, bond (Mar. हुंडी); Raj. T. -2 Assignment (for the maintenance of soldiers); *ibid.*

हुम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातम् or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तदबला सीतेति हुम्. -2 Doubt; चैत्रो हुं मैत्रो हुम्. -3 Assent; U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुम् is often found used with dat.; *e. g.* ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंकृ means 'to utter the sound *hum*', 'to roar, grunt, bellow', as in अनुहुंकृ 'to roar in return'; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Śi. 16. 25.). -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः *f.* 1 uttering the sound 'hum'; पृष्टा पुनः पुनः कान्ता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2 a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति Ś. 3. 1; R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3 roaring, bellowing in general. -4 the grunting of a boar. -5 the twang of a bow. -कृतम् 1 an incantation. -2 the grunt of a wild boar. -3 the roar of thunder.

हुंभा = हंबा; तस्या हुंभारवोत्सृष्टाः पह्नवाः शतशो नृप Rām. 1. 54. 18.

हुरुट्टकः A kind of bolt or hook (for elephants).

हुर्च्छ् 1 P. (हूर्च्छति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive. -3 To escape; L. D. B.

हुर्च्छनम् Dishonesty, cunning.

हुल् 1 P. (होलति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलः A kind of implement or knife.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुलिहुली 1 Nuptial music. -2 Roaring, howling; Mk.

हुलुः A ram.

हुहु (हू), हूहू *m.* A kind of Gandharva; मुक्तो देवलशापेन हूहूर्गन्धर्वसत्तमः Bhāg. 8. 4. 3.

हू *ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh! ah! alas &c.).

हूड् 1 Ā. (हूडते) To go.

हूणः (-नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुण्डितमत्तहूणचिबुकप्रस्पर्धि नारङ्गकम्; ग्रासं ग्रासं चरति परितः कश्चिदेणाङ्कहूणः Rām. ch. 6. 96. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūnas). -णाः m. pl. N. of a country or its people; हूणावरोधानाम् R. 4. 68.

हूत p.p. [ह्वे-क्त संप्रसारणम्] 1 Called, summoned, invited &c.; see ह्वे.

हूतम् The act of calling; P. VIII. 2. 84.

हूतिः f. [ह्वे-क्तिन् संप्रसारणम्] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहूति q. v.

हूम् &c. See हुम्; (a particle expressing anger); ...हूं मातर्, दैवतानि धिक् Bk. 6. 11.

हूरवः A jackal.

हृ 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जह्रे, अहार्षीत्, अहृत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तुम्, हृत; pass. ह्रियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; हरामि रामसौमित्री मृगो भूत्वा मृगयुवौ Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यन्तीति शङ्कया Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47; Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; वृन्तात्श्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानाम् R. 5. 69; Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; उत्कण्ठां तां हरिष्यामि मेघलेखामिवानिलः Rām. 7. 40. 19; तथापि हरते तापं लोकानामुन्नतो घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue, enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरङ्गनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हरन्ति 1. 103; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः Ś. 1. 5; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखम् V. 3. 6; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 10. 83; Rs. 6. 21; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरन्ति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; 6. 44; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विंशं नृपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; Y. 2. 123; स हरतु सुभगपताकाम् Dk. -8 To have, possess; अङ्गैः सुकुमारतरैः सा कुसुमानां श्रियं हरति Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; त्वां हरन्तीं श्रियं प्रियः Bk. 5. 71. -10 To marry; पित्रे न दद्याच्छुल्कं तु कन्यामृतुमतीं हरन् Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. -Caus. (हारयति-ते) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one, (with acc. or instr.); भृत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिम् Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. -Desid. (जिहीर्षति-ते) To wish to take &c. -II. 3 P. (जिहर्ति) To take by force.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत p. p. [हृ-क्त] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. -तम् A portion, share. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. -2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तर a. deprived of an answer; ... तत्त्वविचारमध्ये Ki. 17. 43. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -दार a. bereft of one's wife. -द्रव्य, -धन a. spoiled of wealth. -प्रसाद a. deprived of calmness. -मानस a. robbed of one's senses. -शिष्ट a. spared from pillage. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined. -सार a. robbed of the best part.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction. -4 (In astr.) A portion of a particular side of a triangle on the celestial globe.

हृ (हि) णीयते Den. Ā. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); त्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि दण्डधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; दिवोपि वज्रायुधभूषणाया हृणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणिः m. 1 Anger. -2 Flaming.

हृणी(णि)या 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame; निलीय तस्यैव तनौ हृणीयया Rām. ch. 2. 73. -3 Compassion.

हृत्वन् m. [हृ-क्वनिप् Uṇ. 4. 105] 1 A fisherman. -2 N. of Śiva.

हृद् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart; त्यक्तं गृहाद्यपि मया भवतापशान्त्यै नासीदसौ हृतहृदो मम मायया ते Bhagavaccharaṇa S. 15. -2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -Comp. -आमयः sickness of heart. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -उत्क्लेदः, -उत्क्लेशः nausea. -कम्पः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -ग a. reaching up to the breast (as water, आचमनजल); हृद्गाभिः पूयते विप्रः कण्ठगाभिस्तु भूमिपः Ms. 2. 62. -गत a. 1 seated in the mind, conceived, designed. -2 cherished. (-तम्) design, meaning, intent. -ग्रन्थः a heart-sore. -ग्रहः spasm of the heart. -देशः the region of the heart. -द्योतन a. breaking the heart. -द्रवः too quick pulsation. -पिण्डः, -ण्डम् the heart. -रोगः 1 a heart-disease, heartburn. -2 sorrow, grief, anguish. -3 love. -4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -लासः (हृल्लासः) 1 hiccough. -2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः (हृल्लेखः) 1 knowledge, reasoning; कीर्त्यर्थमल्पहृल्लेखाः पटवः कृत्स्ननिर्णयाः Mb. 12. 262. 27. -2 heart-ache. -लेखा (हृल्लेखा) grief, anxiety; यदा व्यपेतहृल्लेखं मनो भवति तस्य वै Mb. 12. 294. 31. -वण्टकः the stomach. -शयः 1 the god of love; अहोरूपमहो धाम अहो अस्या नवं वयः । इति ते तामभिद्रुत्य पप्रच्छुर्जातहृच्छयाः ॥ Bhāg. 8. 9. 2. -2 love; हृच्छयेनाभिभूतात्मा भीमसेनमकामयत् Mb. 3. 12. 95. -3 soul, conscience (अन्तर्यामी); नूनं तयोरनुमते हृदि हृच्छयनोदितः Mb. 12. 331. 13. -शूलम् an acute pain in the chest. -शोकः heartburn or anguish. -सारः courage; ... Bhāg. 7. 3. 18. -स्तम्भः paralysis of the heart. -स्फोटः breaking of the heart.

हृदयम् 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्धशरैरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयोहृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. –2 The bosom, chest, breast; बाणाभिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. –3 Love, affection.–4 The interior or essence of anything. –5 The secret science; अश्व°, अक्ष° &c.; ऋतुपर्णो नलसखो योऽश्वविद्यामयान्नलात्। दत्वाऽक्षहृदयं चास्मै सर्वकामस्तु तत्सुतः ॥ Bhāg. 9. 9. 17. –6 True or divine knowledge. –7 The Veda. –8 Wish, intention; एवं विरिञ्च्यादिभिरीडितस्तद्विज्ञाय तेषां हृदयं तथैव Bhāg. 8. 6. 16. –9 = अहंकारम् q. v.; मनो विसृजते भावं बुद्धिरध्यवसायिनी। हृदयं प्रियाप्रिये वेद त्रिविधा कर्मचोदना Mb. 12. 248. 1. –Comp. –आत्मन् *m.* a heron. –आविध् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing; रोचनैर्भूषितां पम्पामस्माकं हृदयाविधम् Bk. 6. 73. –ईशः, –ईश्वरः a husband. (–शा, –री *f.*) 1 a wife. –2 a mistress. –उदङ्कः heaving of the heart. –उद्वेष्टनम् contraction of the heart. –उन्मादकर *a.* bewitching hearts. –कम्पः tremor of the heart, palpitation. –क्लमः weakness of the heart. –क्षोभः agitation of the heart. –ग्रन्थिः anything which binds the soul or grieves the heart (as अविद्यारूपसंसारबन्धन); भिद्यते हृदयग्रन्थिश्छिद्यन्ते सर्वसंशयाः Muṇḍ. 2. 2. 8. –ग्रहः spasm of the heart. –ग्राहिन् *a.* heart-captivating. –चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. –छिद् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing. –जः a son. –ज्ञ *a.* knowing the heart or its secret. –दाहिन् *a.* heart-burning. –दीपः, –दीपकः N. of a glossary of materia medica by Vopadeva. –दौर्बल्यम् faint-heartedness. –पुरुषः beating of the heart. –प्रमाथिन् *a.* agitating the heart; क्व रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क्व च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधम् M. 3. 1. –प्रस्तर *a.* cruel. –रज्जुः (in geom.) a central line. –रोगः, –शल्यम् a thorn or wound in the heart, a heart-disease; P. VI. 3. 51; समुत्खाता नन्दा नव हृदयशल्या इव भुवः Mu. 1. 13. –लेखः 1 knowledge. –2 heart-ache, anxiety. –विध्, –वेधिन् *a.* heart-piercing. –विरोधः oppression of the heart. –वृत्ति *f.* disposition of the heart. –शैथिल्यम् depression, faintheartedness. –शोषण *a.* heart-withering. –संघट्टः paralysis of the heart. –संमित *a.* breast-high. –स्थ *a.* being or cherished in the heart. –स्थानम् the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम *a.* 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. –2 Lovely, handsome; Māl. 1. –3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3; वल्की च हृदयंगमस्वना R. 19. 13; Ku. 2. 16. –4 Fit, appropriate. –5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24. –मम् An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् *a.* Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदय्य *a.* Dear to the heart; पुत्रान् स्मरंस्ता दुहितॄर्हृदय्या Bhāg. 7. 6. 12.

हृदि (दी) कः N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिस्पृश् *a.* 1 Touching the heart. –2 Dear, beloved. –3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य *a.* [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत्] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. –2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिराकृतिरार्तहृद्या Bv. 1. 69. –3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि Māl. 1. 4; 8. 4; R. 11. 68. –4 Affectionate, kind. –5 Savoury, dainty; रम्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्त्विकप्रियाः Bg. 17. 8. –द्या 1 Red arsenic. –2 A she-goat. –द्यम् 1 White cumin. –2 Thick sour milk. –Comp. –गन्धः the Bilva tree. –गन्धा the great-flowered jasmine. –गन्धम् 1 small cumin. –2 sochal salt.

हृद्यता, हृद्यत्वम् Heartiness, cordiality, agreeableness.

हृष् 1, 4 P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चन्द्र हृष्यसि Bv. 2. 54; Mv. 7. 13. –2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); सुखवेदनाहृषितरोमकूपया Śi. 13. 13; हृषितास्तनूरुहाः Dk.; हृष्यन्ति रोमकूपानि Mb. –3 To become erect (said of other things, *e. g.* the penis). –4 To lie, tell a lie.–*Caus.* (हर्षयति-ते) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषिः *m., f.* 1 Joy, satisfaction.–2 Splendour.–3 A liar.

हृषित *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त वा° इट्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. –2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling.–3 Astonished. –4 Bent, bowed. –5 Disappointed. –6 Fresh. –7 Armed, accoutred. –8 Dulled, blunted.

हृषीकम् [हृष्-ईकक् Uṇ. 4. 26] An organ of sense; न मे हृषीकाणि पतन्त्यसत्पथे Bhāg. 2. 6. 33. –Comp. –ईशः an epithet of Viṣṇu; or Kṛiṣṇa; पाञ्चजन्यं हृषीकेशो देवदत्तं धनंजयः (दध्मौ) Bg. 1. 15; *et. seq.* (हृषीकाणीन्द्रियाण्याहुस्तेषामीशो यतो भवान्। हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो ख्यातो देवेषु केशव ॥ Mb.)

हृषु *a.* 1 Pleased, rejoiced. –2 Telling lies. –षुः 1 Fire. –2 The sun. –3 The moon.

हृष्ट *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त] 1 Pleased, rejoiced (= हृषित). –2 Bristling, erect, standing on end. –3 Rigid, stiff. –4 Blunted. –5 Surprised. –Comp. चित्त, –मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. –तनु, –तनूरुह, –रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). –रूप *a.* in a happy mood. –वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. –संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. –हृदय *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः *f.* [हृष्-क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure; वस्ताण्डवं देवि भूयादभीष्टये च हृष्टये च नः Māl. 5. 23. –2 Pride. –3 Knowledge. –Comp. –योनिः a kind of semi-impotent man.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबन्धे विरोधम् Vikr. 18. 107. –2 A particle used in challenging. –3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेट् 1 P. (हेठति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce happiness.

हेठः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेड् I. 1 Ā. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect; अहेडमानास्त्वरया स्म दूता रात्र्यां तु ते तत्पुरमेव याताः Rām. 2. 68. 22. -II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेडः Disregard, slight. -**Comp.** -जः anger, displeasure.

हेडावु (बु) क्कः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः *m.*, *f.* [हन्-करणे क्तिन् नि०] A weapon, a missile; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56; 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame; वहन्ति सर्वभूतानि त्वत्तो निष्क्रम्य हेतयः Mb. 5. 16. 6; Śi. 14. 25. -6 An implement, instrument; सध्र्यङ् नियम्य यतयो यमकर्तहेतिं जह्युः स्वराडिव निपानखनित्रमिन्द्रः Bhāg. 2. 7. 48. -7 Shot, impact (of a bow-string). -8 A young sprout.

हेतुः [हि-तुन् Uṇ. 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Māl. 1. 23; R. 1. 10; नीचैराख्यं गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25; Ś. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech); it is thus defined :— हेताहतुमता सार्धमभेदो हेतुरुच्यते. -8 (In gram.) The agent of the causal verb; P. I. 4. 55. -9 (with Buddhists) Primary cause. -10 (with Pāśupatas) The external world and senses (that cause the bondage of the soul). -11 Mode, manner. -12 Condition. -13 Price, cost; दीनाराणां दशशती पञ्चाशदधिकाभवत्। धान्यखारीक्रये हेतुर्देशे दुर्भिक्षविक्षते Rāj. T. 5. 71. (*N.B.* The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of', with gen. or in comp.; तमसा बहुरूपेण वेष्टिताः कर्महेतुना Ms. 1. 49; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.). -**Comp.** -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -अवधारणम् (in dram.) reasoning. -आक्षेप (in Rhet.) an objection accompanied with reasons; न स्तूयसे नरेन्द्र त्वं ददासीति कदाचन। स्वमेव मत्वा गृह्णन्ति यतस्त्वद्धनमर्थिनः॥ इत्येवमादिराक्षेपो हेत्वाक्षेप इति स्मृतः। Kāv. 2. 167-168. -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason', a fallacious middle term, fallacy; (it is of five kinds :— सव्यभिचार or अनैकान्तिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and बाधित). -उत्प्रेक्षा, -उपमा a simile accompanied with reasons. -उपक्षेपः, -उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -कर्तृ *m.* the causal subject; याजयेदिति हेतुकर्तुरेवैतत् प्रत्यक्षं वचनम्, लक्षणया यजेः कर्तुः ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 39. -दुष्ट *a.* unreasonable. -दृष्टिः scepticism. -बलिक *a.* strong in argument. -युक्त *a.* well-founded. -रूपकम् a metaphor accompanied with reasons. -वादः 1 disputation, controversy. -2 fraud (कपट); न हेतुवादाल्लोभाद्वा धर्मं जह्यां कथंचन Mb. 5. 91. 24. -3 assigning a cause (sceptically); न यक्ष्यन्ति न होष्यन्ति हेतुवादविमोहिताः Mb. 3. 190. 26. -वादिन् 1 a disputant. -2 a sceptic. -विशेषोक्तिः a mention of difference accompanied with reasons; एकचक्रो रथो यन्ता विकलो विषमा हयाः। आक्रामत्येव तेजस्वी तथाप्यर्को नभस्तलम्॥ सैषा हेतुविशेषोक्तिस्तेजस्वीति विशेषणात्॥ Kāv. 2. 328-329. -शास्त्रम् a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation; योऽवमन्येत ते मूले हेतुशास्त्राश्रयाद् द्विजः Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m.* du. cause and effect. °भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* 1 Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -2 Destined for. -कः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician; Ms. 12. 111.

हेतुता, -त्वम् Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेतुवन्निगदः A prose (Vedic) statement supplying or stating the purpose; असति हेतौ न ह्यत्रानुयाजान् यक्ष्यन् भवतीति हेतुवन्निगदो नोपपद्येत। ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 41.

हेमम् [हि-मन्] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury. -मा 1 The earth. -2 A handsome woman.

हेमन् *n.* [हि-मनिन्] 1 Gold; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -2 Water. -3 Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Keśara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -8 The Dhattūra plant; हेमनामकतरुप्रसवेन त्र्यम्बकस्तदुपकल्पितपूजः N. 21. 34. -**Comp.** -अङ्कः *a.* adorned with gold; Mu. 2. 10 (v. l.); see next word. -अङ्ग *a.* golden; सुगाङ्गे हेमाङ्गं नृवर तव सिंहासनमिदम् Mu. 2. 10. (-ङ्गः) 1 Garuḍa. -2 a lion. -3 the mountain *Sumeru*. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 of Viṣṇu. -6 the *Champaka* tree. -अङ्गदम् a gold bracelet. -अद्रिः 1 the mountain *Sumeru*. -2 N. of an author of the encyclopædic work चतुर्वर्गचिन्तामणि. -अम्भोजम् a golden lotus, Nelumbium Speciosum (variety yellow); हेमाम्भोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानसस्याददानः Me. 64. -अम्भोरुहम् golden lotus; हेमाम्भोरुहसस्यानां तद्वाप्यो धाम सांप्रतम् Ku. 2. 44. -आह्वः 1 the wild *Champaka* tree. -2 the *Dhattūra* plant. -कक्ष *a.* having golden walls. -क्षः a golden girdle. -कन्दलः coral. -करः, -कर्तृ, -कारः, -कारकः a goldsmith; (हृत्वा) विविधानि च रत्नानि जायते हेमकर्तृषु Ms. 12. 61; हेममात्रमुपादाय रूपं वा हेमकारकः Y. 3.

147. –कलशः a golden pinnacle; Inscr. –किंजल्कम् the Nāgakes'ara flower. –कुम्भः a golden jar. –कूटः N. of a mountain; S'. 7. –केतकी the *Ketaka* plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेतकी). –कोलिः 1 an epithet of Agni. –2 the Chitraka plant. –केशः N. of S'iva. –गन्धिनी the perfume named Reṇukā. –गर्भ *a.* containing gold in the interior. –गिरिः the mountain *Sumeru.* –गौरः the As'oka tree. –घ्नम् lead. –घ्नी turmeric. –चन्द्रः N. of a celebrated Jaina lexicographer (of the 11th century). –छन्न *a.* covered with gold. (–न्नम्) gold covering. –ज्वालः fire. –तरुः the thorn-apple. –तारम् blue vitriol. –दुग्धः, –दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. –धान्यकः the 1½ Māṣaka weight. –धारणम् the 8-Palas weight of gold. –पर्वतः the mountain Meru. –पुष्पः, –पुष्पकः 1 the As'oka tree. –2 the Lodhra tree. –3 the Champaka tree. (–*n.*) 1 the As'oka flower. –2 the flower of China rose. –पुष्पिका yellow jasmine. –पृष्ठ *a.* gilded. –च (व) लम् a pearl. –माला the wife of Yama. –माक्षिकम् pyrites. मालिन् *m.* the sun. –यूथिका the golden or yellow jasmine. –रागिणी *f.* turmeric. –रेणुः a kind of atom (त्रसरेणु). –वलम् a pearl. –व्याकरणम् Hemachandra's grammar. –शङ्खः N. of Viṣṇu. –शृङ्गम् 1 a golden horn. –2 a golden summit. –सारम् blue vitriol. –सूत्रम्, –सूत्रकम् a kind of necklace (Mar. गोफ).

हेमकम् Gold.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. –2 A touchstone. –3 A chameleon.

हेम्य *a.* Golden.

हेमन्तः, –न्तम् One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष); नवप्रवालोद्गमसस्यरम्यः प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः । विलीनपद्मः प्रपततुषारो हेमन्तकालः समुपागतः प्रिये ॥ Ṛs. 4. 1. –Comp. –नाथः the wood-apple tree.

हेमन्ती Winter.

हेम्नः The planet Mercury.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned; स्वप्ने निरुक्त्या गृहमेधिसौख्यं न यस्य हेयानुमितं स्वयं स्यात् Bhāg. 5. 11. 3.

हेरम् [हि-रन्] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. –2 Turmeric. –3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरकः, हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेरम्बः [हे शिवे रम्बति रम्ब्-अच् अलुक् समा॰ Tv.] 1 N. of Gaṇes'a; जेता हेरम्बभृङ्गिप्रमुखगणचमूचक्रिणस्तारकारेः Mv. 2. 17; हे हेरम्ब, किमम्ब, रोदिषि कथं, कर्णौ लुठत्यग्निभूः Subhāṣ. –2 A buffalo. –3 A boastful hero. –Comp. –जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Gaṇes'a).

हेरुकः 1 An attendant on S'iva. –2 N. of Gaṇes'a. –3 N. of a Buddha (=चक्रसम्बर).

हेल् 1 Ā. (हेलते) To disregard; see हेड्.

हेलञ्ची A common herb; L. D. B.

हेलनम्, –ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. –2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हेड्-भावे-ह्रस्य लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult; तत्पूर्वमंसद्वयसं द्विपाधिपाः क्षणं सहेलाः परितो जगाहिरे Śi. 12. 72. –2 (*a*) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport; हेलात्यन्तं समालक्ष्य विकारः स्यात् स एव च S. D. 128; भावो हावश्च हेला च त्रयस्तत्र शरीरजाः D. R. 2. 32. (*b*) Pleasure, delight, pastime; मुग्धेन्दुसुन्दरतदीयमुखावलोकहेलाविशृङ्खलकुतूहलनिहवाय Māl. 9. 43. –3 Strong sexual desire; प्रौढेच्छयाऽतिरूढानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृङ्गारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञैर्हेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ –4 Ease, facility; निवेशयामासिथ हेलयोद्धृतम् Śi. 1. 34; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. –5 Moonlight. –6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेलावत् *a.* Careless, taking things easily.

हेलावुक्कः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [हिल्-इन्] The sun; व्यतरन्नरुणाय विश्रमं सृजते हेलिहयालिकालनाम् N. 2. 80; 3. 80; विक्रीय तं हेलिहिरण्यपिण्डं ताराविराटानियमादित द्यौः N. 22. 13; हेलिः केलिसरोजबन्धुः Yas'astilaka 3. 403; also हेलिकः in this sense. –*f.* 1 Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance. –2 An embrace. –3 A marriage-procession in the street.

हे (है) लिहिल *a.* Of a sportive or wanton nature.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness; (this word, like the word लटभ *q.v.*, is used only by later writers like Kalhaṇa, Bilhaṇa, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic, cf. Mar. हेवा); अस्मिन्नासीत्तदनु निबिडाश्लेषहेवाकलीलविल्लद्वाहुक्कणितवलया संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent; हेवाकसस्तु शृङ्गारो हावोक्षिभ्रूविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक?).

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.); जायन्ते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगपिशुना वार्ता विपत्तावपि Kalhaṇa.

हेष् 1 Ā. (हेषते, हेषित) To neigh (as a horse); to bray, roar (in general).

हेषः, हेषा, हेषितम् Neighing, braying; रथाङ्गसंक्रीडितमश्वहेषः Ki. 16. 8; सरावधूताभ्रविमानसंकुलं कुर्वन्नभो हेषितभीषिताखिलः Bhāg. 10. 37. 1.

हेषिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

है *ind.* A vocative particle.

हैडिम्बः, –म्बिः Ghaṭotkacha (son of Hidimbā); तत्राद्भुतमपश्याम हैडिम्बस्य पराक्रमम् Mb. 6. 58. 15.

हैतुक *a.* (–की *f.*) [हेतौ प्रसृतः ठण्] 1 Causal, causative. –2 Argumentative, rationalistic. –कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. –2 A follower of the Mīmāṁsā

doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic; वेदवादरतो न स्यान्न पाखण्डी न हैतुकः। शुष्कवादविवादे न कंचित् पक्षं समाश्रयेत्॥ Bhāg. 11. 18. 30. -4 A heretic; हैतुकान् बकवृत्तींश्च वाङ्मात्रेणापि नार्चयेत् Ms. 4. 30.

हैम *a.* (-मी *f.*) [हिम-हेमन्-अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागम् R. 16.7. -2 Golden, made of gold; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पीठम् R. 6. 15; Bk. 5. 89; Ku. 6. 6. -3 Of a golden yellow colour. **-मा, -मी** Yellow jasmine. **-मम्** Hoar-frost, dew. **-मः** An epithet of Śiva. **-Comp. -मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका** a golden coin.

हैमन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [हेमन्त एव हेमन्ते भवो वा अण् तलोपः] 1 Wintry, cold; गजपतिद्वयसीरपि हैमनस्तुहिनयन् सरितः पृषतां पतिः Śi. 6. 55; Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights); प्रेम्णा मनःसु रजनीष्वपि हैमनीषु Śi. 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter; हैमनैर्निवसनैः सुमध्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. **-नः** 1 The month Mārgaśīrṣa. -2 The winter season (=हेमन्त q. v.). -3 A kind of rice which grows in winter (षष्टिक).

हैमन्तिक *a.* [हेमन्ते काले भवः ठञ्] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. **-कम्** A kind of rice.

हैमल See हेमन्त.

हैमवत *a.* (-ती *f.*) [हिमवतो अदूरभवो देशः तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy, *i. e.* Himālaya mountain; आनन्दशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रुतिं हैमवतीं ससर्ज R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himālaya mountain; यद्यच्चक्रे महाबाहुस्तस्मिन् हैमवते गिरौ Mb. 3. 160. 4; स्थाण्वाश्रमं हैमवतं जगाम Ku. 3. 23; 2. 67. **-तः** A kind of poison. **-तम्** Bhāratavarṣa or India.

हैमवतिक *a.* Living in the Himālaya mountain; स हैमवतिकान् जित्वा करं सर्वानदापयत् Mb. 3. 254. 6.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pārvatī. -2 Of the river Ganges; एवमुक्तः प्रत्युवाच राजा हैमवतीं तदा Mb. 3. 108. 16. -3 A kind of myrobalan. -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयंगवम्, हैयंगवीनम् [ह्यो गोदोहात् भवं ह्यस् गो ख नि॰] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter; भित्त्वा मृषाश्रुर्दृषदश्मना रहो जघास हैयंगवमन्तरं गतः Bhāg. 10. 9. 6.

हैरण्य *a.* Golden, made of gold. **-Comp. -वासस्** *a.* clothed in golden feathers (as an arrow).

हैरण्यकः 1 Goldsmith. -2 A guardian of golden treasure.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैहय *m.* pl. N. of a people and their country. **-यः** 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Paraśurāma q. v.); धेनुवत्सहरणाच्च हैहयस्त्वं च कीर्तिमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R. 11. 74.

हैहेयः Arjuna Kārtavīrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होड् I. 1 Ā. (होडते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होडति) To go.

होडः A raft, float.

होड् *m.* A robber.

होढम् Stolen goods; न होढेन विना चौरं घातयेद्धार्मिको नृपः Ms. 9. 270.

होतृ *a.* (-त्री *f.*) [हु-तृच्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री Ś. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Ṛigveda at a sacrifice; जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताश्वलो बभूव. -2 A sacrificer; इति वादिन एवास्य होतुराहुतिसाधनम् R. 1. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni. **-Comp. -कर्मन्** *a.* the function of the होतृ. **-प्रवरः** the election of a होतृ. **-प (स) दनम्** the होतृ's seat; होतृपदनाद्धैवापि दुरुद्गीथमनुसमाहरति Ch. Up. 1. 5. 5.

होतृकः, होत्रकः An assistant of the Hotṛi.

होत्रम् [हु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise; सत्त्वेन कुरुते युद्धे राजन् सुबलवानपि। नोद्यमेन न होत्राभिः सर्वाः स्वीकुरुते प्रजाः॥ Mb. 3. 33. 69. -3 Ved. Speech. -4 The office of होतृक priest.

होत्रिन् *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Śiva; या हविर्या च होत्री Ś. 1. 1.

होत्रिय *a.* [होत्राय हितं होतुरिदं वा छ] Belonging to an oblation. **-यः** The priest who offers oblations to gods. **-यम्** The sacrificial hall.

होत्वन् A sacrificer.

होमः [हु-मन्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajñas, to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa, called देवयज्ञ q. v.); इष्टिर्यागः। स एवासेचनाधिको होमः ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 7. -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice; R. 3. 38; Mb. 12. 165. 26. **-Comp. -अग्निः** the sacrificial fire. **-कर्मन्** sacrificial act. **-कल्पः** mode of sacrificing. **-कुण्डम्** a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. **-तुरङ्गः** a sacrificial horse; नियुज्य तं होमतुरङ्गरक्षणे R. 3. 38. **-धानम्** a sacrificial chamber. **-धान्यम्** 1 sesamum. -2 barley. **-धूमः** the smoke of a burnt offering or sacrificial fire. **-धेनुः** a cow yielding milk for an oblation. **-भस्मन्** *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. **-भाण्डम्** a sacrificial implement. **-वेला** the time for offering oblations. **-शाला** a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमकः See होतृ.

होमिः [हु-इन् मुट् च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [होमोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, –होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. –म्यम् (also हौम्यम्) 1 Ghee. –2 Anything for an oblation (होमद्रव्य); अग्नीनामन्ययं ह्येतद्धौम्यं वेदविदो विदुः । तस्माद्ददाति यो धेनुं स हौम्यं संप्रयच्छति ॥ Mb. 13. 66. 47.

होरा [हु-रन्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign; होरासु गणितेष्वपि Śiva B. 10. 35. –2 Part of the duration of a sign. –3 An hour. –4 A mark, line. –5 Horoscope; horoscopy.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod (Mar. हुळा).

होला The Holi festival.

होलाकः A kind of vapour-bath.

होलाकम् A religious act performed by those that hail from east India; ये प्राच्या इति (समाख्याताः) ते होलाकादीन् (करिष्यन्ति) ŚB.on MS.1.3.19.–Comp.–अधिकरणन्यायः A rule of interpretation according to which in the absence of a श्रुति text supporting what is stated in स्मृतिs and कल्पसूत्रs, the existence of a general श्रुति text in its support may be assumed on the strength of inference. It is not, however, admissible to assume the existence of restricted श्रुति texts (*i. e.* texts restricting a particular act to a particular class or land); सामान्यश्रुतिकल्पनायामस्ति प्रमाणं न विशेषश्रुतिकल्पनायाम् । This rule is discussed by जैमिनि and शबर at MS. 1. 3. 15–23.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten - but particularly three or four - days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). –2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होहौ, हौ *ind.* A vocative particle (ho! holla!).

हौड् 1 P. (हौडति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. –2 To go.

हौतभुजम् The कृत्तिका constellation.

हौतृक *a.* Belonging to the Hotṛi priest, sacerdotal.

हौत्रम् [होतुरिदम् अण्] The office of the priest called Hotṛi q. v.

हौम्यम् Clarified butter.

ह्नु 2 Ā. (ह्नुते-ह्नुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of; अभ्यगीष्टार्थशास्त्राणि यमस्याह्नोष्ट विक्रमम् Bk. 15. 88. –2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. –3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय ह्नुते Sk.; P. I. 4. 34.

ह्नवः, –वनम् Hiding, concealment.

ह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. –2 Denial.

ह्मल् 1 P. (ह्मलति) 1 To go. –2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind.* [गते अहनि नि०] Yesterday. –Comp. –भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (–नी *f.*) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः, ह्यस्तनेन च कोपेन शार्क्ति वै प्राह्णिोन्मयि Mb. 5. 184. 4. –Comp. –दिनम् yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal; P. IV. 2. 105.

ह्रग् 1 P. (ह्रगति) To hide, cover, conceal.

ह्रणीया Censure, reproach, shame.

ह्रदः [ह्राद्-अच् नि०] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water; आपगा गरुडेनेव ह्रदादुद्धृतपन्नगा Rām.2. 47. 17; Ki. 15. 17; ह्रदे गभीरे हृदि चावगाढे शंसन्ति कार्यावतरं हि सन्तः N. 3. 53. –2 A deep hole or cavity; नाभिह्रदैः परिगृहीतरयाणि निम्नैः Śi. 5. 29. –3 A ray of light.–Comp. –ग्रहः a crocodile.

ह्रदिनी 1 A river; सुशीततोयां विस्तीर्णां ह्रदिनीं वेतसैर्वृताम् Mb. 3. 64. 12; Bhāg. 2. 7. 28; 10. 21. 9. –2 A lightning.

ह्रद्रोगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

ह्रप् 10 P. (ह्रापयति) 1 To speak. –2 To sound, creak.

ह्रस् 1 P. (ह्रसति, ह्रसित) 1 To sound. –2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear; चक्षुर्भ्राम्यति रूपमेव ह्रसते वक्त्रं च लालायते Pt. 4. 78. –*Caus.* To shorten, lessen, diminish.

ह्रसित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. –2 Shortened, curtailed.

ह्रसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्रसिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of ह्रस्व) Shortest, smallest.

ह्रसीयस् *a.* (Compar. of ह्रस्व) Shorter, smaller.

ह्रस्व *a.* [ह्रस्-वन्] (compar. ह्रसीयस्; superl. ह्रसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. –2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. –3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody). –4 Minor, very young in age; जाता ह्रस्वा प्रजा प्रमीयते Mb. 3. 197. 13. –5 Unimportant, insignificant. –स्वः 1 A dwarf. –2 A short vowel. –स्वम् Green or black sulphate of iron. –Comp. –अग्निः Calotropis Gigantea = wort (Arka). –अङ्ग *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (–ङ्गः) a dwarf. –गर्भः the Kuśa grass. –गवेधुका Uraria Lagopodioides (Mar. लहान चिकणा). –जात्य *a.* of a small kind.–दर्भः, –कुशः the short or white Kuśa grass. –दा gum olibanum. –निवेशकः a small sword. –पर्णः Ficus Infectoria (Mar. लघुपिंपरी). –फलः the date tree. –बाहुक *a.* short-armed. –मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. –मूलः the short red cane.

ह्रस्वक *a.* See ह्रस्व.

ह्रासः [ह्रस्-घञ्] 1 Sound, noise. –2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; अन्ये कलियुगे नृणां युगह्रासानुरूपतः Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. –3 Small number. –4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्रासक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्रासनम् 1 N. of the seventh *i. e.* the last stage of must of an elephant; Mātaṅga L. 9. 18. –2 Diminution.

ह्राद् 1 Ā. (ह्रादते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्रादः [ह्राद्-भावे घञ्] Noise, sound; दुन्दुभीनां ह्रादः Ki. 16. 8; so धनुर्ह्रादः &c.

ह्रादिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्रादुनिः,-नी Hail; ह्रादुनयो विस्फुलिङ्गाः Bṛi. Up. 6. 2. 10.

ह्राम्, ह्रीम्, ह्रूम् &c. An exclamation of sacred mantras; ओं ह्रां ह्रीं ह्रूं ओं नमो भगवते हृषीकेशाय Bhāg. 5. 18. 18.

ह्रिणीयते See हृणीयते; प्रतिहतपरिस्पन्दः स्तोता विपश्च ह्रिणीयते Mv. 1. 51 (v. l.).

ह्रिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity; cf. हृणीया.

ह्री 3 P. (जिह्रेति, ह्रीण-ह्रीत) 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.); जिह्रेम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह गुरुसमीपं गन्तुम् Ś. 7. 6; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनाम् Ki. 11. 58; R. 15. 44; 17. 73; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 102; 6. 132. -*Caus.* (ह्रेपयति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णम् R. 6. 49; ह्रेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो ह्रेपयन्ति Śi. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64; 13. 41; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री *f.* 1 Shame; रतेरपि ह्रीपदमादधाना Ku. 3. 57; दारिद्र्याद् ह्रियमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्रीसन्नकण्ठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ *a.* overcome or confounded by shame; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -धारिन् *a.* bashful. -निरासः shamelessness. -निषेव *a.* modest, shy; जाताः कुले ह्यनृशंसा वदान्या ह्रीनिषेवाः कर्मणा निश्चयज्ञाः Mb. 5. 25. 5. -पदम् cause of shame. -बल *a.* extremely modest. -यन्त्रणा the constraint of bashfulness; ह्रीयन्त्रणामानशिरे मनोज्ञाम् R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ह्री-कक्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear. -कः 1 A father; Uṇ. 3. 47. -2 A mongoose.

ह्रीकु *a.* [ह्री-उन् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. -कुः 1 Tin. -2 Lac. -3 A cat.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed; तत्रैव दुश्चरितमद्य निवेदयन्ती ह्रीणासि पापहृदये न सखीजनेऽस्मिन् Ve. 2. 12; ह्रीतमिव नभसि वीतमले न विराजते स्म वपुरंशुमालिनः Ki. 12. 13. -Comp. -मुख *a.* 1 blushing. -2 bashful, modest; इतीरिता पत्त्ररथेन तेन ह्रीणा च हृष्टा च बभाण भैमी N. 3. 67.

ह्रीतिः Shame, modesty.

ह्रेपणम् The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -2 Embarrassment.

ह्रेपित *a.* 1 Ashamed. -2 Surpassed.

ह्रीछ् (ह्रीच्छति) To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीवेरम् -लम् A kind of perfume (Mar. वाळा).

हुड्, -हूड् 1 P. (होडति, हूडति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रेप् 1 Ā. (ह्रेपते) To go.

ह्रेष् 1 Ā. (ह्रेषते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep.

ह्रेषा, ह्रेषितम् Neighing.

ह्रेषिन् *a.* Neighing, whinnying.

ह्रेषुकः A kind of spade.

ह्रौड् 1 P. (ह्रौडति) To go.

ह्लग् 1 P. (ह्लगति) To cover, hide.

ह्लत्तिः *f.* Joy, gladness; (ह्लनिः *f.* also in this sense.)

ह्लप् 10 P. (ह्लापयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak. -3 To speak well; L. D. B.

ह्लस् 1 P. (ह्लसति) To sound.

ह्लाद् 1 Ā. (ह्लादते, ह्लन्न or ह्लादित) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. -3 To be pleasant; ह्लादते तनयस्पर्शः L. D. B. -*Caus* (ह्लादयति) To gladden, delight.

ह्लादः, ह्लादकः Pleasure; joy, delight; also ह्लादिका.

ह्लादनम् The act of rejoicing, joy, delight. -2 Refreshing, refreshment.

ह्लादित p. p. Delighted, refreshed.

ह्लादिन् *a.* 1 Delighting, pleasing &c. -2 Very noisy or loud.

ह्लादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

ह्लीक, ह्लीकु See ह्रीक, ह्रीकु; [Uṇ. 3. 47] (ह्रीकः=लज्जावान्); Uṇ. 3. 86; (ह्रीकुः ह्रीकुश्च लज्जावान्).

ह्लेषा See ह्रेषा

ह्वल् 1 P. (ह्वलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To go astray, stumble. -*Caus.* (ह्व-ह्वा-लयति-ते but ह्वलयति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble; स छिन्नबाहुरपतद् विह्वलो ह्वलयन् भुवम् Bk. 6. 45; (especially with वि).

ह्वला Going astray, failure.

ह्वालः Failure, cessation.

ह्वृ 1 P. (ह्वरति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्वरस् *n.* pl. Crookedness, deceit.

ह्वार्यः 1 A serpent. -2 A horse.

ह्वे 1 U. (ह्वयति-ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे, अह्वत्-त, अह्वास्त, ह्वास्यति-ते, ह्वातुम्, हूत; *Pass.* हूयते; *caus.* ह्वाययति-ते; *desid.* जुहूषति-ते) 1 To call by name; तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बन्धुप्रियां बन्धुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask, beg.

ह्वा A name, appellation. [Saubhari's Dvyākṣaranāmamālā gives other meanings:- ह्वा जिह्वा तरुणी सरित् 42.]

ह्वातव्य *a.* To be called.

ह्वानम् 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound. -3 A challenge (for fight); सुग्रीवोऽप्यनदद्घोरं वालिनो ह्वानकारणात् Rām. 4. 12. 15.

ह्वायक *a.* Calling, summoning, challenging etc.

N.B.— Sanskṛit prosodists classify Vṛittas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Sama-vṛittas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of *possible* combinations is $2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2$ or $2^6=64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Piṅgala, as also the Līlāvatī and the last chapter of Vṛitta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धसमवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note—In the following definitions the letters representing the Gaṇas such as भ, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre, *e. g.* म्रभ्न stands for म, र, भ, न; so म्तौ, for म, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme in Gaṇas* with the *Yati* or Cæsura — the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case — denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example; (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Daṇḍin &c.).

SECTION A

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter

(प्रतिष्ठा)

कन्या

Def. ग्मौ चेत् कन्या।
Sch. G. ग, म.
Ex. भास्वत्-कन्या सैका धन्या।
यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखेलत्॥

——

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter

(सुप्रतिष्ठा)

पङ्क्ति

Def. भ्गौ गिति पङ्क्तिः।
Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.
Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपङ्क्तिः।
यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार॥

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Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter

(गायत्री)

(1) तनुमध्यमा

Def. त्यौ चेत् तनुमध्यमा।
Sch. G. त, य.
Ex. मूर्तिर्मुरशत्रोरत्यद्भुतरूपा।
आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्या॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा

[also called वाणी]

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मो मः।
Sch. G. म, म (3. 3).
Ex. (a) श्रीदीप्ती ह्रीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती।
एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे॥ Kāv. 3. 86.

(b) गोपस्त्रीणां मुख्या विद्युल्लेखारूपा।
कालिन्दीतीरे सा रेमे श्रीकृष्णेन॥

(3) शशिवदना

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ।
Sch. G. न, य.
Ex. शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणीनाम्।
अधरसुधोर्मिं मधुरिपुरैच्छत्॥

(4) सोमराजी

Def. द्विया सोमराजी।
Sch. G. य, य (2. 4).
Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः।
जगन्मण्डलस्य छिनत्त्यन्धकारम्॥

——

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter

(उष्णिक्)

(1) कुमारललिता

Def. कुमारललिता ज् स् गाः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ग (3. 4).
Ex. मुरारितनुवल्ली **कुमारललिता** सा ।
व्रजैणनयनानां ततान मुदमुच्चैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा

Def. म्सगौ स्यान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, स, ग (3. 4).
Ex. रङ्गे बाहुविरुग्णाद् दन्तीन्द्रान्**मदलेखा** ।
लग्नाभून्मुरशत्रौ कस्तूरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G. न, न, ग (5. 2).
Ex. रविदुहितृतटे नवकुसुमततिः ।
व्यधित **मधुमती** मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

—

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter

(अनुष्टुभ्)

(1) अनुष्टुभ् (also called श्लोक)

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघु पञ्चमम् ।
द्विचतुष्पादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥
Ex. वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।
Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4).
Ex. रविसुतापरिसरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।
व्रजवधू**गजगति**र्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका

Def. प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ ।
Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4).
Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युताङ्घ्रिपद्मयोः
श्रुतिस्मृति**प्रमाणिका** भवाम्बुराशितारिका ॥

(4) माणवक

Def. भात्तलगा माणवकम् ।
Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4).
Ex. चञ्चलचूडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः केलिपरम् ।
ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नन्दसुतं **माणवकम्** ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग (4. 4).
Ex. वासोवल्ली **विद्युन्माला** बर्हश्रेणी शाक्रश्चापः ।
यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छित्त्यै गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णाम्भोदः ॥

(6) समानिका

Def. ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।
Sch. G. ग, ल, र, ज (4. 4).
Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हृत्-तडागसद्म ।
धीः **समानिका** परेण नोचितात्र मत्सरेण ॥

—

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter

(बृहती)

(1) भुजगशिशुभृता

Def. भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2).
Ex. ह्रदतटनिकटक्षौणी **भुजगशिशुभृता** याऽसीत् ।
मुररिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा साऽभूत् ॥

(2) भुजङ्गसङ्गता

Def. सजरैर्भुजङ्गसङ्गता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, र (3. 6).
Ex. तरला तरङ्गरिङ्गितैर्यमुना **भुजङ्गसङ्गता** ।
कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्भमसाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स (5. 4).
Ex. कालियभोगाभोगगतस्तन्**मणिमध्य**स्फीतरुचा ।
चित्रपदाभो नन्दसुतश्चारु ननर्त स्मेरमुखः ॥

—

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter

(पङ्क्ति)

(1) त्वरितगति

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5).
Ex. **त्वरितगति**र्व्रजयुवतिस्तरणिसुता विपिनगता ॥
मुररिपुणा रतिगुरुणा परिरमिता प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगसृष्टा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6).
Ex. पीत्वा **मत्ता** मधु मधुपाली
कालिन्दीये तटवनकुञ्जे ।
उद्दीव्यन्तीर्व्रजजनरामाः
कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती

(Also called चम्पकमाला).

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमस्गाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5).
Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-
र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विपि भक्तिः ।
राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा
रुक्मवती विन्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter

(त्रिष्टुभ्)

(1) इन्द्रवज्रा

Def. स्यादिन्द्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।
Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6).
Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरेण धृत्वा
रुष्टे**न्द्रवज्रा**हतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेन्द्रवज्रा

Def. उपेन्द्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6).
Ex. **उपेन्द्रवज्रा**दिमणिच्छटाभि-
र्विभूषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।
स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं
सुरद्रुमूले मणिमण्डपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति

Def. अनन्तरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु
वदन्ति जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When इन्द्रवज्रा and उपेन्द्रवज्रा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It is said to have 14 varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।
पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदण्डः ॥ Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18; Ku. 3; Ki. 17, &c.

When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजाति; *e. g.* in the following verse from Māgha there is a combination of वंशस्थ and इन्द्रवंशा.

इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे
गणो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्बहिः ।
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेषकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥ Śi. 12. 1.

(4) दोधक

Def. दोधकमिच्छति भत्रितयाद्गौ ।
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5).
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।
तेन सहेह बिभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सा रतरागमनायतमानम् ॥ Śi. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितम्

(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def. म्भौ न्लौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7).
Ex. प्रीत्यै यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रौढध्वान्तं दिनमिह जलदाः ।
दोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-
क्रीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥ Śi. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता

Def. रात्परैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8 or 4. 7).
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
राममध्वरविघातशान्तये ।
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.

See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता म्भौ तगौ गः ।
Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7).
Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयाऽपि ।
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हन्ति पुंसां
वातोर्मी पोतमिवाम्भोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी

Def. मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः ।
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7).
Ex. अंहो हन्ति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सूते ।
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोपास्यमाना
पुंसां श्रद्धा**शालिनी** विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता

Def. स्वागता रनभगैर्गुरुणा च ।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8).
Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेन्द्रान्
स स्वयंवरमहाय महीन्द्रः ।
तावदेव ऋषिरिन्द्रदिदृक्षु-
र्नारदस्त्रिदशधाम जगाम ॥ N. 5. 1.

See Ki. 9; Śi. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter

(जगती)

(1) इन्द्रवंशा

Def. तच्चेन्द्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ ।

Sch. G. इन्द्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below) except that its first syllable is long:— The Gaṇas are, त, त, ज, र.

Ex. दैत्येन्द्रवंशाग्निरुदीर्णदीधितिः
पीताम्बरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।
यस्मिन् ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चन्द्रवर्त्म

Def. चन्द्रवर्त्म निगदन्ति रनभसैः ।

Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8).

Ex. चन्द्रवर्त्म पिहितं घनतिमिरै
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः ।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुरु सरसे
कुञ्जवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला

Def. अब्ध्यङ्गैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ स्मौ ।

Sch. G. म, भ, स, म (4. 8).

Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रीकूले
केलीलोला हरितनुरव्यात् सा वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6).

Ex. समीरशिशिरः शिरस्सु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।
बिभर्ति जनयन्नयं मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ Śi. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।

Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7).

Ex. स्फुटसुषमामकरन्दमनोज्ञं
व्रजललनानयनालिनिपीतम् ।
तव मुखतामरसं मुरशत्रो
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 4).

Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः
प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने
प्रतियानमिवान्तिकमस्य गुरोः ॥ R. 8. 91.
See Śi. 6. 71.

(7) द्रुतविलम्बित

Def. द्रुतविलम्बितमाह नभौ भरौ ।

Sch. G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4).

Ex. मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥ Ś. 6.
See R. 9; Śi. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा

(also called मन्दाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5).

Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि पुष्पश्रिया-
मतनुत रतयेव संतानकः ।
तरुणपरभृतः स्वनं रागिणा-
मतनुत रतये वसन्तानकः ॥ Śi. 6. 67; also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (5. 7).

Ex. विहगाः कदम्बसुरभाविह गाः
कलयन्त्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
भ्रमयन्नुपैति मुहुरभ्रमयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः ॥ Śi. 4. 36;
Ki. 6; Śi. 9 also.

(10) भुजङ्गप्रयात

Def. भुजङ्गप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः ।

Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6).

Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवन्ति
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति ।
धनेभ्यः परो बान्धवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला

Def. *त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः ।*

Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6).

Ex. प्रह्वामरमौलौ रत्नोपलक्लृप्ते
जातप्रतिबिम्बा शोणा मणिमाला ।
गोविन्दपदाब्जे राजी नखराणा-
मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्वान्तं शमयन्ती ॥

(12) मालती

(Also called यमुना).

Def. भवति नजावथ मालती जरौ ।

Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7).

Ex. इह कलयाच्युत केलिकानने
मधुरससौरभसारलोलुपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि चुम्बति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित).

Def. वदन्ति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7).
Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं
पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती।
निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती
प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता॥ Ku. 5. 1.

See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी

Def. बाणाश्वैश्छिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ।
Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7).
Ex. अर्चामन्येषां त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वैतेनैकं विष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी॥

(15) स्रग्विणी

Def. कीर्तितैषा चतूरेफिका स्रग्विणी।
Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6).
Ex. इन्द्रनीलोपलेनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुम्भद्रवालङ्कृता शोभते।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-
र्मूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी॥

See Śi. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 syllables in a quarter

(अतिजगती)

(1) कलहंस

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा).

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (7. 6).
Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः।
जनचित्तहारिकलकण्ठनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दतनूजः॥

See Śi. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा

(Also called चन्द्रिका and उत्पलिनी).

Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततौ गः क्षमा।
Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6).
Ex. इह दुरधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः
सततमसुतरं वर्णयन्त्यन्तरम्।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेद दिग्व्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम्॥ Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी

Def. म्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम्।
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10).
Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम्।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिरङ्गुलीषु चक्रु-
र्मौलिस्रक्च्युतमकरन्दरेणुगौरम्॥ R. 4. 88.

See Ki. 7; Śi. 8.

(4) मञ्जुभाषिणी

(Also called सुनन्दिनी and प्रबोधिता).

Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मञ्जुभाषिणी।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7).
Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं
तपसस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहर्निशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया॥ Śi. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरम्

Def. वेदै रन्ध्रैर्म्तौ यसगा मत्तमयूरम्।
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9).
Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः।
सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां
यश्चोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते॥ Ki. 18. 28.

Śi. 4. 44; 6. 76; also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा

(Also called प्रभावती).

Def. जभौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहैः।
Sch. G. ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9).
Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादृते
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम्।
अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेन्दुमण्डला
विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति॥ M. 4. 16.

See Bk. 1. 1; Śi. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter

(शक्वरी)

(1) अपराजिता

Def. ननरसलघुगैः स्वरैरपराजिता।
Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7).
Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा
यदुनिचयचमूः परैरपराजिता।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तरिपुव्रजं
स जयति जगतां गतिर्गरुडध्वजः॥

(2) असंबाधा

Def. म्तौ न्सौ गावक्षग्रहविरतिरसंबाधा ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9).
Ex. वीर्याग्नौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात् क्षिप्ते
दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धरणिरियमसंबाधा ।
धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंबन्धः
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

(3) पथ्या

(Also called मञ्जरी).

Def. सजसा यलौ च सह गेन पथ्या मता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9).
Ex. स्थगयन्त्यमूः शमितचातकार्तस्वरा
जलदास्तडित्तुलितकान्तकार्तस्वराः ।
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः क्वचित् कपिशयन्ति चामी कराः ॥ Śi. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा

(also called कुररीरुता).

Def. नजभजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ल, ग (6. 8).
Ex. अनतिचिरोज्झितस्य जलदेन चिर-
स्थितबहुबुद्बुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् ।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥ Śi. 4. 41.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका

Def. ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।
Sch. G. न, न, भ, न, ल, ग (7. 7).
Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरण कलिका
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमथनगुणस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा

(Also called हंसश्येनी or कुटिल).

Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्भौ न्यौ गौ ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10).
Ex. नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुस्रै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशङ्कामिह वितरति हंसश्येनी
मध्येऽप्यह्नः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसन्ततिलका

(Also called वसन्ततिलक, उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता).

Def. उक्ता वसन्ततिलका तभजा जगौ गः ।
Sch. G. त, भ, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6).
Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-
माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशान्तरेषु ॥ Ś. 4. 1.

(8) वासन्ती

Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासन्तीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4).
Ex. भ्राम्यद्भृङ्गीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः
श्रीखण्डाद्रेरद्भुतपवनैर्मन्दान्दोला ।
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्धस्तोल्लासैः
कंसारातौ नृत्यति सदृशी वासन्तीयम् ॥

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Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिशक्वरी)

(1) तूणक

Def. तूणकं समानिकापदद्वयं विनान्तिमम् ।
Sch G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8).
Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृङ्गपूरितं
पञ्चबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेमतूणकम् ।
राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाद्य मासि माधवे
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे ॥

(2) मालिनी

Def. ननमयययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7).
Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः ॥ R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेल्लीलाखेलः ।
Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.
Ex. मा कान्ते पक्षस्यान्ते पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः
कान्तं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चन्द्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेत् ।
क्षुत्क्षामः प्राटंश्चेतश्चेतो राहुः क्रूरः प्राद्यात्
तस्माद् ध्वान्ते हर्म्यस्यान्ते शय्यैकान्ते कर्तव्या ॥
Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला

Def. गुरुनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला ।
Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except the last).
Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
व्रजयुवतिलसदलिकगगनगता ।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरभसपरितरलम् ॥

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Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter

(अष्टि)

(1) चित्र

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम्।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4).
Ex. विद्रुमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यहृष्ट-
वल्लवीजनाङ्गसंगजातमुग्धकण्टकाङ्ग।
त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
वन्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश॥

(2) पञ्चचामर

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदन्ति पञ्चचामरम्।
or जरौ जरौ ततो जगौ च पञ्चचामरं वदेत्।
Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. सुरद्रुमूलमण्डपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम्।
सुराङ्गनाभवल्लवीकरप्रपञ्चचामर-
स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम्॥

(3) वाणिनी

Def. नजभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.
Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽद्य ननु वाणि नीतिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम्।
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं मुकुन्दं
सततमहं स्तवैः स्वरचितैः स्तवानि नित्यम्॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter

(अत्यष्टि)

(1) चित्रलेखा

(Also called अतिशायिनी).

Def. ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा
Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10. 7).
Ex. इति धौतपुरन्ध्रिमत्सरान् सरसि मज्जनेन
श्रियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलाङ्गभासः।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशेः
शिशिरेतररोचिषाप्यपां ततिषु मङ्क्तुमीषे॥ Śi. 8. 71.

(2) नर्दटक

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम्।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9).
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमदम्बुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारिकणाः।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
र्मदकलनीलकण्ठकलहैर्मुखराः ककुभः॥
Māl. 9. 18; see 5. 31.

(3) पृथ्वी

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9).
Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयद्विषा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते।
इतोऽपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-
रहो विततमूर्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः॥ Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मन्दाक्रान्ता

Def. मन्दाक्रान्ताम्बुधिरसनगैर्मो भनौ तौ गयुग्मम्।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7).
Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विरहविधुरा काचिदिन्दीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेव स्खलितकबरी निःश्वसन्ती विशालम्।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रान्तिदूतीसहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामञ्जुकुञ्जं जगाम॥
Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the Meghadūta is written in this metre).

(5) वंशपत्रपतित

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः।
Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10. 7).
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि रौप्यभित्तिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः।
व्रीडमसंमुखोऽपि रमणैरपहृतवसनाः
काञ्चनकन्दरासु तरुणीरिह नयति रविः॥
Śi. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी

Def. रसै रुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभला गः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11).
Ex. दिगन्ते श्रूयन्ते मदमलिनगण्डाः करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः खलु मृगाः।
इदानीं लोकेऽस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं
नखानां पाण्डित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः॥
Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी

Def. नसमरसला गः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता।
Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7).
Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत्।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः
स्रजमपि शिरस्यन्धः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशङ्कया॥
Ś. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter

(धृति)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता

Def. स्याद्भूतर्त्वश्वैः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता म्तौ नयौ यौ
Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7).
Ex. क्रीडत्कालिन्दीललितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्यैः
वातैः खेलद्भिः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता मन्दमन्दम्
भृङ्गालीगीतैः किसलयकरोल्लासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणेश्चकार॥

(2) चित्रलेखा

Def. मन्दाक्रान्ता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7).
Ex. शङ्केऽमुष्मिन् जगति मृगदृशां साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येदं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा सा व्यधायि ।
नैनादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिसुतामन्तरेणाच्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्या नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखाद्भुतायाम् ॥

(3) नन्दन

Def. नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नन्दनम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7).
Ex. तरणिसुतातरङ्गपवनैः सलीलमान्दोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपङ्कजरजःसुपूतपृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसंस्मारकं
क्षितितलनन्दनं व्रज सखे सुखाय वृन्दावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5).
Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रगृह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणे संगमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः ।
रविसुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104

(5) शार्दूलललित

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशऋतुभिः शार्दूलललितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6).
Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रमविधिं शार्दूलललितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु दूरं चैद्यप्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवनिवहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिधृति)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता

Def. रसर्त्वश्वैर्यमौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7).
Ex. कदम्बामोदाढ्या विपिनपवनाः केकिनः कान्तकेका
विनिद्राः कन्दल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा दर्दुरा दृप्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात् किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित

Def. सूर्याश्वैर्यदि मः नजौ सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7).
Ex. वेदान्तेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः ।
अन्तर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयऋतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6).
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्नौ पाणिमन्तः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5).
Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमारम्भरभसात्
कालिन्दीकूलकुञ्जे विहरणकुतुकाकृष्टहृदयः ।
गोविन्दो बल्लवीनामधररसमुधां प्राप्य सुरसां
शङ्के पीयूषपानैः प्रचुरकृतसुखं व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter

(कृति)

(1) गीतिका

Def. सजजा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका ।
Sch. G. स, ज, ज, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8).
Ex. करतालचञ्चलकङ्कणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा
रमणीयवेणुनिनादरङ्गिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासरासससमुद्भवा भवरागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु बल्लवीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना

Def. ज्ञेया सप्ताश्वषड्भिर्मरभनययुता भ्लौ गः सुवदना ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, भ, ल, ग (7. 7. 6).
Ex. उत्तुङ्गास्तुङ्गकूलं स्रुतमदसलिलाः प्रस्यन्दिसलिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकण्ठद्रुममतिमुखराः कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतः खातावसीदत्तटमुरुदशनैरुत्सादिततटाः
शोणं सिन्दूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यन्ति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter

(प्रकृति)

(1) पञ्चकावली

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री)

Def. नजभजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता भुवि पञ्चकावली ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7).
Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतुरङ्गजन्मनः
प्रमथितभूभृतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भृशं महीभृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः सततं धृतश्रिय-
श्चिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्च तदाऽभवदन्तरं महत् ॥
Śi. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा

Def. म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7.7.7).
Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम्।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥
Ś. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter

(आकृति)

हंसी

Def. मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी ।
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग, न, न, न, न, ग, ग
or
म, म, त, न, न, न, स, ग (8. 14).
Ex. सार्धं कान्तेनैकान्तेऽसौ विकचकमलमधु सुरभि पिबन्ती
कामक्रीडाकूतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतरमलघु रसन्ती ।
कालिन्दीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वैच्छं सरभसगतिरिह विलसति **हंसी** ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter

(विकृति)

अद्रितनया

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरू बुधैस्तु गदितेयमद्रितनया ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग (11. 12).
Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतङ्गनिभमग्नदृप्तदनुजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा ।
भुवनहितावतारचतुरश्चराचरधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति तमवोचद**द्रितनया** ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter

(संकृति)

तन्वी

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्भौ भनयाश्च यदि भवति तन्वी ।
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य (5. 7. 12).
Ex. माधव मुग्धैर्मधुकरविरुतैः कोकिलकूजितमलयसमीरैः
कम्पमुपेता मलयजसलिलैः प्लावनतोऽप्यविगततनुदाहा ।
पद्मपलाशैर्विरचितशयना देहजसंज्वरभरपरिदूना-
र्निश्वसती सा मुहुरतिपरुषं ध्यानलये तव निवसति **तन्वी** ॥

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिकृति)

क्रौञ्चपदा

Def. क्रौञ्चपदा भ्मौ स्भौ ननना न्गाविषुशरवसुमुनिविरतिरिह भवेत् ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, न, ग (5. 5. 8. 7).
Ex. क्रौञ्चपदालीचित्रिततीरा मदकलखगकुलकलकलरुचिरा
फुल्लसरोजश्रेणिविलासा मधुमुदितमधुपरवरभसकरी ।
फेनविलासप्रोज्ज्वलहासा ललितलहरिभरपुलकितसुतनुः
पश्य हरेऽसौ कस्य न चेतो हरति तरलगतिरहिमकिरणजा ॥

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter

(उत्कृति)

भुजङ्गविजृम्भित

Def. वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतननयुगरसलगैर्भुजङ्गविजृम्भितम् ।
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7).
Ex. हेलोदञ्चन्न्यञ्चत्पादप्रकटविकटनटनभरो रणत्करतालक-
श्चारुप्रेङ्खच्चूडाबर्हः श्रुतितरलनवकिसलयस्तरङ्गितहारधृक् ।
त्रस्यन्नागस्त्रीभिर्भक्त्या मुकुलितकरकमलयुगं कृतस्तुतिरच्युतः
पायाद् वश्छिन्दन् कालिन्दीह्रदकृतनिजवसति-
बृहद्**भुजङ्गविजृम्भितम्** ॥

दण्डक

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दण्डक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *nagaṇas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *ragaṇas* or *yagaṇas*, or all the feet may be *sagaṇas*. The classes of दण्डक usually mentioned are चण्डवृष्टिप्रयात, प्रचितक, मत्तमातङ्गलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रान्त, कुसुमस्तवक, अनङ्गशेखर, संग्राम &c. Māl. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Daṇḍaka.

SECTION B

अर्धसमवृत्त (Half-equal Metres)

(1) अपरवक्त्र

(Sometimes called वैतालीय)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter).
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-
स्त**मपरवक्त्र**मवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता
व्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमाः ॥

(2) उपचित्र

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
भौ युजि भाद् गुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग, (even quarter).

Ex. सुरवैरिवपुस्तनुतां मुदं
हेमनिभांशुकचन्दनलिप्तम् ।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरैरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा

(Also called औपच्छन्दसिक)

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो
युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter).

Ex. अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवान्तं
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव ।
शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा
किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥
Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी

(Also called वैतालीय or सुन्दरी)

Def. विषमे ससजा गुरुः समे
सभरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी ।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, भ, र, ल, ग (even quarter).

Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ।
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं
गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

(5) वेगवती

Def. सयुगात् सगुरु विषमे चेद्
भाविह वेगवती युजि भाद्गौ ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter).

Ex. स्मरवेगवती व्रजरामा
केशववंशरवैरतिमुग्धा ।
रभसान्न गुरून् गणयन्ती
केलिनिकुञ्जगृहाय जगाम ॥

(6) हरिणप्लुता

Def. सयुगात्सलघू विषमे गुरु-
र्युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणप्लुता ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, भ, भ, र (even quarter).

Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणप्लुता
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

N. B. Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औपच्छन्दसिक and वैतालीय or वियोगिनी are usually treated as *Jatis*; (see Section D). But they are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of Vrittas.

SECTION C

विषमवृत्त (Unequal Metres)

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गता

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च
नसजगुरुकाण्यनन्तरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युरथो
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्गता ॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल, (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ,,)
भ, न, ज, ल, ग, (third ,,)
स, ज, स, ज, ग, (fourth ,,)

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् ।
क्लान्तिरहितमभिराधयितुं
विधिवत्तपांसि विदधे धनञ्जयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Śi. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is mentioned, wherein the third quarter has भ, न, भ, ग instead of भ, न, ज, ल, ग,

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name 'Gāthā'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D

जाति (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants).

(*a*) The most common variety of such metres is आर्या. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च ।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव चार्यायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेऽपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पञ्चदश सार्या ॥ Śrut. 4.

The first and the third quarters must each contain 12 mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18 and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवन्ते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्व्यः।
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यब्धिम् ॥
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते।
छन्दोविदस्तदानीं **गीतिं**ताममृतवाणि भाषन्ते ॥

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम्।
यत् पिंषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत्।
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषन्ते महाकवयः॥ Śrut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नवगोपसुन्दरीणां रासोल्लासे मुरारातिम्।
अस्मारयदु**पगीतिः** स्वर्गकुरङ्गीदृशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उद्गीति

आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्गीतिः।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllablic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संतत**मुद्गीतिः** संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या।
अर्चायामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति

Def. आर्याप्रागदलमन्तेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्ध**मार्यागीतिः**।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मिन्ननवरतममन्दरागतामरसदृशः।
नासेवन्ते रसवन्ननवरतममन्दरागतामरसदृशः॥ Śi. 4. 51.

Note :— All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme

(b) वैतालीय

Def. षड्विषमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्नो निरन्तराः।
न समाऽत्र पराश्रिता कला **वैतालीये**ऽन्ते रलौ गुरुः॥

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— ◡ —) and a short and a long vowel (◡ —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that even syllabic instant in each quarter (*i.e.* the 2nd, 4th and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (*i. e.* 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद् वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम्।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥
Śi. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छन्दसिक

Def. पर्यन्ते यौ तथैव शेष**मौपच्छन्दसिकं** सुधीभिरुक्तम्।

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and यगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणामथ संभाव्यपराक्रमं विभेदे।
मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार स्थिरदंष्ट्रोग्रमुखं महेन्द्रसूनुः ॥
Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Śi. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुन्दरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताग्रा and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छन्दसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो ल्गान्त्यः।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम्।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम्॥ Moha M.

A Classified List of Sanskrit Metres

(1) Gaṇas with their definitions and symbols

मस्त्रिगुरुस्त्रिलघुश्च नकारो, भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्यः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः सोऽन्तगुरुः कथितोऽन्तलघुस्तः ॥
गुरुरेको गकारस्तु लकारो लघुरेककः ।
क्रमेण चैषां रेखाभिः संस्थानं दर्श्यते यथा ॥

छन्दोमञ्जर्यां, प्रथमः स्तबकः 8-9.

Ancient symbols	Gaṇa	Modern symbols
ऽ ऽ ऽ	मगण (All long)	— — —
। । ।	नगण (All short)	⏑ ⏑ ⏑
ऽ । ।	भगण (First letter long)	— ⏑ ⏑
। ऽ ऽ	यगण (First letter short)	⏑ — —
। ऽ ।	जगण (Middle letter long)	⏑ — ⏑
ऽ । ऽ	रगण (Middle letter short)	— ⏑ —
। । ऽ	सगण (Third letter long)	⏑ ⏑ —
ऽ ऽ ।	तगण (Third letter short)	— — ⏑
ऽ	ग (The long letter)	—
।	ल (The short letter)	⏑

(2) Works consulted

The classification of metres as arranged by Prof. H. D. Velankar, M. A., in the Jayadāman is reproduced herewith for ready reference. An effort has been made to give Sanskrit definitions in the same metre wherever they are available. The number of letters varies from one letter to 45 letters in a pāda. The main section is given as a Heading with a figure on the right, which represents the number of varieties. The Gaṇas of the metres are arranged alphabetically, followed by the यति and the definitions and the names of the metres given in the different works. The readers are requested to make use of the symbols either ancient or modern, given at the top of this section.

The metres listed are collected from the following 11 old and important treatises on Sanskrit metres, arranged in an approximate chronological order :—

1. Chhandaśāstra of Piṅgala (P) published in the Kāvyamālā Series No. 91 (3rd edition), Bombay, 1938.

2. Nāṭyaśāstra of Bharata (Bh) published in the Kāśī Sanskrit Series No. 60, Benares, 1929.

3. Jayadevachhandas of Jayadeva (Jd) published in Jayadāman.

4. Vṛittajātisamuchchaya of Virahāṅka (Vjs) published in the Journal BBRAS, 1929 and 1931.

5. Ratnamañjūṣā of an unknown Digambara Jain author (Rm) published by the Bhāratīya Jñāna-Pīṭha, Durgākuṇḍa, Benares.

6. Svāyambhūchhandas of Svāyambhū (Sb) published in the Journal BBRAS, 1935.

7. Vṛittaratnākara of Kedāra (Vr) critically edited in Jayadāman.

8. Chhandonuśāsana of Jayakīrti (Jk) published also in Jayadāman.

9. Chhandonuśāsana of Hemchandra (H) with brief footnotes (He) both published in the Jayadāman.

10. Prākrita Paiṅgala (Pp) published in the Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta, 1902.

11. Jānāśrayi (Js) published in the Trivendrum Sanskrit series.

A few additional metres which are not given in these older works are added in this list (the choice being purely subjective) from the following five works which, with the exception of the first, are comparatively modern.

1. Utpala's commentary on Varāhamihira's Bṛihatsaṁhitā ch. 103, quoted by verses (Utpala, V); published in the Viziānagaram Sanskrit series Vol. X Benares 1895 onwards.

2. Kavidarpaṇa of an unknown author who knows Hemachandra (Kd); published in the Annals BORI. 1935-36.

3. Chhandomañjarī of Gaṅgādasa (Chm.) published in the Kāśī Sanskrit Series No 55, 1927.

4. Mandāramarandachampū (Mm) published in the Kāvyamālā Series, No. 52, Bombay, 1895.

5. Chhandahkaustubha (Ckau) from a manuscript No. 894 of 1886-92 in the Bhāndārkar Research Institute, Poona.

6. Vāṇibhūṣaṇa of Damodar published in the Kāvyamālā Series No. 53 (VB).

Prākrit metres defined in some of these works (Nos. 4. 6. 9. 10) are not included in the Jayadāman. A list and an index of Prakrit metres collected from eight old works (including the abovementioned ones) prepared on a similar plan is published in the Journal BBRAS., 1946.

वर्णवृत्तानि–समचतुष्पदी

[The arrangement is as follows :—The capital letters in the beginning denote the Scheme of Gaṇas. The portion within the rectangular brackets gives the definitions of the metres with their source. The words after the bracket denote the different names given to the वृत्तs by the various authors. The cæsura, when indicated, is shown within circular brackets immediately after the Scheme of Gaṇas.]

1 उक्ता

ग [गः श्रीः H. 2. 6] गी, गौ, श्री.

2 अत्युक्ता (4)

गग [गौ स्त्री H. 2. 7] आशिस्, काम, नौ, पद्म, स्त्री.
गल [ग्ले तु यत्र जातु जत्रु Jk. 2. 6] जत्रु, दुःख, सार.
लग [लगौ यदा तदा सुखम् Jk. 2. 5] मही, सुख.
लल [लौ मदः H. 2. 8] पुष्प, मद, मधु, वलि.

3 मध्या (8)

ज [सुविद्धि सुवस्तु Jk. 2. 13] मृगेन्द्र, सुवस्तु.
त [तेनैव सेनेति Jk. 2. 12] पञ्चाल, सेना.
न [नगणयुगथ दृगिति जगति Jk. 2. 15] कमल, दृक्.
भ [यद्यविभोय च हृद्यमिहोच्यति Jk. 2. 14] मन्दर, हृद्य.
म [मो नारी H. 2. 11] ताली, नारी, श्यामाङ्गी.
य [यः केशा H. 2. 12] केशा, धूः, धृति, मनोज्ञ, वन, शशी.
र [रो मृगी H. 2. 13] चञ्चला, तडित्, प्रिया, मृगी, सुधी.
स [सो मदनः H. 2. 14] प्रवर, मदन, रजनी, रमण.

4 प्रतिष्ठा (16)

जग [जगौ जया Jk. 2. 21] जया, नगानिता (॰णिका), लासिनी, विलासिनी.
जल [जपा जलि Jk. 2. 29] जपा.
तग [तारा तगौ Jk. 2. 20] तारा, सोमप्रिया.
तल [ताल्लि त्रपु Jk. 2. 28] त्रपु.
नग [मधु नगौ Jk. 2. 23] कुसुमिता, मधु, मृगवधू, सती.
नल [नलि दयि Jk. 2. 31] दयि.
भग [भ्गौ सुमुखी Jk. 2. 22] ललिता, सुमुखी.
भल [भाल्लि जतु Jk. 2. 30] जतु.
मग [म्गौ कन्या H. 2. 15] कन्या, गीति, तीर्णा.
मल [वल्ली माल्लि Jk. 2. 24] वल्ली.
यग [य्गौ व्रीडा H. 2. 20] वृद्धि, व्रीडा.
यल [यल्लौ सद्म Jk. 2. 25] सद्म.
रग [र्गौ समृद्धिः H. 2. 18] ऋद्धि, पुण्य, पुष्प, समृद्धि.
रल [वर्त्म राल्लि Jk. 2. 26] धारी, वर्त्म.
सग [सुमतिः स्गौ Jk. 2. 19] भ्रमरी, सुमति.
सल [कदली स्लि Jk. 2. 27] कदली.

5 सुप्रतिष्ठा (14)

जगग [सती जगौ गः Jk. 2. 35] शिखा, सती.
तगग [तिष्टद्गु ताद्गौ Jk. 2. 39] तिष्टद्गु, हारि.
तलग [नन्दा तल्गैः Jk. 2. 37] नन्दा, मन्दा.
नलग [नलगि धृतिः Jk. 2. 41] अभिमुखी, कमलमुखी, धृति, मृगचपला.
नलल [नललि यमकम् Pp. 2. 39] यमक.
भगग [भो गौ पङ्क्तिः H. 2. 25] अक्षरोपपदा, अक्षरपङ्क्ति, काञ्चनमाला, कुन्तलतन्वी, पङ्क्ति, भूतलतन्वी, हंस.
भलग [शर्म भलगाः Jk. 2. 36] रति, शर्म.
मगग [मगगा विद्युद्भ्रान्ता Bh. 32. 68] विद्युद्भ्रान्ता, संमोहा.
मलग [म्लगाः सावित्री H. 2. 30] सावित्री.
यलग [यलगा जया Kd. 4. 8] जया.
रगग [रो गौ प्रीतिः H. 2. 23] प्रीति.
रलग [राल्गौ धृतिः Jk. 2. 34] धृति, भामिनी, वागुरा, विदग्धक.
सगग [सो गौ घनपङ्क्तिः H. 2. 31] घनपङ्क्ति, सुदती.
सलग [सल्गै रमा Jk. 2. 38] प्रिया, रमा.

6 गायत्री (24)

जज [जजौ सुमालती Pp. 2. 54] सुमालती.
तत [मन्थानस्तौ Pp. 2. 50] कामावतार, मन्थान.
तय [त्यौ चेत् तनुमध्या Jk. 2. 44] तनुमध्या.
तर [त्रौ जला H. 2. 47] जला.
तस [त्सौ चेद् वसुमती Vr. 3. 9] वसुमती.
नन [ननौ दमनकम् Pp. 2. 56] दमनक.
नय [न्यौ शशिवदना H. 2. 39] कनकलता, चतुरंशा, मकरशीर्षा, मुकुलिता, शशिवदना.
नर [मणिरुचिर्नरौ Jk. 2. 48] गिरा, मणिरुचि, शफरिका.
भम [भ्मौ विक्रान्ता H. 2. 49] विक्रान्ता.
भय [भ्यौ कामलतिका H. 2. 41] कामलतिका, कामललिता.
भर [भ्रौ लघुमालिनी H. 2. 45] मालिनी, लघुमालिनी.
मम [मौ सावित्री H. 2. 33] विद्युल्लेखा, शेषराज, सावित्री.
मय [तटी म्यौ Jk. 2. 42] तटी, रम्या, सुनन्दा.
मर [म्रौ तटी H. 2. 34] तटी, नदी.
मस [म्सौ मुकुलम् H. 2. 42] पङ्क्ति, मुकुल, वीथी, (v. l. अनुकूल, सोमकुल).
यम [य्मौ शिखण्डिनी H. 2. 51] शिखण्डिनी.
यय [यौ सोमराजी H. 2. 38] द्रुत, शङ्खनारी, सोमराजी.
रन [र्नौ कच्छपी H. 2. 44] कच्छपी.
रम [र्मौ मालिनी H. 2. 40] नीलतोया, मालिनी.
रर [हंसमाला ररौ Jk. 2. 51] द्वियोधा, स्रग्विणी, हंसमाला.
सभ [स्भौ गुरुमध्या H. 2. 37] गुरुमध्या.
सम [स्मौ सूचीमुखी H. 2. 50] सूचीमुखी.
सय [स्यौ विमला H. 2. 46] विमला.
सस [सौ रमणी H. 2. 35] कुमुद, तिल्ल, तिलक, नलिनी, रमणी.

7 उष्णिक् (25)

जरग [ज्रौ गः सुभद्रा H. 2. 67] विलम्बिता, सुभद्रा.
जसग (3. 4 or 2. 5) [ज्सौ गः कुमारललिता H. 2. 54] कुमारललिता.
तनग [त्नगा मधुकरिका H. 2. 65] मधुकरिका, वज्र.
तभग [चूडामणिस्तभगाः Vr. 3. 12. 1] चूडामणि.
तसग [त्सौ गो भ्रमरमाला H. 2. 57] भ्रमरमाला, वज्रक.
नजल [नजलाः सुवासः Pp. 2. 60] सुवास.
ननग [मधुमती ननगाः Vr. 3. 12. 2] चपला, द्रुतगति, मधुमती, लटह, हरिविलसित.
नभग [मधुमती नभगाः Vr. 3. 12. 3] मधुमती.
नयग [न्यौ गः कुमुद्वती H. 2. 68] कुमुद्वती, कुसुमवती,

नरग [त्रौ गो मनोज्ञा H. 2. 70] प्रकाशिता, मनोज्ञा.
नसल [नसलाः करहञ्ची Pp. 2. 62] करहञ्ची.
भजग [भ्जौ गः शारदी H. 2. 64] धुनी, पञ्चमगति, शारदी.
भनग [चित्रमिह भनगैः Jk. 2. 59] चित्र.
भभग [भौ गः कलिका H. 2. 59] कलिका, भोगवती, सोपान.
भसग [भ्सौ गो विधुवक्त्रा H. 2. 60] मदलेखा, विधुवक्त्रा.
मभग [म्भौ गः सरलम् H. 2. 61] सरल.
ममग [मौ गा गान्धर्वी H. 2. 52] गान्धर्वी, शीर्षरूपक.
मसग [म्सौ गो मदलेखा H. 2. 55] मदलेखा.
यसग [य्सौ गो मुदिता H. 2. 69] मुदिता.
रजग [जौं ग उष्णिक् H. 2. 53] उष्णिक्, कामिनी, खेटक, गोमिनी, रक्ता, शिखा, समानिका.
ररग [रौ गो हंसमाला H. 2. 58] हंसमाला.
रसग [सौं ग उद्धता H. 2. 56] उद्यता, उद्धता.
सजग [स्जौ गो विमला H. 2. 66] विमला.
सरग [स्रौ गो दीप्ता H. 2. 71] दीप्ता, हंसमाला.

8 अनुष्टुभ् (35)

जतगग [जतगा गः वितानम् Vr. 3. 19] वितानम्.
जरगल [जरगलाः सुचन्द्रप्रभा Ckau. 2. 27] सुचन्द्रप्रभा.
जरलग [प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ Vr. 3. 18] नगस्वरूपिणी, नाराचक, प्रमाणिका, बालगर्भिणी, मत्तचेष्टित, स्थिर.
तजलग [आनुष्टुभि ताज्लगाः Jk. 2. 62] अनुष्टुभ्.
ततगग [तौ गौ यदा केतुमाला Jk. 2. 71] केतुमाला.
तमगल [तो मोगला मृत्युञ्जयः । अ० वृ० र० 8. 69] मृत्युञ्जय.
तरगग [त्रौ गौ विभा H. 2. 72] विभा.
तरलग [नाराचकं तरौ लगौ Jk. 2. 70] नाराच (नाराचिका).
तसगग [तसगा गः श्यामा Vjs. 5. 10] श्यामा.
नजगग [नजगा गः चित्तविलासितम् Bh. 15. 26] चित्तविलासित.
नजलग [न्जौ ल्गौ ललितगतिः H. 2. 80] ललितगति.
ननगग [नौ गौ रतिमाला H. 2. 86] रतिमाला, तुङ्ग, मधुकरसदृशाख्या.
ननलग [ननलगा कुसुमम् Vjs. 5. 14] कुसुम, सुविकासितकुसुम.
नभलग [नभलगा गजगतिः Chm. 2. 21] गजगति.
नरलग [नरलगैः सुमालती Jk. 2. 72] सुमालती.
नसगग [न्सौ गौ गुणलयनी H. 2. 15] गुणलयनी.
नसलग [नसलगा मही Bh. 32. 133] कमल, मही.
भतलग (4. 4) [माणवकं भात्तलगाः Jk. 2. 69] माणवक, माणवकक्रीडितक.
भनलग [भनलगैर्नदी Bh. 32. 139] नदी.
भभगग [चित्रपदा भौ गौ P. 6. 5] चित्रपदा, वितान.
भरलग [नागरकं भरौ लगौ Vr. 3. 19] नागरक.
मनगग [म्नौ गौ हंसरुतम् H. 2. 79] हंसरुत.
ममगग (4. 4) [मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला Chm. 2. 18] विद्युन्माला, विद्युल्लेखा, सोमकान्त.
मरलग [म्रौ ल्गौः चेद्दृश्यते क्षमा Jk. 2. 63] क्षमा.
यरगल [सुचन्द्राभा यूरौ ग्लौ Ckau. 8. 146] सुचन्द्राभा.
रजगग [जौं गौ सिंहलेखा H. 2. 81] मानिनी, मालिनी, समानिका, सिंहलीला, सिंहलेखा.
रजगल [रात् ज्गलैः समानी Jk. 2. 66] समानी.
रयलग [रो यलौ गुरुः स्याल्लता P. 6. 4] अनुष्टुभ्, लता, हंसिनी.
ररगग [पद्ममाला च रौ गौ Ckau. 2. 26] पद्ममाला, पद्मिनी.
रसगग [गाथो रसगगैः Vjs. 4. 57] गाथ.
सनलग [विमलजला सनलगैः Bh. 32. 128] विमलजला.
सभगग [सभगा गो यदि मोदः अ० वृ० र० 8. 52] मोद.
सरगल [सुविलासा सरौ ग्लौ Ckau. 2. 28] सुविलासा.
ससलग [सौ ल्गौ मही H. 2. 85] मही.
8 Short letters [वसुलमचलम् P. 6. 4] अचल.

9 बृहती (30)

जतर [जतौर्यदा चारुहासिनी Jk. 2. 77] चारुहासिनी.
तनम [तन्मा मकरलता H. 2. 102] कनकलता, मकरलता.
तभय [तभ्या रुचिरा H. 2. 100] रुचिरा.
नजय [नजूयाः शशिलेखा H. 2 103] शशिलेखा.
नजर [नजरा बुद्बुदम् Bh. 32. 284] बुद्बुद.
ननम [भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः Vr. 3. 21] मधुकरिका, भुजगशिशुभृता, भुजगशिशुसृता.
ननर [ननरयुतमुपच्युतम् Jk. 2. 82] उपच्युत.
ननस [नौ सो लघुमणिगुणनिकरः H. 2. 104] कमला, लघुमणिगुणनिकर.
नयस [नयसैः साराङ्गिका Pp. 2. 79] साराङ्गिका.
नरर [कुसुमिता नरौ रो यदा P. 6. 7] कुसुमिता, बृहतिका.
नसय [नस्या विशाला H. 2. 101] गुर्वी, बिम्ब, विशाला, शलभविचलिता.
भजस [भजसा उदयम् H. 2. 92] उदय.
भभर [भौ रपरौ तदनूत्सुकम् Jk. 2. 80] उत्सुक.
भमम (5-4) [स्निग्धा स्याद् भममा यत्र हराननयुगैर्यतिः Mm. 10. 6] वक्त्र, स्निग्धा.
भमस [स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद् भमसाः Ckau. 9. 199] मणिबन्ध, मणिमध्या, सिंहाक्रान्ता.
मतय [मात् त्यौ स्तश्चेत् सुन्दरलेखा Jk. 2. 74] सुन्दरलेखा.
मनय [मनयैर्मकरलता Kd. 4. 21] मकरलता.
मभस [मभुसाः सिंहाक्रान्ता H. 2. 105] सिंहाक्रान्ता, पवित्रा.
ममम [ममौ मो रूपमाला Pp. 2. 88] रूपमाला, कर्पूर.
मसस [मः सौ कनकम् H. 2. 77] कनक, गाथा.
ययय [बृहत्यं त्रयो याः Jk. 2. 73] बृहत्य.
रजर [रजूराः कामिनी H. 2. 106] कामिनी, तरङ्गवती, भाविनी.
रनर [नैरा भद्रिका H. 2. 94] भद्रिका.
रनस (3-6) [रान्सौ खलु हलमुखी Jk. 2. 76] हलमुखी.
ररर [ररैर्महालक्ष्मी Pp. 2. 76] महालक्ष्मी.
सजज [सजौ जस्तोमरम् Pp. 2. 86.] तोमर.
सजर [सजरैर्भुजङ्गसंगता Ckau. 2. 32] भुजङ्गसंगता.
सजस [बृहतीजमक्षि सजसैः Jk. 2. 75] अक्षि.
ससम [सौ मस्तारम् H. 2. 98] तार.
ससस [सिः सौम्या H. 2. 99] सौम्या.

10 पङ्क्ति (36)

जजजग [जिगावुषिता (जजजा ग उषिता) H. 2. 116] उषिता.
तजजग [तो जौ ग उपस्थिता H. 2. 120] उपस्थिता.
ततरग (5-5) [आन्दोलिका ततरगाः सायकैर्यतिः Mm. 16. 8] आन्दोलिका.
तयभग [तयभगाः सुषमा Pp. 2. 96] सुषमा.
तयसग [त्यौ स्गाविति चेत् सा मदिराक्षी Jk. 2. 88] मदिराक्षी.
नजनग (5-5) [कुलटा स्यान्नजनगाः पञ्चभिः पञ्चभिर्यतिः Mm. 16. 11.] अमृतगति, कुलटा, त्वरितगति.

नजयग [नज्यगा विपुलभुजा H. 2. 125] विपुलभुजा.

ननगग [निगौ निलया (ननना गो निलया) H 2. 115.] निलया.

नरजग (6-4) [नरजगैर्भवेन्मनोरमा शास्त्रसागरैः Ckau. 10. 344] मनोरमा.

भतनग [भत्नगा मृगचपला H. 2. 122] मृगचपला, सुरदयिता.

भनमग [भ्नौ मृगौ बन्धूकम् H. 2. 118] बन्धूक.

भभभग [भत्रितयाद्गिति चित्रगतिः Jk. 2. 89] चित्रगति, दोधक, वृत्त, सारवती.

भभमग [भौ मगुरू यदि बन्धूकाख्यम् Jk. 2. 91] बन्धूक.

भमजग [दीपकमाला भो मजौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 28. 2] दीपकमाला.

भमतग [दीपकमाला चेद् द्वौ भ्मौ तगौ Vr. 3. 28. 3] दीपकमाला.

भमनग [भमनगैर्वृत्तसमृद्धा Bh. 32. 204] वृत्तसमृद्धा.

भमसग (5-5) [रुक्मवतीयं भाति भमस्गैः (शरैर्वाणैर्यतिः) Jk. 2. 86] चम्पकमाला, पुष्पसमृद्धि, रुक्मवती, रूपवती, सुभावा.

मनजग [म्नौ ज्गौ चेति पणवनामकम् Vr. 3. 28. 5] पणव.

मनगग [मो नौ गः कुमुदिनी H. 2. 123] कुमुदिनी, कुसुमसमुदिता.

मनयग (3-7) [मान्यौ गः पणवकमाह ज्ञः Jk. 2. 85] कुवलयमाला, पणव.

मभनग (4-6) [हंसी मभनगैः प्रोक्ता यतिर्वेदैर्गुहाननैः Mm. 13. 4] हंसी.

मभभग (4-6) [हंसक्रीडा मभभा गयुताः Jk. 2. 95] हंसक्रीडा.

मभसग (4-6) [ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगयुक्ता Vr. 3. 26] मत्ता, विलासिता.

मसजग [पङ्क्तौ शुद्धाविराण्मसौ जगौ Jk. 2. 84] शुद्धविराट्.

मससग [मः सौ ग उद्धतम् H. 2. 124] उद्धत.

रजरग [स्यान्मयूरसारिणी रजौ र्गौ Jk. 2. 92] मयूरसारिणी.

रमसग [मैस्गाः कलिका H. 2. 121.] कलिका.

रयजग (5-5) [मौक्तिकं रयौ चेज्जगोत्तरौ Jk. 2. 93] पङ्क्तिका, मौक्तिक, पथ्या, मरालिका.

रसजग [रसजगा लालिनी Mm. 20. 3] लालिनी.

रससग [रः सौ गो मणिरङ्गः H. 2. 117] मणिरङ्ग, मणिराग.

सजजग (5-5) [कमला स्यात् सजजगा विच्छिन्ना सायकैः शरैः Mm. 13. 10] कमला, संयुता.

सजसग [सुजसुगा माला H. 2. 126] प्रमिता, माला.

सतयग (5-5) [कलगीतं सतयगाः शरैर्वाणैर्यतिर्भवेत् Mm. 13. 7] कलगीत.

ससजग [ससजगा एकरूपम् Ind. Stu. VIII. p. 370] एकरूप.

सससग [त्रिसगा अपि मेघवितानम् Vr. 3. 28. 8] मेघवितान, वितान.

ररग [रत्रयश्चेत् त्रयीनामकं गः अ० वृ० र०] त्रयी.

11 त्रिष्टुभ् (45)

जतजगग (5-6) [उपेन्द्रवज्रा जतजा गुरू चेत् Jk. 2. 116 (बाणर्तुभिर्यतिः) Mm.] उपेन्द्रवज्रा.

जरजगग [विलासिनी जूरौ ज्गौ गः P. 6. 26] विलासिनी.

जसतगग [उपस्थितमिदं जः सस्तगौ गः। वृत्तसार] उपस्थित, शिखण्डित.

जसयलग [जसयलगा सारिणी Rm. 5. 33] सज्ञता, सारिणी.

जसरगग [शिखण्डितमिदं ज्सौ रगौ गश्चेत् Vr. 3. 43. 2] शिखण्डित.

तजजगग [ताज्जौ ग्गुरुणैवमुपस्थिता स्यात् Jk. 2. 103] उपस्थिता.

तजजलग [स्यान्मोटनकं तजजाश्च लगौ P. 6. 15] मोटक, मोटनक.

ततजगग [स्यादिन्द्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः Chm. 2. 41] इन्द्रवज्रा.

तततगग [विष्वङ्कमाला भवेत्तौ तगौ गः। वृ० र० परि० 11. 293] लयग्राहि, विष्वङ्कमाला.

तननलग [तो नौ ल्गौ मुखचपला H. 2. 149] अभिहिता, मुखचपला.

तनरलग [तनरा लगौ उद्यता Bh. 32. 308] उद्यता.

तभजलग [तभजल्गा उत्थापनी H. 2. 148] उत्थापनी, विश्लोक.

नजजलग (5-6) [नजजलैर्गैर्गदिता सुमुखी Vr. 3. 32 (पृषत्कऋतुभिर्यतिः)] द्रुतपादगति, सुमुखी.

नतनलग [असुविलासो नतनलगवः Vr. 3. 43. 5] असुविलास.

ननलगग [ननलगा गः दमनकम् Pp. 2. 109] दमनक.

नननलग [नननलगैर्दमनकम् Mu. 3. 133] दमनक.

ननरगग [कुसुरुपजनिता नन्नौ गौं गः Vr. 3. 43. 6] कुसुरुपजनिता.

ननरलग [ननरलगयुतैव भद्रिका Jk. 2. 104] भद्रिका, अपरवक्त्र, सुभद्रिका (चान्द्रिका).

ननसगग [ननसगगुरुरचिता वृन्ता Vr. 3. 40] चित्रा, वृत्ता, वृत्ताङ्गी, वृन्ता, पृथ्वी.

नयतलग [न्यनल्गाः कमलदलाक्षी H. 2. 150] कमलदलाक्षी, रुचिरमुखी.

नयभगग (6-5) [अनवसिता न्यौ भ्गौ गुरुरन्ते Vr. 3. 43. 8] अनवसिता, पतिता, श्री, माणिक्यमाला.

नयसगग [नयसगा गः Br. Saṅhita 33. 29; 35. 8] —The same as above.

नररलग (6-5) [राजहंसी नरौ रो लगौ यतिः स्याद्दतुसायकैः Mm. 9. 11.] राजहंसी, विभूषणा.

नसनगग [नस्ना गावशोका H. 2. 152] अशोका, गतविशोका.

भतनगग (5-6) [स्यादनुकूला भतनगगाश्चेत् Chm. 2. 11. 8] अनुकूला, प्रत्यबोध, मौक्तिकमाला, श्री, कुड्मलदन्ती, रुचिरा, सान्द्रपद, मद्रपद.

भतनगल [सान्द्रपदं भ्तौ नगल्घुभिश्च Ckau.] सान्द्रपद.

मभभगग [दीपकमिदमुदित भकिसभाद् गौ Chm. 2. 51] दीपक, [illegible].

भभरगग [[illegible] H. 2. 127] दीपक.

मनजगग (4-7) [म्नौ ज्गौ गः स्यादिभिन्नैर्गुणाङ्गी अ० ह० र० H. 353] गुणाङ्गी.

मननगग (4-7) [विश्रामोऽब्धौ शालिनी मेन तौ गौ Jk. 2. 109] शालिनी.

मभनगग (4-7) [वातोर्मी मन्द्रतया मेन युक्ता Jk. 2. 111] वातोर्मी, ऊर्मिमाला, वातोर्मिमाला.

मभनलग (4-7) [माद् भ्नौ ल्गौ चेद् भ्रमरविलसितम् Jk. 2. 101] भ्रमरविलसित.

मभभगग (4-7) [मो भो गौ वा वातोर्मी H. 2. 137] वातोर्मी.

मभनगग [मभना गौ पीनश्रोणिः Bh. 32. 202) पीनश्रोणि.

मममगग [मत्रितयाद् गौ मालती Pp. 2. 112] मालती.

मनजगग (6-5) [म्नौ ज्गौ गो रसर्तु सदैकरूपम् Jk. 2. 113] एकरूप, मणि, भेदरूपा.

रजरलग [श्रेणिरभ्यधायि राजरौ लगौ Jk. 2. 102] ताल, निःश्रेणिका, श्येनी (शेनिका), श्रेणि, सेनिका.

रजसलग (5-6) [रेण जेन सेन लगयोर्द्रुता Chm. 2. 63] द्रुता, रसिता.

रनभगग [स्वागता रनभगैर्गुरुणा च Chm. 2. 50] दीपक, स्वागता.

रनरलग [रान्नराविह रथोद्धता लगौ Jk. 2. 99] रथोद्धता.

रनसलग [अच्युतं रनसगुरुलोच्चयेन Jk. 2. 107] अच्युत.

तजयलग [मजना ल्गौ सारणी H. 2. 153] सारणी.

सभरलग [नभरल्गैः अपराजिता भवेत् Jk. 2. 105] अपराजिता.

समनलग [समनल्गा विमला H. 2. 151] विमला.

ससनलग [उपचित्रमिदं ससना ल्गौ Vr. 3. 43. 13] उपचित्र, विदुषी.

12 जगनी (53)

जजजज [चतुर्जगणं वद मौक्तिकदाम Vr. 3. 64. 1] मौक्तिकदाम.

जतजर (6-6) [वदन्ति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ Chm. 2. 66; [illegible] Chm. 2. 61] [illegible], वंशस्था, वंशस्थविल, [illegible].

जभजर [[illegible] Vr. 3. 64. 3] [illegible], [illegible].

जभनय (4-8) [[illegible] Jk. 2. 147] [illegible].

जसजर [[illegible] Vr. 3. 64. 4] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

जसजर [[illegible] Bh. 32. 221] [illegible].

पं. ई. ३... ।

जसजन (6-6) [कतौ जनजगा जलोद्धतगतिः Jk. 2. 127] जलोद्धतगति.

जससय [जुसौ स्यौ कोलः H. 2. 193] कोल.

ततजर [स्यादिन्द्रवंशा ततजै रसंज्ञितैः Vr. 3. 46] इन्द्रवंशा.

ततनत [कामावतारस्तकारैश्चतुर्भिस्तु Jk. 2. 119] कामावतार, सारंगरूपक.

तभजर [धीरैरभाणि ललिता तभौ जरौ Vr. 3. 57] ललिता.

तभसय (4-8) [ज्ञाना श्रुतिर्गतियतिर्भाक्तभौ स्यौ Jk. 2. 146] श्रुति.

तयतय (6-6) [त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः Chm. 2. 79] अब्जविचित्रा, मणिमाला, पुष्पविचित्रा.

तयमय (7-5) [वाहिनी त्यौ म्यावृषिकामशराः P. 6. 42] वाहिनी.

नजजय (8-4) [अभिनवतामरसं नजजायः P. 6. 27; Vr. 3. 64] अभिनवतामरस, कमलविलासिनी, तामरस, ललितपदा.

नजजर (6-6, 5-7) [भवति नजावथ मालती जरौ Vr. 3. 63] तति, मालती, यमुना, वरतनु.

नजभय (8-4) [इह नवमालिनी नजभयैः भ्यौ Vr. 3. 62; वसुसमुद्रैर्यतिः P. 6. 43] (7-5) [अर्वसायकैश्छिन्ना M. M.] नवमालिका, नवमालिनी, वनमालिनी.

ननजस [ननजसा इह कमललोचना Bh. 32. 225] कमललोचना.

नननन [ननचतुष्कं तरलनयना Pp. 2. 137] तरलनयना.

ननभर [ननभरसहिताभिहितोज्ज्वला Vr. 3. 59] चलनेत्रिका, उज्ज्वला.

ननमय (8-4) [पुटो नौ म्यौ वसुसमुद्राः P. 6. 32] पुट.

ननमर [ललितमभिहितं नौ म्रौ नागतः Chm. 2. 87] नन, ललित.

ननरय (5-7) [भवति ननरयैस्तु कामदत्ता Jk. 2. 141] कामदत्ता.

ननरर (7-5) [ननररघटिता तु मन्दाकिनी Chm. 2. 75] गौरी, चपलाक्षी, प्रमुदितवदना, मन्दाकिनी.

ननरर (7-5) [स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा Vr. 3. 64. 9] प्रभा.

नभजय (5-9) [नभजयैश्च सुन्दरं कलहंसा Jk. 2. 132] कलहंसा, द्रुतपद, सुन्दर.

नभजर [भुवि भवेन्नभजरैः प्रियंवदा Chm. 2. 82] प्रियंवदा, मत्तकोकिल.

नभनय [द्रुतपदं भवति नभनयानिह Chm. 2. 88] द्रुतपद.

नभभर [द्रुतविलम्बितमाह नभौ भरौ Vr. 3. 48] द्रुतविलम्बित, सुन्दरी, हरिणप्लुता, उज्ज्वला.

नयनय (6-6) [नयसहितौ न्यौ कुसुमविचित्रा (षड्भिः स्वरैः) Vr. 3. 51] कुसुमविचित्रा, गजलुलित.

नयरय (6-6) [कुसुमनिभा भवति नयरयैः Bh. 16. 49] कुसुमनिभा.

नगजर (6-6) [[illegible] P. 6. 27. 9] [illegible], [illegible].

नररर [नो रिमेघावली II. 2. 188] मेघावली, वसन्ता.

भतनस (5-7) [ललना भ्तौ न्सावितीन्द्रियर्षयः P. 8. 6] रति, ललना.

भभभभ (3-3-3-3) [मोटकनाम समस्तभमीरय (त्रिभिर्यतिचतुष्टयम्) Chm. 2. 93] भामिनी, मोटक, मोदक.

भमसस (4-8) [जलमाला भभमसाः सागरैर्वसुभिर्यतिः Mm. 17. 13] जलमाला.

भमसम [कान्तोत्पीडा भ्मौ स्मौ P. 6. 40] कान्तोत्पीडा.

भमसस (5-7) [पञ्चमुनी भ्मौ सात्सयुता ललना Vr. 3. 64. 12] ललना, ललिता.

मभरय (4-8) [मात्भ्रौ यः खं पुरधाम्नि पुण्डरीकम् Jk. 2. 136] पुण्डरीक.

मभसम (4-8) [अब्ध्यङ्गैर्जलधरमाला म्भौ स्मौ Vr. 3. 61] जलधरमाला.

मममम [सर्वे मा यस्मिन् सोऽयं विद्याधरः स्यात् Chm. 2. 89] कल्याण, काञ्चन, विद्याधर.

मममस [मममसैः विक्रान्ता Bh. 32. 12] विक्रान्ता.

ममयय (5-7) [वैश्वदेवी मौ याविन्द्रियर्षयः P. 6-41] चन्द्रकान्ता, चन्द्रलेखा, वैश्वदेवी.

यययय [भुजङ्गप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः Chm. 2. 69] अप्रमेया, भुजङ्गप्रयात.

रजरज [रजौ रजौ समानम् Rm. 5. 1] समान.

रनभस [चन्द्रवर्त्म भवतीह रनभसैः Jk. 2. 131] चन्द्रवर्त्म, वितान.

रभजर [द्रुधवृत्तं रभजरैरुदीरितम् P. 6. 27. 5] द्रुध.

रयनय [र्यन्याः कुमुदिनी II. 2. 185] कुमुदिनी.

रररर [रैश्चतुर्भिर्मता वाग्विदैः स्रग्विणी Jk. 2. 120] पद्मिनी, लक्ष्मीधर, स्रग्विणी.

सजसस [प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता Chm. 2. 73] प्रमिताक्षरा.

सयसय [शिथिका सयौ स्यौ च महेन्द्रवज्रा Jk. 2. 137] केकिरव, शिथिका, महेन्द्रवज्रा.

सससस [इह तोटकमाह चतुःसचितम् Jk. 2. 121] छित्तक, तोटक, नन्दिनी, भ्रमरावलि.

13 अतिजगती (46)

जतसजग (5-8) [ज्तौ सजौ गो भवति मञ्जुहासिनी Chm. 2. 107] मञ्जुभाषिणी, मञ्जुवादिनी–हासिनी, मन्दभाषिणी, सन्धिवर्षिणी.

जभसजग (4-9) [जभौ सजौ गिति रुचिराश्चतुर्ग्रहैर्विश्रमा Jk. 2. 163] कल्याणी, प्रभावती, रुचिरा, अतिरुचिरा, सदागति.

जसतसग [उपस्थितमिदं ज्सौ त्सौ सगुरुकौ चेत् P. 7. 1. 12 or Vr. 3. 70. 2] उपस्थित.

तभजजग [त्भौ जौ गोऽभ्रकम् H. 2. 215] अभ्रक.

तभरजग (4-9) [वेदैर्ग्रहैस्तभरा जगौ प्रभावती Vr. 3. 70. 3] प्रभावती.

तभसजग (4-9) [लक्ष्मीर्भवेत्तभसजगैर्गतिः श्रुतौ Jk. 2. 151] प्रभावती, रुचि, लक्ष्मी.

नजजरग [भवति मृगेन्द्रमुखं नजौ जरौ गः P. 7. 1. 9] मृगेन्द्रमुख, सुवक्त्रा, अचल.

नजततग (7-6) [कुटिल (कुटज) गतिर्नजौ सप्तभिस्तौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 70. 6] कुटिल (कुटज) गति.

नजनसग [नजनसगैरपि मदकलिता स्यात् Jk. 2. 115] मदकलिता.

नजमतग (7-6) [कुटजगतिर्नजौ सप्तर्तुर्म्तौ गुरुः Chm. 2. 108] कुटजगति.

नजसजग [नजसजगैर्भवति मञ्जुभाषिणी Jk. 2. 156] मञ्जुभाषिणी.

नतततग [अतिजगत्यां नतौ तौ गुरुः कौमुदी Jk. 2. 149] कौमुदी, उर्वशी.

नततरग (7-6) [उर्वशी नरततरगा राज्याशैर्ऋतुभिर्यतिः Mm. 1. 19] उर्वशी.

ननततग (7-6) [कुटिलगतिर्न्नौ तौ ग् स्वरर्तवः P. 8. 8] कुटिलगति, क्षमा, चन्द्रिका, विद्युत्.

ननतरग (4-9) [नौ त्रौ गः क्षमा H. 2. 200] क्षमा.

ननतसग [नौ त्सौ गो गौरी H. 2. 213] गौरी.

ननननग [नौ गौ त्वरितगतिः H. 2. 219] चपला, त्वरितगति, लघुगति.

ननसग [गौरी नौ न्सौ ग् P. 7. 4] गौरी.

ननमरग (7-6) [नौ म्रौ गः क्षमा H. 2. 203] क्षमा.

ननरयग [नौ र्यौ गश्चन्द्रिका H. 2. 205] चन्द्रिका.

ननसरग [भवति भुवि ननसरैर्गेन गौरी Vr. 3. 70. 8] गौरी.

ननससग [नयुगलसयुगलैर्गैरिति चण्डी Chm. 2. 98] कमललोचना, कमलाक्षी, चण्डी.

नसजजग [न्सौ जौ गो लयः H. 2. 208] लय.

नसततग [न्सौ तौ गो विद्युन्मालिका H. 2. 209] विद्युन्मालिका.

नसततग (6-7) [ऋतुमुनियतिर्विद्युन्सौ तौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 70. 9] विद्युत्.

नसररग (6-7) [नसरयुगैश्चन्द्रलेखर्तुलोकैः Vr. 3. 70. 10] चन्द्रलेखा.

भनजजल [भनजा ज्लौ पद्मावली Pp. 2. 119.] पद्मावली.

भभभभग [गन्तभकारचतुष्कयुतामानन्दः Jk. 2. 161] आनन्द.

मतयसग (4-9) [मत्तमयूरं म्तौ य्सौ ग् मत्तमयूरी P. 7. 3] मत्तमयूर.

मतसरग (5-8) [म्तौ स्रौ गः कौसुम्भः H. 2. 216] कौसुम्भ.

मनजरग (3-10) [म्नौ ज्रौ गः पुरविरतिः प्रहर्षिणी स्यात् Jk. 2. 150] प्रहर्षिणी, मयूरपिच्छ.

मभभमग (4-9) [मोहप्रलापः श्रुतिभिर्ग्रहैर्भिन्नो मभत्रिगाः Mm. 1. 60. 2] मोहप्रलाप.

ममजजग (4-9) [मौ जौ गः श्रेयोमाला H. 2. 201] श्रेयोमाला.

ममतनग [ममता नगौ विद्युन्माला Bh. 32. 164] विद्युन्माला.

यमररग (6-7) [यमौ रौ विख्याता चञ्चरीकावली गः Vr. 3. 70. 11] चञ्चरीकावली, चन्द्रिका, चन्द्रिणी, मञ्जरीकावली.

ययययग [इदं कन्दुकं यत्र येभ्यश्चतुर्भ्यो गः P. 7. 1. 2] कन्दुक.

ययययल [यचतुष्कात् लः कन्दः Pp. 2. 145] कन्द.

सजसजग (5-8) [सजसा जगाविति जयाऽथ नन्दिनी Jk. 2. 159] कनकप्रभा, जया, नन्दिनी, प्रबोधिता, मञ्जुभाषिणी, मनोवती, विलम्बिता, सुनन्दिनी, सुमङ्गली.

सजसमग [सुनन्दिनी सजसा मगौ ग० पु० 1. 209. 21] सुनन्दिनी.

सजससग [कुटजं वदन्ति कवयः सजसस्गैः Jk. 2. 152] कलहंस, कुटज, नन्दिनी, नवनन्दिनी, भ्रमरी, सिंहनाद, सुमङ्गलिका.

सनसतग [सनसा तगौ बुद्बुदकम् Bh. 32. 310] बुद्बुदक.

सभनसग (4-9) [चतुर्भिर्नवभिश्छिन्ना रतिः सभनसा गुरुः Mm. 17. 26] रति.

सयसजग [मणिकुण्डलं स्यौ सजगान्वितौ यदा Jk. 2. 158] मणिकुण्डल, सुदन्त.

सससग [इह तारकमाह चतुःसचितं गम् Pp. 2. 143] [or यदि तोटकवृत्तपदे गुरुरेको भवतीह तदा किल तारकवृत्तम्; वाणीभूषण 2. 151] तारक.

14 शक्वरी (44)

जभनयगग (4-10) [युगादिभिः कुटिलमिति मतं ज्भौ न्यौ गौ Vr. 3. 77. 1] कुटिल.

जसरनगग (7-7) [ज्सौ र्नौ गौ राजरमणीयम् H. 2. 229] राजरमणीय.

तभजजगग (8-6) [प्राहुर्वसन्ततिलकां तभजा जगौ गः Jk. 2. 169] इन्दुमुखी, उद्धर्षिणी, कर्णोत्पला, मधुमाधवी, शोभावती, वसन्ततिलका, सिंहोद्धता, सिंहोन्नता.

तयसभगग (6-8) [कलहंसी तयसभाः गौ यती रससिद्धिभिः Mm. 18. 2] कलहंसी.

नजभजगग (8-6) [नजभजगैर्गुरुश्च वसुषट् कुमारी Vr. 3. 77. 3] कुमारी.

नजभजलग [नजभजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा Chm. 2. 124] धृति, प्रमदा, मणिकण्टक.

ननतजगग (7-7) [ननतजगुरुभिः सप्तयतिर्नदी स्यात् Vr. 3. 77. 2] नदी.

ननततगग (7-7) [स्वरभिदि यदि नौ तौ च नान्दीमुखी गौ Chm. 2. 117] नान्दीमुखी, वसन्त.

नननगग (8-6) [त्रिननगगिति वसुयति सुपवित्रम् Vr. 3. 77. 5] उपचित्र, सुपवित्र.

ननभनलग (7-7) [ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिता Vr. 3. 73] प्रहरणकलिका–ता.

ननमयलग (7-7) [नौ म्यौ लगौ करिमकरभुजा H. 2. 223] करिमकरभुजा.

ननरसलग (7-7) [ननरसलघुगैः स्वरैरपराजिता Vr. 3. 72] अपराजिता.

ननससगग [ननसाः सगगा विभ्रमा Bh. 32. 168] विभ्रमा.

नभनतगग [न्भन्ता गौ शरभललितम् H. 2. 239] शरभललित.

नभनतगग (4-6-4) [तत् (न्भन्ता गौ) शरभा घचैः (चतुर्भिः-षड्भिः) H. 2. 240] शरभा.

नमरसलग (7-7) [नम्रसल्गाः सिंहः H. 2. 228] सिंह.

नरनरलग [नरनरैर्लगौ च रचितं सुकेसरम् Vr. 3. 77. 6] सुकेसर.

भजसनगग [इन्दुवदना भजसनैः सगुरुयुग्मैः Chm. 2. 118] इन्दुवदना, कान्ता, महिता, वनमयूर, वरसुन्दरी, विलासिनी, स्खलित.

भजसनलग [भजसनात् लगौ चेदिन्दुवदना H. 2. 238] इन्दुवदना.

भनननलग [चक्रपदमिह भनननलगुरुभिः P. 7. 5. 17] चक्रपद.

भभरसलग [दर्दुरकं भगणद्वयेन रसौ लगौ Jk. 2. 178] दर्दुरक.

भसततगग [भाद्भवति हि लक्ष्मीः सात् ततौ गौ च रुद्रा Jk. 2. 168] रुद्रा, लक्ष्मी.

मतनमगग [मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासन्तीयम् Chm. 2. 115] वासन्ती.

मतनसगग (5-9) [असम्बाधा म्तौ न्सौ गाविन्द्रियनवकौ P. 7. 5] असम्बाधा.

मतयनलग [मतयना लगौ वदन्ति भूतलतन्वीम् Bh. 32. 166] भूतलतन्वी, कुसुमवती.

मतयसगग (4-10) [वेदैर्दिग्भिर्मात्तियसा गोवृष उक्तो गौ; अ० वृ० र०] गोवृष.

मभनमगग (4-10) [मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरामा म्भौ न्मौ गौ P. 7. 5. 2] मध्यक्षामा, हंसश्येनी.

मभनयगग (4-6-4) [मो भो न्यौ गौ यदि कुटिलकमुक्तं वृत्तम्; अ० वृ० र०; वेदरससमुद्राः P. 8. 10] कुटिला, कुटिल, कुटिलक.

मभनयगग (4-10) [हंसश्यामा मभनयगगभाक् खं चाब्धौ Jk. 2. 167] हंसश्यामा, हंसश्येनी, मध्यक्षामा.

मभनयलग [म्भौ न्यौ लगौ चेदिह भवति च चन्द्रौरसः P. 7 5. 14] चन्द्रौरस.

मरततगग (7-7) शाक्वर्यां म्रौ च तौ गौ चन्द्रशालाऽद्रियत्याम् Jk 2. 166] चन्द्रशाला, लक्ष्मी.

मरमयलग (7-7) [म्रम्यल्गा ज्योत्स्ना छैः (सप्तभिर्यतिः) H. 2. 227] ज्योत्स्ना.

मररसलग (7-7) [मो रौ सो ल्गौ जया H. 2. 226] जया.

मसतनगग [लक्ष्मीरन्तविरामा म्सौ तनगुरुयुग्मम् P. 7. 5. 10] लक्ष्मी.

मसतभगग [लक्ष्मीरन्तविरामा म्सौ तभौ गुरुयुग्मम् Vr. 3. 77. 9] लक्ष्मी.

मसमभगग (7-7) [द्विसप्तच्छिदलोला म्सौ म्भौ गौ चरणे चेत् P. 7. 5. 8] अलोला, लोला.

रनभभगग [शोभते वनलता रनभा भगुरु गः Jk. 2. 180] लता, वनलता, वलता.

सजनरलग (5-9) [सजनर्लगाः शरविरतिः सुदर्शना Jk. 2. 174] सुदर्शना.

सजसयलग (5-9) [सजसा यलौ गिति शरग्रहैर्मञ्जरी P. 7. 5. 12] मञ्जरी, वसुधा, पथ्या, प्रथिता.

सजसयलग (10-4) [पथ्या सजसयलगैः स्यात् ककुब्भिः श्रुतिभिर्यतिः Mm. 18. 3.] पथ्या.

सभनयगग (4-10) युगदिग्भिः कुटिलमिति मतं स्भौ न्यौ गौ Vr. 3. 77. 12] कुटिल.

सभसजगग (4-10) [सभसा ज्गौ गिति गतिविश्रमा सुनन्दा Jk. 2. 181] सुनन्दा.

15 अतिशक्वरी (34)

जसनभय [मयूरललितं भवति जात्सनभयाश्चेत् Jk. 2. 194] मयूरललित.

तजससय [त्जसस्याः शिशुः H. 2. 259] शिशु.

तभजजर [छन्दो भवेत्तभजजै रयुतैर्मृदङ्गकम् Vr. 3. 84. 1] मृदङ्ग.

नजजभर [नजजभरैररविन्दकं कलभाषिणी Jk. 2. 192] अरविन्दक, कलभाषिणी.

नजभजर [भवति नजौ भजौ रसहितौ प्रभद्रकम् P. 7. 11. 8] प्रभद्रक, सुकेसर, सुखेलक.

ननतभर (8-7) [ननतभरकृताष्टस्वरैरुपमालिनी P. 7. 11. 9] उपमालिनी.

नननस (7-8) [चन्द्रावर्ता नौ नौ सु (सप्तभिर्यतिः) P. 7. 11] चन्द्रवर्त्म, चन्द्रावर्ता, शशिकला.

नननस (6-9) [नौ नौ स् माल्र्तुनवकौ चेत् P. 7. 12] माला, शरभ, स्रक्.

नननस (8-7) [वसुमुनियतिरिति मणिगुणनिकरः Chm. 2. 133] मणिगुणनिकर.

नननस (4-1-4-6) [इयमपि गनिगतियतिरिह नन्दिरा Jk. 2. 187] नन्दिरा.

ननभभर [नाद्नभश्रा गौः H. 2. 257] गौ.

ननमयय (8-7) [लसति वसुविरामा मालिनी नौ मयौ यः Jk. 2. 183] मालिनी, नान्दीमुखी.

ननमरर (8-7) [नौ मो रौ चन्द्रोद्योतः H. 2. 247] चन्द्रोद्योत.

ननरयय [नौ रो यौ भोगिनी H. 2. 258] भोगिनी.

नसनरर [विपिनतिलकं नसनरेफयुग्मैर्भवेत् Chm. 2. 136] विपिनतिलक.

भजसनर [शंस निशिपालकमिदं भजसनाश्च रः Chm. 2. 147] निशिपालक.

भभमसस [भभमाः ससौ संगतकम् Vjs. 4. 64] संगतक.

भमसभस [भमसा भसौ भूतलतन्वी Bh. 37. 170] भूतलतन्वी.

भयससय [भ्यसस्याः केतनम् H. 2. 260] केतन.

मममम (4-4-4-3) [मा बाणाः स्युर्यस्यां सा कामक्रीडासंज्ञा ज्ञेया Vr. 3. 84. 4] कामक्रीडा, ज्योतिस्, मित्र, लीलाखेल, सारङ्गी.

मममयय (8-7) [चित्रानामच्छन्दश्चित्रं चेत् त्रयो मा यकारौ P. 7. 11. 2] चञ्चला, चित्रा, मण्डूकी.

मरमयय (7-8) [म्रौ म्यौ यान्तौ भवेतां सप्ताष्टभिश्चन्द्रलेखा P. 7. 11. 3] चन्द्रलेखा, चन्द्रसेना.

रजरजर (7-8) [राजरौ जरौ यदा महोत्सवो गतागतम् Jk. 2. 190] उत्सव, उत्साह, तूणक, महोत्सव.

रनभभर (5-10) [सुन्दरं त्विह रनौ भभरा मणिभूषणम् Jk. 2. 191] सुन्दर, मणिभूषण.

रनभभर (3-12) [खं पुरे रनभभा र्युता रमणीयकम् Jk. 2. 196] रमणीयक, उत्सर.

ररजजर (7-8) [चामरं रो रजजरा वा द्वीपवसुभिर्यतिः Mm. 18. 10] चामर, तूणक.

ररततम (8-7) [चन्द्रलेखाऽष्टच्छेदा ररौ तौ मयुक्तौ चेत् Jk. 2. 195] चन्द्रलेखा.

ररतयय (7-8) [ररता ययौ चन्द्रकान्ता Ckau. 2. 120] चन्द्रकान्ता.

ररमयय (7-8) चन्द्रकान्ताभिधा रौ म्यौ यो विरामः स्वराष्टौ Vr. 3. 84. 6] चन्द्रकान्ता, चन्द्रलेखा

ररमसय (7-8) [चन्द्रकान्ता मता रौ मः स्यौ विरतिः स्वराष्टौ P. 7. 11. 4] चन्द्रकान्ता.

रररर [चन्द्रलेखाभिधानं भवेत् पञ्चभी रैः स्फुटम् Vr. 3. 84. 7] चन्द्रलेखा.

सजननय (5-10) [सजना नयौ शरदशयतिरियमेला P. 7. 11. 6] अतिरेखा, एला, रेखा.

सजजभर [कथयन्ति मानसहंसनाम सजौ जभराः Chm. 2. 145] मानसहंस, मनोहंस.

सजससय [ऋषभाख्यमेतदुदितं सजसाः सयौ चेत् P. 7. 11. 5] ऋषभ, वृषभ.

ससससस [सगणैः शिवसंख्यैर्गदिता नलिनी P. 7. 11. 12] नलिनी, भ्रमरावलि, भ्रौ.

16 अष्टिः (33)

जरजरजग [जरौ जरौ जगाविदं वदन्ति पञ्चचामरम् Jk. 2. 203] नाराच, पंचचामर, महोत्सव.

तनभतयग [तो नो भतयगकारयुतश्चेदिह वालाख्या Chm. 2. 162] वाला.

तमयरतग (4-4-4-4) [मन्दाकिनी त्मयर्तो गो वेदैर्वेदयतिर्भवेत् Mm. 18. 14] मन्दाकिनी.

नजभजतग [गरुडरुतं नजौ भजतगा यदा स्युस्तदा Chm. 2. 156] गरुडरुत.

नजभजरग (7-9) [नजभजरगसंयुक्ता सप्तभिरश्वैश्च वाणिनी छिन्ना Mm. 18. 19] वाणिनी.

नजरभभग [नजरभभेन गेन च स्यान्मणिकल्पलता Chm. 2. 159] इन्दुमुखी, चिन्तामणि, मणिकल्पलता.

ननजलग (5-11) [कमलदलमिषुविरति नौ नजसगाश्चेत् Jk. 2. 201] कमलदल, ललितपद.

नननननग [नुगौ चलधृतिः H. 2. 268 (नु=नपञ्चकम्)] चलधृति.

नननननल [द्विगुणितवसुलघुभिरचलधृतिरिह Chm. 2. 155] अचलधृति, गीत्यार्या.

नभजजजग (4-12) गतियतिर्नभजजा ज्गिति मङ्गलमङ्गना Jk. 2. 200] मङ्गलमङ्गना.

नमजसनग (4-4-4-4) [न्मौ जस्नगाः सुललिता युगैर्युगयतिर्भवेत् Mm. 18-16] सुललिता.

नयनयसग (12-4) [नयनयसाद्गः खरखरखं चेद् भुवि कान्तम् Jk. 2. 206] कान्त.

भभभभभग [पञ्चभकारयुताऽश्वगतिर्यदि चान्त्यगुरुः Chm. 2.15.8] अश्वगति, अश्वाक्रान्ता, खगति, नील, पद्ममुखी, संगत, सोपानक.

भभभभसग [अष्टिभवा भचतुष्कसगैः स्मरशरमाला Jk. 2. 198] शरमाला, स्मरशरमाला.

भरनननग (7-9) [अत्रिनगैर्मुनेः खमृषभगजविलसितम् Jk. 2. 202] ऋषभगजविलसित, गजवरविलसित, गजतुरगविलसित, मत्तगजविलसित.

भरनभभग (5-6-5) [भाति हि भामिनी भरनभद्वयगैर्भुवने Jk. 2. 208] भामिनी, शैलशिखा.

भरनरनग (10-6) [संकथिता भरौ नरनगाश्च धीरललिता Chm. 2. 157] धीरललिता, प्रमुदिता, महिषी, ललिता.

भरयननग (10-6) [भो रयना नगौ च यस्यां वरयुवतिरियम् Chm. 2. 161] वरयुवति.

भसमतनग (8-8) [भात्समतनगैरष्टच्छेदे स्यादिह चकिता Chm. 2. 150] चकिता.

मतसततग (4-5-7) [म्तौ स्तौ त्गौ कोमललता घङैः (घ=चतुर्; ङ = पञ्च) H. 2. 285] कोमललता.

मनसतरग [म्नस्तर्गाः सुरतललिता H. 2. 280] सुरतललिता.

मभनमनग (4-6-6) म्भौ नो म्नौ गो मदनललिता वेदैः षड्ऋतुभिः Chm. 2. 152] मदनललिता.

मममममग [यस्मिन् सर्वे गा राजन्ते ब्रह्माद्यं तद् रूपं नाम Chm. 2. 160 or मुगौ कामुकी H. 2. 266] कामुकी, ब्रह्मरूप.

यमनसरग (6-10) [जयानन्दं यान्म्नौ सुललितमृतुच्छित्सरौ गः Jk. 2. 205] जयानन्द, सुललित, प्रवरललित.

रजरजरग [चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं समानिकापदद्वयं तु Chm. 2. 148] चित्र.

रजरजरल [रजौ रजौ रलौ चञ्चला Pp. 2. 172] चञ्चला, चित्रशोभा.

रननननग [नींगा ललना H. 2. 283 (नी-नचतुष्कम्)] ललना.

सजससजग [सजसाः सजौ ग उद्गता Bh. 32. 313] उद्गता.

सतयसभग (4-4-4-4) प्रमदा सत्यसभगा वर्णैर्वर्णयतिर्भवेत् Mm. 18-15] प्रमदा.

सभमसभग [सभमाः सभगाः स्खलितविक्रमा Bh. 16. 32] स्खलितविक्रमा.

ससननमग [सौ नौ मो गो वेल्लिता H. 2. 284] वेल्लिता.

सससससग [सुगौ कामुकी H. 2. 267 (सु-सपञ्चकं)] कामुकी, सोमडक.

17 अत्यष्टिः (21)

जसजसयलग (8-9) जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः Vr. 3. 88] पृथ्वी, विलम्बितगतिः.

नजजयनलग [नजजयना लगौ रुचिरमुखी Bh. 32. 175] रुचिरमुखी.

नजभजजगग (7-10) नजभजजेषु गौ यदि वदन्ति च वाणिनीं ताम् Vr. 3. 93. 3] नर्कुटक, वाणिनी.

नजभजजलग (7-10) [हयदशभिर्नजौ भजजला सगु नर्कुटकम् P. 7. 16. 6] अवितथ, कुटक, नर्कुटक, नर्दटक.

नजभजजलग (7-6-4) [मुनिगुहकार्णवैः कृतयति वद कोकिलकम् । नर्कुटकमेव यतिभेदात् कोकिलकम् P. 7. 15. 7] कोकिलक.

नजभजभलग (12-5) [समदविलासिनी नजभजैर्भ्लगैरिनशरैः Vr. 3. 93. 1] विलासिनी, समदविलासिनी.

नननननगग (5-12) [शरविरतिरिपुनगणगगिति वसुधारा Jk. 2. 216] वसुधारा.

ननभसरलग (7-6-4) [कथितं च घनमयूरं ननभसरलगं स्वरै रसैश्छिन्नम् Mm. 18. 25] घनमयूर.

ननमरसलग (6-4-7) [रसयुगहययुङ् नौ म्रौ सो लगौ हि यदा हरिः P. 7. 16. 4] हरि.

नसजसयलग [नसजाः सयला गो मालाधरः Pp. 2.178] मालाधर.

नसमततगग (6-4-7) [नः स्मौ तौ गौ पद्मम् H. 2. 294] पद्म.

नसममयलग (6-4-7) [नस्मम्यल्गा रोहिणी H. 2. 295] रोहिणी.

नसमरसलग (6-4-7) [नसमरसला गः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता Chm. 2. 167] हरिणी, वृषभचरित, वृषभललित.

भरनभनलग (10-7) [दिग्यति वंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः Jk. 2. 213] वंशदल, वंशपत्रपतित, वंशपत्र, ललित.

मभनततगग (4-6-7) [मन्दाक्रान्ता गतिश्रुतुयतिर्माद्भनौ तौ च गौ चेत् Jk. 2. 210] मन्दाक्रान्ता, श्रीधरा.

मभनमयलग (4-6-7) [वेदर्तश्वैर्मभनमयला गश्चेत्तदा हारिणी Chm. 2. 170] हारिणी.

मभनरसलग (4-6-7) [भाराक्रान्ता मभनरसला गुरुः श्रुतिषड्हयैः Chm. 2. 171] भाराक्रान्ता.

यतनसभलग [कलातन्त्रं यस्तनसभलघुभिर्गेन सहितम् P. 7. 17. 8] कलातन्त्र.

यभनरसलग (4-6-7) [भवेत् कान्ता युगरसहयैर्यभौ नरसा लगौ P. 7. 17. 5] कान्ता, भाराक्रान्ता.

यमनसभलग (6-11) [रसै रुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभला गः शिखरिणी Chm. 2. 163] शिखरिणी.

ससजभजगग (10-7) [ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा P. 7. 17. 1] अतिशायिनी, चित्रलेखा.

18 धृति (37)

नजभजरर (11-7) [नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नन्दनम् Chm. 2. 177] नन्दन.

ननमतभर (7-4-7) [नौ म्तौ भ्रौ ललितम् H. 2. 308] ललित.

ननममयय (7-4-7) [नौ मौ यौ चन्द्रमाला H. 2. 307] चन्द्रमाला.

ननरभरर (10-8) [भवति नयुगलं रभौ रौ दशभिर्गिरीन्द्रैर्लता Vr. 3-94. 1] लता.

ननरभरस (10-8) [भवति नयुगलं रभौ सौ दशभिर्गजेन्द्रलता Chm. 2. 190] गजेन्द्रलता.

ननररर (10-8) [इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते (दशवसुभिर्यतिः) Chm. 2. 178] नाराच, महामालिका, लालसी, निशा, वरदा, लालसा, सिंहविक्रीडित.

ननररर (13-5) [त्र्यधिकदशयतिर्ननौ रौ भवेतां ररौ तारका Vr. 3. 94. 4] तारका, निशा, प्रिया.

ननससतय (4-9-5) [गतिनिधियतिरिति नौ यदि सौ त्यौ पङ्कजमुक्ता Jk. 2. 253] पङ्कजमुक्ता, पङ्कजवक्त्रा.

नसमतभर (6-4-8) [न्सौ म्तौ भ्रौ हरिणीपदं चघैः (षट्चतुर्भिः) यतिः H. 2. 318] हरिणीपद.

नसममयय (6-5-7) [न्सौ मौ यावनङ्गलेखा चढैः (षट्पञ्चभिः) यतिः H. 2. 312] अनङ्गलेखा.

भभभभनय (6-4-8) [भीन्या भङ्गिः (भी=चतुर्भकाराः) H. 2. 319] भङ्गि, विच्छित्ति.

भभभभभस [पञ्चभकारकृताश्वगतिर्यदि चान्तसरचिता Vr. 3. 94. 5] अश्वगति.

भभभभभस (11-7) [धूर्जटिविश्रमणं मणिमाला भाद्भौ भभसयुतौ Jk. 2. 222] मणिमाला.

भरननस (9-9) [भाद्रनना नसौ भ्रमरपदकमिदमभिहितम् Vr. 3. 94. 6] भ्रमरपदक.

भसनजनर (6-5-7) [हीरकमुदितं भसनजनैरिह रगणोऽन्ततः Chm. 2. 195] हीरक.

मतनजभर (5-7-6) [म्तन्जभ्राः कुरङ्गिका ङछैः (पंचसप्तभिः) H. 2. 311] कुरङ्गिका.

मतनयय (5-6-7) [कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता म्तौ न्यौ याविन्द्रियर्तुस्वराः P. 7. 21] कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता, चन्द्रलेखा, चित्रलेखा.

मतनयय (4-7-7) [मत्ना यिः घछैः (चतुर्भिःसप्तभिः) चित्रलेखा H. 2. 303] चित्रलेखा.

मननततम (4-7-7) [वर्णाश्वैर्मननततमकैः कीर्तिता चित्रलेखेयम् Chm. 2. 184] चित्रलेखा.

मभनजभर (4-7-7) म्भौ न्जौ भ्रौ चेचलमिदमुदितं युगैर्मुनिभिः स्वरैः Chm. 2. 188] चल.

मभनयय (4-7-7) [वेदाङ्गान्तैर्मभनययुगैः स्यादियं चन्द्रलेखा Chm. 2. 194] चन्द्रलेखा.

मभनयरर (4-7-7) [अर्थाश्वाश्वैर्मभनयरयुगैर्वृत्तं मतं केसरम् Chm. 2. 187] केसर, केशर.

ममभमयय (5-6-7) [तद् भूतर्त्वश्वैर्मौ भ्मौ विरतिश्चेत्सिंहविस्फूर्जितं यौ Chm. 2. 191] सिंहविस्फूर्जित.

ममभमसम (9-9) [ममभा मसमा मञ्जीरा Pp. 2. 180] मञ्जीरा.

मरभनतस (7-11) [म्रौ भ्नौ त्सौ स्वररुद्रैर्यतिरिति महासेनमुदितम् P. 7. 21. 17] महासेन.

मरभयरर (11-7) [धृत्यां म्रभ्या रौ काञ्ची टैः (एकादशभिः) यतिः H. 2. 300] काञ्ची, वाचालकाञ्ची.

मसजजभर (8-5-5) [मात्सौ जौ भरसंयुतौ करिवाणखैर्हरिणप्लुता Chm. 2. 181] हरिणप्लुता, हरनर्तक.

मसजसतस (12-6) [मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशऋतुभिः शार्दूलललितम् Chm. 2. 180] शार्दूलललित.

मसजसरम (12-6) [शार्दूलं वद मासपट्कयति मः सो जसौ रौ मश्चेत् Chm. 2. 186] शार्दूल.

मससररर (3-6-8-1) [विलासो मः ससौ राश्च गुणषड्वसुभिर्यतिः Mm. 19. 5] विलास.

यमनसतस (6-6-6) [सुधा तर्कैस्तर्कैर्भवति ऋतुभिर्यो मो नसतसाः Chm. 2. 183] क्रीडा, मुक्तामाला, सुधा.

यमययय [इदं क्रीडाचक्रं यमाभ्यां समस्तैर्यकारैः समेतम् Chm. 2. 193] क्रीडाचक्र.

रसजजभर (8-5-5) [सौं जजौ भरसंयुतौ करिवाणखैर्हरनर्तनम् Chm. 2. 192] उज्ज्वल, चर्चरी, मालिकोत्तरमालिका, विबुधप्रिया, हरनर्तन.

रसजयभर (6-5-7) [सौं जयौ भरसंयुताऋतुबाणाश्वैर्वरकृत्तनम् Vr. 3. 94. 15] वरकृत्तन.

सजसजतर [स्जौ स्जौ त्रौ बुद्बुदम् H. 2. 320] बुद्बुद.

सतनययय (5-6-7) [सतना यौ यः शररसयतिर्भाति मन्दारमाला Jk. 2. 221] मन्दारमाला.

सनजनभस (3-5-5-5) [सुरभिः पुरशरयोर्यतिरिति सानजनभसाः Jk. 2. 225] सुरभि, शुभ.

19 अतिधृतिः (26)

जनभसनजग (5-5-5-4) [शरत्रयैर्युगैरछिन्ना जनभस्नज्गा वरूथिनी Mm. 19. 7] वरूथिनी.

जसजसजसग (6-6-7) [जसौ त्रिरसुकौ गुरुश्च रसयोर्यतिश्च रतिलीला Jk. 2. 230] रतिलीला.

जसजसतभग (8-4-7) [गजाब्धितुरगैर्जसौ जसतभा गश्चेत् समुद्रतता Vr. 3. 96. 1] समुद्रतता.

नजभयभजग (7-12) [नजभयभा जगौ च रचना मुन्यर्कयतिरत्र सा Vr. 3. 96. 3] रचना.

नजभयसजग (11-8) नजभयसा जगौ च रचना शूलिककुम्भिरत्र सा Vr. 3. 96. 2] रचना.

नननजननल [ननना जनना लश्चन्द्रमाला Pp. 2. 190] चन्द्रमाला.

नननततनग [नचतुष्कात् तनगाः कनकलता Bh. 32. 177] कनकलता.

ननननननग [नषट्कगा धवला Pp. 2. 244] धवला.

ननरजरजग [नयुगलगलघू निरन्तरौ यदा स पञ्चचामरः Chm. 2. 201] पञ्चचामर.

ननजरजरल [नयुगललगुरुर्निरन्तरं यदा स पञ्चचामरः P. 7. 22. 6] पञ्चचामर.

नभरसजजग (9-10) [नवभिर्दशभिश्छिन्नं सरलं न्भ्रसजा जगौ Mm. 19. 8] तरल, सरल.

मतनसततग (5-7-7) [वृत्तं विम्बाख्यं शरमुनितुरगैर्म्तौ न्सौ ततौ चेद् गुरुः Chm. 2. 202] चन्द्रविम्ब, विम्ब, वञ्चित, विचित.

मतनसररग (5-7-7) [भूताश्वाश्वान्तं मतनसररगैः कीर्तितं पुष्पदाम Vr 3. 96. 6] पुष्पदाम, फुल्लदाम.

मरभनयनग (7-7-5) [म्रौ भ्नौ यौ नो गुरुश्चेत्स्वरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् Chm. 2. 190] सुरसा.

मरभससजग (7-12) [म्रौ भः सौ ज्गौ माधवीलता छैः (छ=7) H. 2. 332] माधवीलता.

मसजसततग (12-7) [सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सगुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् Chm. 2. 198] शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

मसजसनजग (12-7) [म्सौ ज्सौ न्जौ गो वायुवेगा H. 2. 322] वायुवेगा.

यभनयजजग (12-7) [इनाश्वैः स्याद् यभनयजजगाः कीर्तिता मणिमञ्जरी Chm. 2. 204] मणिमञ्जरी.

यमननरग (6-7-6) [य्मौ नौ रौ गो मुग्धकं चछैः (च=षट्; छ=सप्त) H. 2. 329] मुग्धक.

यमनसजजग (6-6-7) [रसैः षड्भिर्लोकैः यमनसजजा गुरुर्मकरन्दिका Chm. 2. 203] मकरन्दिका.

यमनसततग (5-7-7) [य्मौ न्सौ तौ गश्छाया H. 2. 325] छाया.

यमनसभतग (6-6-7) [इयं छाया ख्याता ऋतुरसहयैर्यो मनसा भ्तौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 96. 9] छाया.

यमनसररग (6-6-7) [रसर्त्वश्वैः य्मौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् Chm. 2. 196] मेघविस्फूर्जिता, चन्द्रकान्ता, रम्भा, विस्मिता, सुवृत्ता.

रभजततग (10-9) [भौं जतौ तौ सगुरुकौ यदा दिग्ग्रहच्छेदभाग्वल्की Vr. 3. 96. 10] वल्की.

रससतजजग (10-9) [दिग्विरामि रसौ सतजा ज्गौ शार्ङ्गि भवेच्च गतागतम् Jk. 2. 229] शार्ङ्गि, ऊर्जित.

सतयभममग (10-9) [दशबाणाश्वैर्यतिधारी स्तौ यभमा मो गः शम्भुः Pp. 2. 194] शम्भु.

ससससससग [सूगौ तरुणीवदनेन्दुः (सू=सषट्कम्) H. 2. 333] तरुणीवदनेन्दु.

20 कृतिः (17)

तभजभजभलग [त्भौ ज्भौ ज्भौ ल्गौ शशाङ्करचितम् H. 2. 344] शशाङ्करचित.

नजनभसनलग [मदकलनी नजनभसा नलगाः Mm. 19. 10] मदकलनी.

ननननननलग [कनकलता सा कथिता षण्नैर्युक्ता तथा लगाभ्यांच Mm. 19. 11] कनकलता.

नभभमससलग (11-9) [नभभमाः ससला गिति मुद्रा रुद्रयतिः क्वचिदुज्ज्वलम् Jk. 2. 236] मुद्रा, उज्ज्वल.

भनयनननरलग (3-6-11) [भ्नौ य्नौ न्रौ ल्गौ दीपिकाशिखा गचैः H. 2. 343] दीपिकाशिखा.

भभभभरसलग [भत्रितयाद्धरसाल्लगुरू यदि भासते भुवि भासुरम् Jk. 2. 235] नन्दक, भासुर.

भरनभभरलग (9-11) [भ्रनभभ्रलगा ग्रहै रुद्रैश्छिन्नोत्पलमालिका Mm. 19. 12] उत्पलमालिका, कामलता.

मनसनमयलग (5-8-7) [म्नौ स्नौ म्यौ ल्गौ सद्रत्नमाला छजैः (पञ्चाष्टाभिर्यतिः) H. 2. 340] सद्रत्नमाला.

मरभनततगग (7-6-7) [म्रौ भ्नौ तौ गौ चित्रमाला छचैः H. 2. 339] चित्रमाला, सुप्रभा, सुवंशा.

मरभनयभलग (7-7-6) [ज्ञेया सप्ताश्वषड्भिर्मरभनययुता भ्लौ गः सुवदना Chm. 2. 206; Vr. 3. 97] सुवदना.

मरभनससगग (7-6-7) [ख्याता पूर्वैः सुवंशा यदि मरभनाः सद्वयं गो गुरुश्च Chm. 2. 210] सुवंशा.

यमनननतगग (6-7-7) [रसैरश्वैर्यमनननतैर्गैन शोभेयमुक्ता Vr. 3. 98. 2] शोभा.

रजरजरजगल [वृत्तमीदृशं तु नामतो रजौ रजौ रजौ गुरुर्लघुश्च Chm. 2. 208] वृत्त, गण्डका.

रजरजरजलग [रजत्रयलगैर्युक्तं मालवं केचिदूचिरे Mm. 19. 14] मालव.

रससससससलग [रात्सपञ्चकमन्तलगं पुटभेदमत्र गतागतम् Jk. 2. 237] पुटभेद.

सजजभरसलग [सजजा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका Chm. 2. 207] गीतिका, गीता, प्रमदानन.

सभरनमयलग (13-7) [सभरा न्म्या लगिति त्रयोदशयतिर्मत्तेभविक्रीडितम् Vr. 3. 98. 4] मत्तेभविक्रीडित.

21 प्रकृतिः (13)

तरभनजभर (7-7-7) [त्रौ भ्नौ ज्भौ रः कथागतिः छ्छैः H. 2. 346] कथागति.

नजजजजभर [नगणजकारचतुष्कभरैरपि रञ्जिता वनमञ्जरी Jk. 2. 240] वनमञ्जरी.

नजभजजजर [नजभजजा जरौ यदि तदा गदिता सरसी कवीश्वरैः Chm. 2. 213] चित्रलता, चम्पकमालिका, रुचिरा, सरसी, सलिलनिधि, सिद्धि, धृतश्री, सिद्धक.

नजभजजजर (11-10) [नजभजजाज्जरौ हरहरिद्विरतिः खलु पञ्चकावली Vr. 3. 99. 2.] पञ्चकावली, शशिवदना.

भमभमभमभर [भौ भमभाश्च भरौ यदि कीर्तय पुत्रक मत्तविलासिनीम् Vr. 3. 99. 3] मत्तविलासिनी.

भरननजजय [भरौ ननौ जजौ यो नरेन्द्रम् Pp. 2. 202] नरेन्द्र.

भरनरनरर (10-11) [भ्रौ त्रौ त्रौ रो ललितविक्रमो ञैः H. 2. 347] ललितविक्रम.

ममतनननस (8-5-8) [मौ तनिसा मत्तक्रीडा जङ्घैः H. 2. 348] मत्तक्रीडा.

मरभनयय (7-7-7) [म्रौ भ्नौ यौ यः प्रकृत्यां स्वरगिरिविरतिः स्रग्धरा नाम वृत्तम् Jk. 2. 238] स्रग्धरा.

रजतनननस [जैतनिसाश्चन्दनप्रकृतिः H. 2. 349] चन्दनप्रकृति, श्रेणि.

रनरनरनर [त्री नौं रस्तरङ्गः H. 2. 352] तरङ्ग, तरङ्गमालिका.

रनरनरनर (6-6-6-3) [सुरनर्तकी रनरना रनरा विरती रसर्तुशास्त्रगुणैः Mm. 19. 17] सुरनर्तकी.

रसनजनभर (11-10) [पद्मसद्म रसान्नजनभरं हरविरतिश्च गतागतम् Jk. 2. 243] पद्मसद्म.

22 आकृतिः (12)

तभयजसरनग (7-15) [मत्तेभाख्यं तभयजसरनगयुक्तं स्वरार्कफणिभिन्नम् Mm. 19. 18] मत्तेभ.

नजभजभजभग [नजौ भजौ भजभगा अश्वललितम् Bh. 16. 100-101] अश्वललित.

नभजभजभजग [नगणतो भजगणौ त्रिधा गुरुपरौ यदा मदनसायकः Jk. 2. 247] मदनसायक.

भभभभभभभग [सप्तभकारयुतैकगुरुर्गदितेयमुदारतरा मदिरा Chm. 2. 213] मदिरा, लताकुसुम, संगता.

भरनरनरनग (10-12) [मद्रकं भ्रौ न्रौ न्रौ न्गौ दिगादित्यैः P. 7. 26.] मद्रक, विशुद्धचरित, मद्रक, प्रभद्रक.

मतयनननलग [मत्यनी(नचतुष्क)गा वरतनुः H. 2. 356] कौञ्चा, वरतनु.

ममतनननसग [मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी Chm. 2. 212] हंसी.

मसजयभभनग [लालित्यं भुजगेन्द्रभाषितमेतच्चेन्मसजय्भभनगुरुभिः Vr. 3. 100. 3] लालित्य.

मसजसजसजग (12-10) [म्सौ ज्सौ ज्सौ ज्गौ दीपार्चिष्टैः H. 2. 357] दीपार्चि.

मसरसतजनग [लालित्यं भुजगेन्द्रेण भाषितमेतच्चेत् मसरस्तजनगुभिः Chm. 2. 215] लालित्य.

सजतनसररग (8-7-7) [सजता नसौ ररौ गः फणितुरगहयैः स्यान्महास्रग्धरा Chm. 2. 216] महास्रग्धरा.

सततनसररग (8-7-7) [सतताम्नः सश्च रौ गः फणितुरगयतिः स्यान्महास्रग्धराख्या Jk. 2. 245] महास्रग्धरा.

23 विकृतिः (12)

जसजसयययलग [ज्सौ ज्सौ यिल्गा वृन्दारकम् H. 2. 364] वृन्दारक.

तजजजजजजलग [शङ्खाख्यमिदं भगवद्गदितं तगणाज्जगणाः षडतो लगुरू Jk. 2. 252] शङ्ख.

नजजजजजजलग [नगणजषट्कलाद्विति हंसगतिश्च महातरुणीदयितम् Jk. 2. 248] हंसगति, महातरुणीदयित, सुधालहरी.

नजभजभजजलग (11-12) [नजौ भजौ भजौ जलगा अश्वललितं रुद्रादित्यैः H. 2. 358] अश्वललित, हयलीलगति.

नजभजभजभलग (11-12) [नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरू बुधैस्तु गदितेयमद्रितनया Chm. 2. 217] अद्रितनया, अश्वललित, ललित.

नजभजसजनलग (11-12) [नजभजसजनलगयुतं रुद्रार्कैर्भिन्नमश्वललिताख्यम् Mm. 19. 23] अश्वललित.

भभभभभभभगग (12-11) [भैरथ सप्तभिरत्र कृता गुरुणा गुरुणा च मयूरगतिः स्यात् Vr. 3. 102. 1] मयूरगति, मदिरा.

भमनभनननगग [भमौ नभौ ननना गौ पुष्पसमृद्धा Bh. 32. 290] पुष्पसमृद्धा.

भमसभनननलग [भ्मौ स्भौ निल्गाश्चपलगतिः H. 2. 363] चपलगति.

ममतननननलग (8-5-10) [मत्ताक्रीडं मौ त्नौ नौ न्लौ गुरुरपि च विषधरशरविरमणम् Jk. 2. 250] मत्ताक्रीड, विद्युन्माला, मन्दक्रीडा.

रनरनरनरलग [चित्रकं क्व च रनौ त्रिधा रलगमत्र भात्युरुतरङ्गमालिका Jk. 2. 251] चित्रक, उरुतरङ्गमालिका.

ससभसतजजलग [इह सुन्दरिका पिङ्गलमुनिनोक्ता सद्वयतो भसता ज्लभगाः Chm. 2. 219] सुन्दरी, सुन्दरिका.

24 सङ्कृतिः (12)

ननभनजननय (7-7-10) [इह ललितलता स्वरगिरिविरतिर्नन-भनजननयशोभा Jk. 2. 254] ललितलता.

ननररररर [नौ र्मेघमाला (र = रषट्कम्) H. 2. 367] मेघमाला, मृङ्गाब्जनीलालका.

नभजभजभजर [अथ महामदनसायको नगणतस्त्रिधाभजगणौ रलैर्धनौ Jk 2. 256] महामदनसायक.

नयभतननस [न्यौ भ्तौ निसौ संभ्रान्ता (नि = नात्रिकम्) H. 2. 370] संभ्रान्ता.

भतनसभभनय (5-7-12) [भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्भौ भनयाश्च यदि भवति तन्वी Chm. 2. 220] तन्वी.

भभभतननस [भितनिसा द्रुतलघुपदगतिः H. 2.369] द्रुतलघुपद-गति, स्खलित.

भभभभभभभभ [नाम किरीटमिदं भगणा यदि पिङ्गलनागमुनीन्द्रमतं किल Chm. 2. 221] किरीट, सुभद्र.

भमसभननय (5-5-8-6) [हंसपदं स्याद्भाच्च गणाः स्युर्वत-शरवसुयति मसभनना न्यौ Jk. 2. 255] हंसपद.

मभयमनभनस (8-8-8) [वेश्याप्रीतिः मभयमनभनसयुक्ताऽहि-फणिगजैश्छिन्ना Mm. 19. 26] वेश्याप्रीति.

मसजसतलभर [म्सौ ज्सौ तौ भ्रौ विभ्रमगतिः H. 2. 371] विभ्रमगति.

रररररररर (8-8-8) [स्वैरिणीक्रीडनं प्रोक्तमष्टभी रगणैर्युतम् Mm. 19. 25] स्वैरिणीक्रीडन.

ससससससस (8-8-8) [सगणैरिह वृत्तवरं वसुभिः किल दुर्मिलमुक्तमिदं कविभिः Chm. 2. 222] घोटक, दुर्मिल.

25 अतिकृतिः (6)

तयभभननननग (10-15) [त्यौ भौ नी (न-चतुष्कम्) गौ हंसपदा वैः (दशभिः) H. 2. 374] हंसपदा.

नजजयनननग [नजज्यां नीगौ चपलम् H. 2. 375] चपल.

नननसभभभग (8-7-10) [अभिकृतिभवमिति गतिन-स-पुर-भग् हंसलयं भुजगाद्रियतिः Jk. 2. 257] हंसलय.

भमसभनननग (5-5-8-7) [क्रौञ्चपदा स्याद् भो मसभाश्चेदिषु-शरवसुमुनियतिरिनलघुगैः Chm. 2. 223 or क्रौञ्चपदं भान् किंच मसौ भ्नौ त्रिनगणगुरुशरशरवसुयतयः Jk. 2. 258] क्रौञ्चपद-दा.

मममममतयमग (4-4-5-12) [मत्तेभाख्यं मौ मौ मात् त्यौ मश्चान्ते गः स्याद् विश्रामोऽब्धौ चतुरस्मिन् बाणेऽप्येवम् Jk. 2. 259] मत्तेभ.

सजनजभनरनग (8-8-9) [कलकण्ठाख्यं सजनजभनरनगाश्चाहि-भोगिनिधिभिना Mm. 19. 27] कलकण्ठ.

26 उत्कृतिः (12)

नजनसभननलग [न्जौ न्सौ भनिलगा वेगवती H. 2. 379] वेगवती.

नजभजजजभजलग (14-12) [मनुविरतिर्नजौ भजगणत्रितयं भजला गुरुर्यदि सुधाकलशः Jk. 2. 264] सुधाकलश.

नननननननगग (8-8-10) [वसुवसुयतिरथ गुरुयुगपरवसु-नयुगिति वनलतिका स्यात् Jk. 2. 262] वनलतिका.

नयनयनननगग (6-6-8-6) [नयनयनान्नत्रयमपि गौ चेद्रसरस-वसुयतिरिति मकरन्दम् Jk. 2. 263] मकरन्द.

भनजनसननभगग (7-7-7-5) [भ्नज्नस्नन्भगगैरर्वावावैर्धुभिदि रञ्जनम् Mm. 20. 2] रञ्जन.

भननसमननलग (13-13) [भो नौ स्मौ निल्गा आपीडो डैः H. 2. 378] आपीड. (14-12) [-do-Rm. 7. 30]

मननननननसगग (9-6-6-5) [मो नाः षट् सगगिति यदि नव-रसरसशरयतियुतमपवाहाख्यम् Chm. 2. 225] अपवाह.

ममतनननरसलग (8-11-7) [वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतननयुग-रसलगैः भुजङ्गविजृम्भितम् Chm. 2. 224] भुजङ्ग-विजृम्भित.

मयनतननरयलग (8-11-7) [म्यौ न्तौ नौ र्यौ लगौ यदि चाहुर्वसुमदनदहनर्षिभिर्भुजङ्गेरितम् Vr. 3. 106. 2] भुजङ्गेरित.

मयनतननरसलग (8-11-7) [म्यौ न्तौ नौ रसौ लगौ यदि च आहुर्वसुमदनदहनर्षिभिर्भुजङ्गेरितम् Vr. 3. 106. 1] भुजङ्गेरित.
...

ययययययययलग [चेटीगतिश्च गायत्री या लगौ छिदिनैर्मृगैः Mm. 20. 1] चेटीगति.

ननभनजनननगल (9-7-10) [यस्यां नकारयुगलं परतो भकारः
तस्मान्नजौ च नगणत्रयतो गलौ स्तः ।
खण्डैर्नगैर्दशभिरत्र यतिर्विशाला
सा पिङ्गलेन कथिता कमलाऽतिरम्या ॥
वृत्तचन्द्रिका 2. 139] कमला.

शेषजातिः

27 ... (5)

नननभनभनस (13-6) [गतिनगणभनभनसकलितं त्रिपदललितं तदनुयतिमिलितम् Jk. 2. 267] त्रिपदललित.

नसभनतजतसय (7-7-13) [नसभनतजाङ्गी तसयमृदुपाङ्गी लसतीति तद्धङ्गविरतिः त्रिभङ्गी Jk. 2. 268] त्रिभङ्गी.

मततततननयय (11-16) [मतिनायि मालाचित्रं टैः H. 2. 381] मालाचित्र, मालावृत्त. ...

मभननननननस (4-8-8-7) [मालावृत्तं गतिवसुवसुयति मभ-रसमितन-स-विकसितकुसुमम् Jk. 2. 265] विकसित-कुसुम.

ममतनभभमभम (8-11-8) [मालावृत्तं मालावृत्तेष्वथ वसुधूर्जटि-यत्तन्वीतं स्यात् मौ तनभा मौ भ्मौ Jk. 2. 266] मालावृत्त.

28 ... (2)

जरजरजरजरजग [जरौ जरौ जरौ जरौ जगौ क्रमेण चेद्यदा।
तदा भुजङ्गनायको मनोजशेखरं जगौ॥ वृ. चं.] मनोजशेखर.

रजरजरजरजरल [रजौ रजौ रजौ रजौ रलौ क्रमेण चेद्यदा। अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी समीरिता फणीश्वरैः ॥ वृ. चं.] अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी.

29 ... (4)

तननननननननलग [तगणात् परतो यत्र नगणाष्टकमुज्ज्वलम्। ततो लगौ भुजङ्गेन प्रोक्तं शाल्लूरमद्भुतम् ॥ P. 7. 36. 3] शाल्लूर.

नननननननननलग (8-8-8-5) [त्रिवसुगयतिरथ नवनगणलगिह सुविहितगतिरिति भवति कला Jk. 2. 270] कला.

ननभनजननननलग (7-7-8-7) [ननभनजननैर्ननलगामिह चेन् मुनिगिरिवसुयतिरिति मणिकिरणः Jk. 2. 269] मणिकिरण.

मतयतनननरसलग (4-7-11-7) [म्तौ य्तौ निर्सल्गाः प्रमोदमहोदयो घछटैः H. 2. 382] प्रमोदमहोदय.

30 ... (2)

भजसनभजसनभय [वृत्तललितं ललितनृत्तमपि सुन्दरलयात्तवरनं भजसना भजसना भ्यौ Jk. 2. 271] वृत्तललित, ललितनृत्त.

ममतननननजभर (8-15-7) [मातनीजभ्राः पिपीलिका जणैः H. 2. 385.] पिपीलिका.

31 ... (2)

नननननननननननग (8-8-8-7) [नगणदशकमपि सगुरु सयति यदि सुगमरति लसति जगति लहरिका Jk. 2. 272] लहरिका.

× × × × × × × (16-15) [विचारचर्चा गलयोर्गणानां न यत्र भूपैस्तिथिभिर्यतिर्गुरुः। अन्ते धरापावकवर्णपादा समीरितासौ फणिना घनाक्षरी ॥ P. 7. 36. 4] घनाक्षरी.

32 ... (1)

[भूपैर्भूपैर्विरामः स्याद्गणभेदगलोज्झितैः ज्ञेयान्ते लघुना युक्ता रूपपूर्वा घनाक्षरी ॥ P. 7. 36. 5] रूपघनाक्षरी.

33 ... (1)

भननभननभननभय [त्रिर्भननमुपरि च विदुर्भयुतयगणमवनेर्भवति ललितपदगर्भमिह चक्रे Jk. 2. 273] चक्र.

34 ... (2)

भननभननभननभनग [चित्रलयमतिनिविडमत्र भुवि भननगणवत् त्रिरिदमिह बुध परत्र भनगुरुभाक्। Jk. 2. 274] चित्रलय.

ममतननननसजजग [Rm. 7. 32] मेघदण्डक, अतिच्छन्दस्.

35 ... (1)

ममतननननलजरभर [एषैव (पिपीलिका) नीपरतः पञ्चलवृद्धा क्रमेण जभ्रा पिपीलिकाकरभम् H. 2. 386.] पिपीलिकाकरभ.

38 ... (1)

ननननननननननननलग (10-10-10-8) [द्वादश ना लौ ललितलता त्रिर्वैः H. 2. 384] ललितलता.

40 ... (1)

ममतनननननननलजभर [मातनी दशलवृद्धा जभ्राः पिपीलिकापणवः H. 3 386] पिपीलिकापणव.

45 ... (1)

ममतनननननननननजभर [मातनी पञ्चदशलवृद्धा जभ्राः पिपीलिकामाला H. 2. 386] पिपीलिकामाला.

II वर्णवृत्तः – दण्डक

Any number of लग pairs [ल्गावनङ्गशेखरः H. 2. 397] अनङ्गशेखर.

4 ल + any Gaṇas [नगणद्वितयादेवमेकैकगणवर्धनात् कुसुदाब्जतरङ्गादिनाम्नां भेदाश्च पूर्ववत् ॥ Mm. 21. 8-9] अब्ज.

6 ल + 8 रगणs [नद्वयादष्टरैः अर्णः Mm. 20. 8] अर्ण.

6 ल + 9 रगणs [नद्वयाद् नवरैः अर्णवः मतः Mm. 20. 8] अर्णव.

Any number of गल pairs [यत्र दृश्यते गुरोः परो लघुः क्रमात् स उच्यते बुधैः अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी इति Chm. 2. 232] अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी.

6 ल + any Pañchamātras [नाभ्यां पञ्चमात्रैः उत्कालिका H. 2. 401] उत्कलिका.

6 ल + 13 रगणs [नद्वयादुद्दामो विश्वरैर्मतः Mm. 21. 2] उद्दाम.

नग + 13 रगणs [नभ्यां त्रयोदशराः कङ्केलिः मता H. 2. 390] कङ्केलि.

Any number of तगणs + गग [ताः गौ कामबाणः H. 2. 399] कामबाण.

Any number of सगणs [यथेष्टं साः कुसुमास्तरणः H. 2. 395] कुसुमास्तरण, कुसुमस्तवक.

नग + 12 रगणs [नभ्यां द्वादशराः केलिः उक्ता H. 2. 390] केलि.

5 ल + any Gaṇas [शरला यथेष्टं गणाः चण्डः Jk. 6. 33] चण्ड.

5 ल + any रगणs [लोर्यथेष्टं राः चण्डकालः H. 2. 391] चण्डकाल, चण्डपाल.

6 ल + 7 रगणs [नद्वयात् सप्तरैः चण्डवृष्टिप्रयाताख्यः दण्डकः Mm. 20. 6] चण्डवृष्टि, चण्डवृष्टिप्रयात.

6 ल + any यगणs [नाभ्यां याः चण्डवेगः Sb. 1. 162] चण्डवेग.

6 ल + 11 रगणs [नद्वयाज्जीमूतो रुद्ररैः मतः Mm. 20. 1] जीमूत.

नग + 9 रगणs [नभ्यां नवरैः दम्भोलिः दण्डकः H. 2. 390] दम्भोलि.

नग + 8 रगणs [नभ्यामष्टरैः पन्नगो नाम दण्डकः H. 2. 390] पन्नग.

6 ल + 7 यगणs [नाभ्यां सप्तयाः (प्रचित इति नयुग्मतो यैः) Jk. 6. 33] प्रचित.

6 + 16 रगणs [नद्वयात् षोडशरैः भुजङ्गः] भुजङ्ग.

Any number of भगणs + गग [भाः गौ भुजङ्गविलासः H. 2. 400] भुजङ्गविलास.

Any number of रगणs [यथेष्टं रा मत्तमातङ्गः H. 2. 394] मत्तमातङ्ग.

नग + 11 रगणs [नगभ्यां एकादशराः मालती H. 2. 390] मालती.

6 ल + 3 ग + Any यगणs [ल्गिभ्यां याः मेघमाला H. 2. 393] मेघमाला.

6 ल + 12 रगणs [नद्वयात् लीलाकरः सूर्यरैः उक्तः Mm. 21. 2] लीलाकर.

नग + 14 रगणs [नगभ्यां चतुर्दशराः लीलाविलासः H. 2. 390] लीलाविलास.

6 ल + 7 भगणs + गग [रसलात् सप्तभा गौ वर्णकः Utpala. v. 62] वर्णकः.

7 ल + any Gaṇas [लसप्तकात् यथेष्टं गणाः वातः Jk. 6. 33] वात.

6 ल + 10 रगणs [नद्वयाद् दशरैः व्यालः उदीरितः Mm. 21. 1] व्याल.

6 ल + 14 रगणs [नद्वयात् मनुरैः शङ्खनामा दण्डको मतः Mm. 21. 3] शङ्ख.

6 ल+ 15 रगणs [नद्वयात् तिथिरैः पद्मको मतः Mm. 21. 2] पद्मक, समुद्र.

6 ल + 4 रज pairs + रलग [नद्वयात् रजयोः चतुष्कयुता रलगाः समुद्र ईरितः Utpala. v. 63] समुद्र.

3 ल + any Gaṇas [गतिलघ्वादिकाः गणाः सिंहाह्वयः Jk. 6. 33] सिंह.

Any number of यगणs [यथेष्टं याः सिंहक्रीडः H. 2. 396] सिंहक्रीड.

5 ल + Any यगणs [लैर्यथेष्टं याः सिंहविक्रीडः H. 2. 396] सिंहविक्रीड.

नग + 10 रगणs [नगभ्यां दशरैः हेलावली उक्ता H. 2. 390] हेलावली.

III वर्णवृत्तः – अर्धसमचतुष्पदी

(The figures within the brackets refer to the number of letters in the 1st and 2nd lines forming the half.)

र, जरलग (3-8) [ओजे (विषमे पादे) रः; युजि (समे पादे) जरलगाः कामिनी H. 3. 20] कामिनी.

र, जरजर (3-12) [ओजे रः, युजि जरजराः शिखी H. 3. 21] शिखी.

र, जरजरजग (3-16) [ओजे रः, युजि जरजरा जगौ नितम्बिनी. H. 3. 22] नितम्बिनी.

र, जरजरजरलग (3-20) [ओजे रः, युजि त्रिर्जरौ लगौ वारुणी H. 3-23] वारुणी.

र, जरजरजरजर (3-24) [(विषमे) रः (समे) चतुर्जरौ वतंसिनी H. 3. 24] वतंसिनी.

सलग,ससलग (5-11) [(ओजे) स्लगाः, (युजि) सिल्गाः इला H. 3. 26] इला.

सलग, 8 स (5-24) [(ओजे) स्लगाः, (समे) सुः (सकाराष्टकं) मृगाङ्कमुखी H. 3. 27] मृगाङ्कमुखी.

रजग, जरलग (7-8) [(ओजे) राजगौ, (युजि) जरौ लगौ यदा तदा प्रवर्तकम् Jk. 3. 9] प्रवर्तक.

जरलग, र (8-3) [कामिन्याद्या व्यत्यये वानरी H. 3. 25] वानरी.

रसलग, सजजग (8-10) [रसौ लगौ विषमे यदि। सजजा गुरुर्ललिता समे Vr. 4. 1. 1] ललिता.

ससस, भभभग (9-10) [(ओजे) सससा; (अनोजे) भभभा गः Vjs. 3. 51] भामिनी.

तजरग, मसजगग (10-11) [ओजे भद्रविराड् तजरा गोऽनोजे मसजा गौ Mm. 21. 14] भद्रविराट्.

सजसग, भरनगग (10-11) [ओजे केतुमती सजसा गोऽनोजे भरना गौ Mm. 21. 15] केतुमती.

ससजग, सभरलग (10-11) [विषमे ससजास्ततो गुरुः। समपादे मुरली सभर्लगाः। Vr. 4. 5. 1] अपरवक्त्र, प्रबोधिता, मुरली, ललिता, वियोधिता, वियोगिनी, शिखामणि, सुन्दरी.

सससग, भभभगग (10-11) [सह सत्रितयेन गुरुश्चेत्। भत्रितयेन च वेगवती गौ Jk. 3. 4] वेगवती, सारसिका.

भभभग, सससस (10-12) [(ओजे) भभभगाः, अनोजे तु सचतुष्कम् Vjs. 3. 52] प्रसन्ना.

मससग, सभभस (10-12) [(ओजे) मसागाः, (अनोजे) सभासाः करिणी H. 3. 13] करिणी.

जतजगग, ततजगग (11-11) [जतौ जगौ गो विषमे, समे स्यात् तौ जगौ ग एषा विपरीतपूर्वा Vr. 4. 7] विपरीताख्यानकी, हंसी.

ततजगग, जतजगग (11-11) [आख्यानकी तौ जगुरू गमोजे, जतावनोजे जगुरू गुरुश्चेत् ॥ Vr. 4. 6] आख्यानकी, भद्रा.

सससलग, भभभगग (11-11) [उपचित्रं ससौ सलगा ओजे भभभाः गुरू Mm. 21. 11] उपचित्र.

ननरलग, नजजर (11-12) [अयुजि ननरला गुरुः, समे यदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ Pp. 2. 3. 18] अपरवक्त्र, पल्लविताग्र.

भभभगग, नजजय (11-12) [भत्रयमोजगतं गुरुकौ चेत् युजि च नजौ ज्यथुतौ द्रुतमध्या Chan.] द्रुतमध्या, वल्लभाख्या.

ससजगग, सभरय (11-12) [ससजाः प्रथमे पदे गुरू चेत्। सभरा येन च मालभारिणी स्यात् Vr. 4. 9. 1] मालभारिणी, वसन्तमालिका, औपच्छन्दसिक, सुबोधिता, प्रिया.

सससलग, नभभर (11-12) [सयुगात् सलघू विषमे गुरुः। युजि नभौ च भरौ हरिणप्लुता Vr. 4. 8] हरिणप्लुता.

भभतलग नजनसग (11-13) [भाति नरां भगणाभ्यां तलगैः। नजनसगैरपि विलसिततीला Jk. 3-17] विलसिततीला.

ततजगग, तभजजगग (11-14) [चूडामणिस्तद्वयजा गुरू चेद्। प्रज्ञामहोदयमता तभजा जगौ गः Jk. 3. 25] चूडामणि.

जरजर, र (11-3) [ज्रज्रा रः शिखिन्यत्यये शिखण्डी H. 3. 25] शिखण्डी.

नननय, ममग (12-7) [पुरमितनगणयमथ, मौ गः। क्षान्तिः प्रोक्ता चूडेयम्॥ Jk. 3. 18] क्षान्ति, चूडा.

भभभभ, भभभगग (12-11) [आमलकी भचतुष्टयमत्र तु। भत्रयगा गिति सैव च चुक्षा। Jk. 3. 20] आमलकी, चुक्षा.

जतजर, ततजर (12-12) [(विषमे) जतौ जरौ शङ्खनिधिः। (समे) तु तौ जरौ। श्रीपाल्यकीर्तीशमते सुनन्दिनी Jk. 3. 21.] शङ्खनिधि, सुनन्दिनी.

जभसय, तभसय (12-12) [तथोदिता यतिरिह जाद्भसौ यः। ताद्भः सयावपि विपरीतभामा Jk. 3. 24] विपरीतभामा.

ततजर, जतजर (12-12) [तौ ज्रौ तथा पद्मनिधिर्जतौ जरौ। स्वयम्भुदेवेशमते तु नन्दिनी॥ Jk. 3. 22] पद्मनिधि, नन्दिनी.

तभसय, जभसय (12-12) [भामा भवेद्भुवि गतिभाग्विरामा। तभौ यदा सयमथ जाद् भसौ यः। Jk. 3. 23] भामा.

ननभभ, ननरर (12-12) [अयुजि ननभभाः समकेऽपि तु। नयुगरयुगलं तदा कौमुदी॥ Vr. 4. 10. 1] कौमुदी.

नजजर, सजयजग (12-13) [यदि विषमे भवतो नजौ जरौ। सजयाः समे जगुरु मञ्जुसौरभम् Vr. 4. 10. 2] मञ्जुसौरभ.

ननरय, नजजरग (12-13) [नगणयुगरयेण पुष्पिताग्रा। नजजरगैर्विदिता जिनव्रतांशैः Jk. 3. 12] पुष्पिताग्रा.

रजरज, जरजरग (12-13) [ओजे परावती रज्रा जोऽनोजे तु जरौ जगाः] परावती, यवध्वनि, यवमती, यववती.

रजरज, तरजरग (12-13) [रो जरौ जसंयुतो पदे पदेऽथ। युग्मे तरौ जरौ गुरुर्मृगी यवानी Vr. 4. 10. 3.] मृगी, यवानी.

नभभर, नभभभर (12-15) [(ओजे) नभभ्रा, (अनोजे) नभिरा मकरावली H. 3. 12] मकरावली.

जरजरग, रजरज (13-12) [ज्रज्रगा यववतीव्यत्यये र्जर्जाः पट्पदावली H. 3. 11] पट्पदावली.

सजसजग, सजसस (13-12) [ओजे सजसजगा युक्ते सजससा मितभाषिणी। Mm. 22. 5] मितभाषिणी.

रजरलग, जरजरग (13-13) [(ओजे) र्जौ र्जौ गो, (अनोजे) जरौ जरौ गो यववती Rm. 2. 27] यवमती.

ननननस, ननभनलग (15-14) [विषधरविरमणगुरुविनगणम यतियातिरुहगी ननभनलघुगा। Jk. 3. 19] उरगी.

जरजरजग, र (16-3) [(ओजे) ज्रज्रा ज्गौ नितम्बिनीव्यत्यये, (अनोजे) रः सारसी H. 3. 22] सारसी.

तभरजरगग, रजरय (17-12) [ओजे तपरौ भरौ जरौ गुरू समे जौ यौ। कीर्तिता बुधैरियं तु पट्पदाख्या Vr. 4. 12. 1] पट्पदा.

भरनजनलग, नजभजनस (17-18) [(ओजे) भ्रन्जनलगा गः (अनोजे) न्जभ्जनसाष्टैः मानिनी H. 3. 19] मानिनी.

भरनभनलग, नजभजनस (17-18) [(ओजे) स्यादिह मानिनी दिशि यतिः भरनभनलगाः। (युजि) नजभजना गणाः ससहिता यदि हरविरतिः Jk. 3. 14.] मानिनी.

जरजरजरलग, र (20-3) [(ओजे) त्रिर्ज्रौ ल्गौ वारुणीव्यत्यये रोऽपरा H. 3. 25] अपरा.

सभतयसभगग, सभतयसस (20-18) [सभतैर्यसभैर्गाभ्यां युक्ता विषमपादयोः। सभतैर्यससैर्युक्ता कलिकाललिता युजोः। Mm. 22. 7-8] कलिकाललिता.

जरजरजरजर, र (24-3) [(ओजे) चतुर्ज्रौ वतंसिनीव्यत्यये रो (युजि) हंसी। H. 3. 25] हंसी.

IV वर्णवृत्तः – विषमचतुष्पदी

(Figures within brackets indicate the number of letters regardless of their quantity.)

[वक्त्रं नाद्यान्नसौ स्यातामब्धेर्योऽनुष्टुभि ख्यातम् Vr. 2. 21.] वक्त्र अनुष्टुप्.

(4 ग + लगगग) × 4 [Bh. 16. 131-132] वक्त्र अनुष्टुप्.

(रगगग, मरगग, यसगग, जसगग) [Utpala. v. 56] वक्त्र अनुष्टुप्.

(4 ग + लगगग) in 2 and 4 Only [युजोश्चतुर्थतो जेन पथ्यावक्त्रं प्रकीर्तितम् Chm. 5. 3] पथ्यावक्त्र.

(4 ग + लगगग) × 4 [Sb. 3. 16] सुवक्त्र.

(4 + लगगग) in 1 and 3 only [जगणोऽब्धेर्यदौजयोर्यगणो युग्मयोश्चेत्थम्। विपरीतोक्तलक्षणाद्विपरीतादि पथ्या स्यात् Jk. 4. 4 or ओजयोर्जेन वारिधेस्तदेव विपरीतादि Vr. 2. 23] विपरीतपथ्या.

(ससगग, ससलग) × 2 [Bh. 16. 121] पथ्यावृत्त.

(ससलग, ससगग) × 2 [Bh. 16. 122-123] विपरीतपथ्या.

(4 + न + 1) in 1 and 3 only [चपलावक्त्रमयुजोर्नकारश्चेत् पयोराशेः Vr. 2. 24] चपलावक्त्र.

(6 + ल + 1) either in 2 and 4 or in all 4 and other varieties of विपुला like नविपुला [यस्यां लः सप्तमो युग्मे सा युग्मविपुला मता Vr. 2. 25] विपुलावक्त्र.

(8-12-16-20) [प्रथमोऽष्टवर्णः (अनुष्टुप्) द्वादशवर्णो द्वितीयः पादः। षोडशवर्णोऽथ तृतीयो, विंशत्यक्षरस्तुर्यः। तस्मादेतत्पदचतुरूर्ध्वं नानागति प्रयोक्तव्यम्॥ Jk. 4. 16] पदचतुरूर्ध्व.

(6 ल + गग; 10 ल + गग; 14 ल + गग; 18 ल + गग) (8-12-16-20) [आपीडः सर्वलः प्रोक्तः पूर्वपादन्तगद्वयः (G. P. P. K. 211-2)] आपीड, पदरुचि, दामावारा.

(गग + 6 ल; गग + 10 ल; गग + 14 ल; गग + 18 ल) (8-12-16-20) [आदौ गुरू न चान्ते चेत् प्रत्यापीडो भवेदयम् Mm. 28. 14] प्रत्यापीड, अनुपदरुचि.

(गग + 4 ल + गग; गग + 8 ल + गग; गग + 12 ल + गग; गग + 16 ल + गग) (8-12-16-20) [तदादौ द्विगं अन्ते च H. 3. 42] प्रत्यापीड, संपीड.

(12-8-16-20) [आद्यपादस्य द्वितीयपादविपर्यासेन कलिका मण्डरी वा H. 3. 44] कलिका, मण्डरी, मञ्जरी.

(16-12-8-20) [प्रथमस्य तृतीयस्य विपर्यासे लवली P. 5. 24] लवली, आपीड.

20. 12. 16. 8 [आपीडस्यादिमस्तुर्यः

8. 12. 20. 16 (आपीडस्य) तुरीयश्चेत् तृतीयकः

8. 16. 12. 20 (आपीडस्य) तृतीयोऽपि द्वितीयोऽङ्घ्रिः

12. 8. 16. 20 (आपीडस्य) द्वितीयः प्रथमः (अङ्घ्रिः) यदि उक्ता साम्रतधारेति मञ्जरीत्यपि कैश्चन Mm. 19. 21] अमृतधारा, आपीड, मञ्जरी.

सजसल, नसजग, भनजलग, सजसजग (10-10-11-13) [प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च, नसजगुरुकाण्यनन्तरे। यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युः अथो सजसा जगौ प्रभवतीयमुद्गता ॥ Pp. 2. 324] उद्गता.

सजसल, नसजग, रनभग, सजसजग (10-10-10-13) [उद्गतायास्तृतीयोऽङ्घ्रिः रनभगैः सहितो यदि। तदा सौरभकं ब्रूतेऽन्ये सौरलकमूचिरे ॥ Mm. 23. 3-4] सौरभक, सौरलक.

सजसल, नसजग, ननसस, सजसजग (10-10-12-13) [उद्गतायास्तृतीयोऽङ्घ्रिः नन्ससैर्ललितं मतम् Mm. 23. 5] ललित.

सजसल, नसजग, भनजलग, नननग (10-10-11-12) [उद्गतायाश्चतुर्थोऽङ्घ्रिः नननगै सरलं मतम् Mm. 23. 6] सरल.

सजसल, नसजग, नभजलग, सजसजग (10-10-11-13) [उद्गतायाः तृतीयोऽङ्घ्रिः नभज्लगैः भवति कीर्तिः] कीर्ति.

मसजभगग, सनजरग, ननस, नननजय (14-13-9-15) [आद्ये मसजभैर्गाभ्यां द्वितीये स्नज्रगैर्युतम्। तृतीये ननसैर्युक्तं तुर्ये त्रिनजयैर्यदि ॥ उपस्थितप्रकुपितं तमाहुः पूर्वसूरयः। Mm. 23. 10. 11] उपस्थितप्रचुपित, उपस्थितप्रकुपित.

मसजभगग, सनजरग, ननसननस, नननजय (14-13-18-15) [अस्यैवाङ्घ्रिस्तृतीयश्चेत् ननसैर्ननसैर्युतः। तदा तु वर्धमानाख्यं वृत्तं पूर्वे बभाषिरे ॥ Mm. 23. 13-14] वर्धमान.

मसजभगग, सनजरग, तजर, नननजय (14-13-9-15) [तार्तीयीकस्तु तस्याङ्घ्रिस्तजरैः संयुता यदि। वृत्तं वदन्ति तच्छुद्धविराडर्षभनायकम् ॥ Mm. 23.13.14] शुद्धविराड्ऋषभ.

तमयग, ततजग, सतम, ससमलग (10-10-9-11) [Utpala. v. 53] विलास.

तमम, तरजग, सतम, ससमलग (9-12-9-11) [Utpala. v. 53] विलास.

उपेन्द्रवज्रा + इन्द्रवज्रा [उपेन्द्रवज्रास्फुरदिन्द्रवज्रा, पादौ विमिश्रौ यदि तौ भवेताम्। नानाविकल्पैरुपजातिरेषा, प्रकल्पितार्यैः क्वचिदिन्द्रमाला ॥ Jk. 2. 117] उपजाति, इन्द्रमाला, उपेन्द्रमाला.

A mixture of any of the metres under section I [सर्वजातीनामपि संकरः उपजातिः H. 2.157] उपजाति.

A mixture of वंशस्थ and इन्द्रवंश [यत्रेन्द्रवंशाचरणो युनक्ति चेद्वंशस्थपादेन सहेत्यनेकधा। करम्बजातिर्भवतीह सा क्वचित् कुलालचक्रं क्व च वंशमालिका ॥ Jk. 2. 145] वंशमाला, करम्बजाति, कुलालचक्र.

A mixture of श्रुति and स्मृति [श्रुत्यङ्घ्रिणा स्मृतिचरणो यथास्वं नियुक्ति चेदिह बहुभिर्विकल्पैः। यदा समार्धसमनियामतोऽन्यत् सिंहप्लुतं मुनिदमसागरोक्तम् ॥ Jk. 2. 148] सिंहप्लुत.

A mixture of रुचि and रुचिरा [पादौ यदा रुचिरुचिरोद्भवाविमौ विमिश्रितौ यदि भवतः कवीच्छया। समाक्षरं गणविपरीतलक्षणं छन्दश्रितौ भवति तदा प्रकीर्णकम् ॥ Jk. 2. 165] प्रकीर्णक.

यमय, भयय, जमसय, ममजलग (9-9-12-11) Brihat-saṁhitā 43. 55.

मसर, जसनगग, तरगग, रगग (9-11-8-8) Brihat-saṁhitā 45. 16.

[विषमाक्षरपादं वा पादैरसमं दशधर्मवत्। यच्छन्दो नोक्तमत्र गाथेति तत्सूरिभिः प्रोक्तम् ॥ Vr. 5. 12] गाथा.

A line has first a जगण and then long and short letters following one another regularly until the line gets 16 letters in all. In the last 12 letters a long letter may be replaced by two short ones at the option of the poet. [जकारतो गल्युग्मकं नकारगणविकल्पितम्। स्वकारि गुरुपरं यदा प्रकाश्यते तदा **रमा** ॥ Jk. 6. 31]

No Gaṇas are prescribed (11-18-10-10) [See Anargharāghava of Murāri Com. on I. 19] कुमुदाकर.

V मात्रावृत्तः – द्विपदी

(The चतुर्मात्रगणs mentioned in this and the next sections must be kept separate by avoiding a long letter at their junction, which thus must not combine the last Mātrā of an earlier Chaturmātra with the first Mātrā of a latter one.)

आर्या *First half has 7 Chaturmātras and a long letter at the end; second has five Chaturmātras followed by one short letter, one Chaturmātra and one long letter. Thus the two halves have*

30 and 27 Mātrās respectively. In each half the Chaturmātras in odd places must not be a जगण, the 6 th Chaturmātra in the first half must be either जगण or सर्वलघु. In the latter case a new word must begin with the 2nd Laghu. But if the 7th Gaṇa of the first half or the 5th Gaṇa of the second half are of the सर्वलघु type, a new word must begin with the first Laghu. (सप्त चतुर्मात्रगणा गुरुणार्यार्धद्वये न चायुजि जः । जः षष्ठो न्लगणो वा लघुरपरे त्रिगणविषमाद्धिः ॥ पादौ प्रथमतृतीयौ द्वादशमात्रौ द्वितीय आर्यायाः । अष्टादशमात्रोऽसौ चतुर्थकः पञ्चदशमात्रः ॥ Jk. 5. 2-3.

पथ्या आर्या When a यति is clearly felt at the end of the third Chaturmātra, the Āryā is called Pathyā. (आर्योजपादनिधने यत्यां पथ्योभयत्र, पूर्वार्धे । यत्यां तु पूर्वपथ्या परार्धयत्यां च परपथ्या ॥ Jk. 5.4.)

विपुला आर्या When a यति is not clearly felt at the end of the 3rd Chaturmātra i. e. when only one letter of a word commenced in the third Chaturmātra belongs to either the 3rd or the 4th Chaturmātra, the Āryā is called विपुला. (गणत्रयं समुल्लङ्घ्य विषमश्चरणो यदि । द्वयोः शकलयोरेनां विपुलार्यां प्रचक्षते ॥ Mm. 24. 1. 2.)

चपला आर्या When the second and the fourth Chaturmātras of an Āryā are जगणs both preceded and followed by a long letter, it is called चपला. When this happens only in the first half, it is मुखचपला; when only in the second, it is जघनचपला; (द्वितीयावोजयोर्यत्र समयोरादिमौ तथा । जगणौ संप्रकाशेते **चपलायेंति** सा मता ॥ चपलालक्षणं त्वाद्ये पथ्यालक्षणमन्तिमे । शकले स्यात् तर्हि **मुखचपलेति** प्रकीर्तिता ॥ पथ्यार्यालक्षणं त्वाद्ये चपलालक्ष्म चान्तिमे । दले यदि स्या**ज्जघनचपलेति** प्रकीर्तिता ॥ Mm. 24. 3-8.

There are about 80 varieties of the Āryā for which Piṅgala's Chandas-Sāstra may be referred to.

गीतिः When the second half of an Āryā wholly resembles the first, it is called गीति (आद्यर्धसमा गीतिः P. 4. 28).

उपगीतिः When the first half of an Āryā wholly resembles the second it is called उपगीति. (उपगीतिः तु दलयोः पथ्यार्योत्तरलक्ष्म चेत् Mm 24.11.)

उद्गीतिः When the two halves of an Āryā exchange their places, it is called उद्गीति. (उद्गीतिः स्यात् शकलयोः पथ्यार्यायाः व्यत्यये सति Mm. 24. 12.)

आर्यागीतिः or स्कन्धकः When each half of an Āryā contains 8 Chaturmātras, it is called Āryāgīti or स्कन्धक. According to some writers like Sulhaṇa, it is an Āryā extended by two Mātrās in each half; so that its two halves have respectively 32 and 29 Mātrās in them. (अर्धे वसुगण आर्यागीतिः P. 4. 31); cf. Mm. 24. 13-18.

आर्यापूर्वार्धं यदि गुरुणैकेनाधिकेन **निधने** युक्तम् । इतरत् तद्वन्निखिलं यदीयमुदितैवमार्यागीतिः ॥ Vr. 2.11.

शिखा, चूलिका (28 ल + ग; 30 ल + ग); (रुचिरा लघवो यत्र विंशतिश्चेत् पुनर्नव । अष्टाविंशतिलैर्गेन युतं शिखितमुच्यते ॥ त्रिंशल्लैर्गेन युक्तं तु गणितं परिकीर्तितम् । विषमे शैखितं युक्ते गौणितं यदि सा शिखा ॥ Mm. 25. 8-11.)

खजा or खञ्जा (30 ल + ग; 28 ल + ग) अस्यां तु (शिखायां) विपरीतायां खजेति परिकीर्त्यते ॥ Mm. 25. 12.

अतिरुचिरा, चूलिका (27 ल + ग; 29 ल + ग); त्रिगुणनवलघुरवसितिगुरुरिति दलयुगकृततनु**रतिरुचिरा** ॥ Vr. 2. 42.

अनङ्गक्रीडा, सौम्याशिखा, विशिखा (16 ग + 32 ल); गुरवः षोडशायुक्ते द्वात्रिंशल्लघवो युजि । यदि स्युर्वृत्तेऽनङ्गक्रीडां तां तु मनीषिणः ॥ Mm. 25. 13-14.

अनङ्गक्रीडा, ज्योतिःशिखा (32 ल + 16 ग) द्विघ्नान्यष्टौ दीर्घाण्यर्धे यस्याः सोक्ताऽ**नङ्गक्रीडा** । शकलमपरमपि सलिलनिधिगुणितवसुलघुकुसुमपरिघटितपदविरति ॥ Jd. 4. 30.

VI मात्रावृत्तः – चतुष्पदी

(These are divided into two groups i.e., the Vaitālīya (Nos. 1-12) and the मात्रासमक (Nos. 13-18). Metres in the second group are all of them of the समवृत्त type, while those in the first are usually of the अर्धसमवृत्त type with a few exceptions. No. 19-28 form a miscellaneous group of metres of four lines. Figures within brackets indicate the number of Mātrās. In the blocks of 6, 8 or 10 Mātrās in Nos. 1-5 and 10, an even Mātrā must not be combined into a long letter with the following one.)

१ **वैतालीय** (6 + रलग; 8 + रलग) As a वर्णवृत्त this becomes वियोगिनी or अपरवक्त्र. ओजयोः पादयोरादौ षण्मात्रा रलगा अथ । युक्तयो पादयोरादावष्टमात्रा रलौ गुरुः ॥ केवलं नैव लघवस्त्वेतयोरायषट्कलः ॥ समस्तेष्वपि पादेषु द्वितुर्योरिस्थिताः कलाः ॥ त्रियाणसप्तमस्थानस्थितैश्च त्रुटिभिः सह । गुरु त्वं न भजेयुश्चेद्**वैतालीयं** प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ Mm. 25. 17-22.

(१) **समवैतालीयम्**– वैतालीयसमाद्विलक्षणं प्रतिपादं खलु यत्र वर्तते । तत्**समवैतालीय**नामकं सेद्वयं छन्दोऽनुशासने ॥ Jk. 6. 5.

(२) **विषमवैतालीयम्**– विषमाद्गितं यदत्र तद् वैतालीयस्य लक्षणम् । परितो **विषमाभिधानभृद् वैतालीयं** तदुच्यते ॥ Jk. 6. 6.

२ **औपच्छन्दसिकम्** (6 + रय; 8 + रय) **औपच्छन्दसिकं** प्रोक्तं वैतालीयान्ते रयौ यदि ॥ Mm. 26. 5.

(१) समौपच्छन्दसिकम्– औपच्छन्दसिकस्य लक्षणं यत्समपादोदितमत्र वर्तते चेत्। प्रतिपादं तन्नाम तत्समौपच्छन्दसिकं छन्दोविदः प्रणतिम्॥ Jk. 6. 7.

(२) विषमौपच्छन्दसिकम्– ओजांह्रिगतं तथा यदौपच्छन्दसिकाख्यस्य लक्षणं चेत्। अभिनो विषमाभिधानकौपच्छन्दसिकं छन्दसीह दृष्टम्॥ Jk. 6. 8.

३ आपातलिका (6 + भगग; 8 + भगग) आपातालो कीर्तितेयं पर्यन्ते भगगा यदि॥ Mm. 26. 6.

(१) समापातलिका– आपातलिकाजातिसमांह्रिप्रणियतलक्षणमष्टकलाढ्यम्। यत्र यदा भगुरुद्वितयान्तं प्रत्यंह्रि समापातलिका सा॥ Jk. 6. 1.

(२) विषमापातलिका– आपातलिकाविषमांह्रिप्रणिहितलक्ष्मण्यभितोऽस्मिन्। षण्मात्राद्धादिगयुग्मे सति विषमापातलिका स्यात्॥ Jk. 6. 10.

४ प्राच्यवृत्ति (6+ रलग; 3+ग+3+ रलग) समयोर्यदि पादगोर्गुरौ तुर्यपञ्चमकलासमागमे। वैतालीयोक्तयोर्यदा प्राच्यवृत्तिरितिनाम वर्तते॥ Jk. 6. 11.

There are two more varieties based on Nos. 2 and 3 above:-

(१) औपच्छन्दसिकाप्राच्यवृत्तिः– यदि चौपच्छन्दसाख्यजातौ प्राच्यवृत्तिनियमो भवेद्यथास्वम्। विदितौपच्छन्दसाभिधानप्राच्यवृत्तिरियमुच्यते विधिज्ञैः॥ Jk.6.16.

(२) आपातलिकाप्राच्यवृत्तिः– आपातलिकाह्वयजातौ प्राच्यवृत्तिगदितिर्यदि यस्याम्। साऽपि तदापातलिकाख्यप्राच्यवृत्तिरभवद्गणवृत्त्या॥ Jk. 6. 21.

५ उदीच्यवृत्ति (ल+ग+3+ रलग; 8 + रलग) उदीच्यवृत्तिर्द्वितीयलः। सहितोऽन्येन भवेद्युग्मयोः॥ Vr. 6. 16.

It is also of two varieties based on Nos. 2 and 3:-

(१) औपच्छन्दसिकोदीच्यवृत्तिः– उदीच्यवृत्तीयलक्षणं चेदौपच्छन्दसिके यथास्वमित्थम्। तदोच्यतेऽसौ कलाप्रवीणैरौपच्छन्दसिकाद्युदीच्यवृत्तिः॥ Jk. 6. 17.

(२) आपातलिकोदीच्यवृत्तिः– उदीच्यवृत्तेर्नियमोऽसौ यदि तु भवत्यापातलिकायाम्। उदीच्यवृत्तिस्त्विति नाम्ना गदितापातलिकादिरभिज्ञैः॥ Jk. 6. 22.

६ प्रवृत्तक (ल+ग+3+ रलग; 3+ग+3+ रलग) उदीच्यप्राच्यवृत्त्योस्तु पादयोर्विषमौ समौ। समौ चेद्यदि तद्वृत्तं प्रवृत्तकमितीर्यते॥ Mm. 26. 10. 11.

(१) औपच्छन्दसिकप्रवृत्तकम्– प्रवर्तकीयं यथास्वमौपच्छन्दसेऽत्र यद्भाणि लक्षणं तत्। प्रवर्तयत्यंशमेतदौपच्छन्दसप्रजनितं प्रवर्तकाख्यम्॥ Jk. 6. 18.

(२) आपातलिकाप्रवृत्तकम्– उदीरितापातलिकायां यत्प्रवर्तकमतं परिदृष्टम्। यदा तदापातलिकादिः स्यात् प्रवर्तकमिहार्धसमाभम्॥ Jk. 6. 23.

७ अपरान्तिका It is of 6 kinds according as its four lines are respectively composed of the even Pādas of Nos. 1-4 above. The first two varieties are sometimes called दाक्षिणान्तिका, the 3rd नालिन and the 6th उत्पातलिका. Piṅgala and वृत्तरत्नाकर recognise only one variety of this metre based on No. 4.

८ चारुहासिनी It is of 6 kinds according as the four lines are respectively composed of the uneven Pādas of Nos. 1-3 and 5 above. Piṅgala and Vrittaratnākara recognise only one variety of this metre based on No. 5 above.

९ दक्षिणान्तिका When the second and the third Mātrās are combined into a long letter in every Pāda we get दक्षिणान्तिका from every one of the above-mentioned metres under Nos. 1 to 3.

१० मागधी (8+ल+2+ल+ग; 10+ल+2+ल+ग) अयुजोर्लघवोऽष्टदश युजोर्ल्लौ जो वा गुरुणा तदन्तयोः। ल्लगणे तु तदादिलघुयतिर्न विषमलघुतोऽत्रेति मागधी॥ Jk. 6. 26.

११ पश्चिमान्तिका The four lines of this metre are made with the odd lines of No. 10. cf. H. 3. 63.

१२ उपहासिनी All the four lines of this metre are made with the even lines of No.10. cf. H.3.64.

१३ मात्रासमक Each of its four lines consists of four Chaturmātras, the first of which must not be a जगण. A short letter must stand for the 9th Mātrā.
मात्रासमेकपु वदन्ति चतुर्मात्रोक्तचतुर्गणमार्यजनाः।
मात्रासमकं गपरांशान्तं मात्रा नवमीह तु लघ्वी स्यात्॥
Jk. 5. 26.

'मात्रासमकं नवमो ल् गोऽन्त्यः। वृ० र०

१४ उपचित्रा The composition of the lines is as in No. 13; but the 9th and 10th Mātrās together are represented by a long letter. (उपचित्रा तु मात्राभ्यो वसुभ्यो भगणो यदि। Mm. 25. 5.)

१५ विश्लोक The composition of the lines is as in No. 13; but the 5th and 8th Mātrās must be represented by short letters. (जो वा नलौ वा विश्लोकः ख्यातो मात्राचतुष्टयात्। Mm. 25. 2.)

१६ चित्रा The composition of the lines is as in No. 13 but the 5th, 8th and 9th Mātrās must be represented by short letters. (लघुश्चेन्नवमश्चित्रा तथैवाष्टमपञ्चमौ Mm. 25. 4.)

१७ वानवासिका The composition of the lines is as in No. 13; but the 9th and 12th Mātrās must be represented by short letters. (मात्राचतुष्टयात् जो वा नलौ वा द्वयब्धिभ्यो मात्राभ्यो वानवासिका Mm. 25. 3 or मात्राभ्योऽष्टाभ्य एव यस्या जो न्लौ वा पूर्ववदिह शेषम्। नविशेषाद् वानवासिकेति प्रवदन्ति विशेषवादिनस्ताम्॥ Jk. 5. 29.)

१८ पादाकुलक A stanza of this metre consists of lines of any of the metres mentioned in Nos. 13-17 above.

(कैश्चिन्मात्रासमकादीनां पादैर्मिश्रैर्द्वित्रिचतुर्णाम् ।
पादाकुलकं कविपादैस्तद् व्यापादितं चतुष्पदेवम् ॥
अप्रतिपादितपादैर्गन्तैः प्रतिपादितपादैरपि सार्धम् ।
प्रोक्तं पिङ्गलपादाकुलकं तिलकं सुचतुष्कषष्टिकलानाम् ॥
Jk. 5. 31-32).

१९ नटचरण A line consists of one Chaturmātra of any kind, followed by four long letters. The यति is after the 8th Mātrā. (चो गौर्नटचरणं जैः यतिः । H. 3. 71.)

२० नृत्तगति A line contains two Chaturmātras, two long letters, one Chaturmātra and two long letters occurring in succession. The Chaturmātras may be of any kind. (चौ गौ चो गौ नृत्तगतिः ठैः । H. 3. 72.)

२१ अचलधृति Each of the lines contains 16 short letters only. This is called गीत्यार्या by Piṅgala. This is generally regarded as a Mātrā Vritta and mentioned at the beginning of the Mātrāsamaka group. From another point of view it is a वर्णवृत्त and for reference cf. P. 1. 16. 8. (उक्ताचलधृतिः प्राज्ञैः द्वयष्टाभिर्लघुभिर्युता । Mm 25. 1).

२२ पद्धति In each of its four lines, we have 4 Chaturmātras; those in the odd places must not be जगणs while the last one must be a जगण or a सर्वलघु. This is really a favourite metre of the Apabhraṁśa poets; but now and then Jain poets composed Sanskrit stanzas in this metre. (चीर्नैजे जो जो लीर्वान्तेऽनुप्रासे पद्धतिः । H. 3. 73).

२३ द्विपदी Each line has 6 Mātrās followed by 5 Chaturmātras with a long letter at the end. A Jagaṇa or a सर्वलघु must be used for the 2nd and the 6th places i. e. for the first and the 5th Chaturmātras. A जगण must not be used anywhere else. When a सर्वलघु is used as said above, the यति must occur after the first short letter i. e. a new word must begin with the 2nd short letter. Jayakīrti 6. 28 regards this and the next two as Sanskrit metres, but Hemachandra considers these as Prākṛit metres. cf. H. 4. 64-67.

२४ अञ्जनाल A line of this metre is obtained by adding a long letter at the end of a line of a द्विपदी; (Jk. 6. 29). Hemachandra calls this आरनाल; (see H. 4. 66 and No. 23 above.)

२५ कामलेखा When the penultimate short letter in the lines of a द्विपदी (No. 23) is dropped, we get a line of Kāmalekhā.

(षष्ठगणान्तलघुविहीना चेत् प्रथम द्विपदीकासौ । निष्ठितशेषलक्षणयुता भवतीति हि कामलेखा Jk. 6. 29.)

२६ गुण A line of this metre contains 3 Chaturmātras of any kind except the जगण; but at the end of the 3rd line a couple of short letters must always be added.

(तोयधिमात्रागणत्रितयाद् गो यदि नात्र जकारगणः ।
स्थायितृतीयपदाल्लयुगे सति सोऽयमभाणि गुणो गुणिभिः ॥
Jk. 6. 27).

२७ शिखा This is an Ardhasama-Chatuṣpadī obtained by doubling the metre of the same name under Ardhasama-Dwipadī Mātrā Vṛitta; (see V. 9). (शिखा एकोनत्रिंशदेकत्रिंशदन्ते गु P. 5. 43.)

२८ खञ्जा This is similarly obtained by doubling the metres mentioned under No. V. 10; (खञ्जा महत्ययुजीति P. 5. 44).

२९ शम्या This is a Chatuṣpadī, a Pāda of which contains 5. 4 जगणs or 5 नगणs.

N. B. – For more particulars readers are requested to refer to Jayadāman edited by Prof H. D. Velankar, edition 1949.

APPENDIX B

Giving the dates, works etc. of Important Sanskrit Writers

(Referred to in the dictionary)

अप्पय्य दीक्षित This celebrated author of कुवलयानन्द came from the Southern India and flourished in the first half of the 17th century. कुवलयानन्द is an elementary treatise on Alaṅkār. His other works are the वृत्तिवार्तिक and चित्रमीमांसा.

अमरसिंह This very famous lexicographer is said to have flourished in the 5th century at the court of Vikramāditya. He was a Jaina by religion. His well-known lexicon अमरकोश contains about 1592 verses in the Anuṣṭup metre and treats of about 25000 Sanskrit words.

अमरु, अमरुक or अमरू The author of the अमरुशतक. In a traditional story he is said to be the king in whose dead body Śankarāchārya entered to learn the science of erotics. There are a number of commentaries on the अमरुशतक. This poet had already attained celebrity by the 8th century A. D., as he was referred to by Ānandavardhana.

अश्वघोष This Buddhist author might have flourished in the 1st century A. D. His well-known work, the बुद्धचरित, gives the history and teachings of Buddha. In addition, he wrote the सूत्रालंकार, सौन्दरानन्द काव्य and the drama सारिपुत्रप्रकरण.

आर्यभट्ट This foremost Indian astronomer was born in A. D. 476. His astronomical work, the आर्यसिद्धान्त, is based on higher mathematics.

उज्ज्वलदत्त Was a celebrated commentator on the Śakaṭāyana's Uṇādisūtras. He is reverentially referred to by Bhaṭṭojī Dīxita in his Siddhānta-kaumudī.

उदयनाचार्य This author of the कुसुमाञ्जलि seems to have flourished at the end of the 10th century. His other works are the लक्षणावलि, कर्णावलि and न्यायवार्तिकतात्पर्यटीकापरिशुद्धि.

उद्भट One of the earliest writers on Alankār. He was the chief Pandit at the court of king Jayāpīḍa of Kashmir. His works are the भामहविवरण, कुमारसंभवकाव्य and अलंकारसारसंग्रह. He flourished at about 800 A. D.

कय्यट Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरङ्गिणी 'the chronicle of kings.' He was a contemporary of king Jayasimha of Kashmir who reigned from 1129–1150 A. D. राजतरङ्गिणी is a historical epic and gives information about many kings of Kashmir.

काञ्चनाचार्य The author of a dramatic work named धनंजयविजय. He seems to have flourished in the 12th century at the court of king Jayadeva of Kanoja.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, and ऋतुसंहार and some other minor works. Much has been written by the Eastern and Western scholars about the date of Kālidāsa, and there is no unanimity on this point. Popular tradition identifies his patron Vikramāditya with the founder of the Saṁvat (संवत्) Era, 56 B. C.; but some scholars place the era of Vikramāditya to the year 544 A. D. Hence the range of fixing his time is 600 years. However, the 4th century A. D. i. e. the time of the Gupta dynasty is accepted by a majority of scholars. There is also a similar controversy about his locality.

कुमारदास The author of the poem जानकीहरण. According to tradition, Kumāradāsa was a Simhalese king who lived between 517 and 526 A. D. The entire text of the जानकीहरण has not yet been recovered; however, it seems that the poet has modelled his work in form and spirit on the two Mahākāvyas of Kālidāsa and the subject-matter coincides with the work of Bhaṭṭi.

कुल्लूकभट्ट The famous commentator on the मनुस्मृति. His commentary मन्वर्थमुक्तावलि is taken as an authority to interpret Manu's text. He hails from Bengal and seems to have flourished in the 12th century. His other works are the श्राद्धसागर, विवादसागर, अशौचसागर and स्मृतिसागर.

कुसुमदेव Author of the दृष्टान्तशतक of unknown date. This work consists of 100 verses, each verse having the instruction in the first line and simile in the second.

कृष्णभट्ट सार्वभौम Author of the पदाङ्कदूत, who was at the court of king Raghurāma of Nadia (Bengal) and composed this poem in 1723 A. D. In this work the footprints of Krisṇa are asked by the Gopīs to carry their message to Krisṇa to Mathurā.

कृष्णमिश्र The author of the well-known allegorical drama प्रबोधचन्द्रोदय. He belonged to the second half of the 11th century and wrote this play for his patron king Kīrtivarman of the Chandella dynasty.

केदारभट्ट This author of the वृत्तरत्नाकर might have flourished in the 13th century. His work is a great authority on metres and naturally there seems to have been more than twenty commentaries on this text.

क्षेमीश्वर His play, the चण्डकौशिक, is based on the mythological story of king Hariśchandra. He seems to be a young contemporary of Rājaśekhara and was patronised by the king Mahīpāl, who ruled over Kānyakubja in the 10th century.

क्षेमेन्द्र This Kashmirian writer flourished in the 11th century at the time of king Ananta (1020-1063) of Kashmir. Many works like the समयमातृका, भारतमञ्जरी, बृहत्कथामञ्जरी, राजावलि, औचित्यविचार, कविकण्ठाभरण &c. are to his credit. He was a student of Abhinavagupta.

गङ्गादास The author of the छन्दोमञ्जरी. In this work he describes the varieties of metres and illustrates them by verses in praise of Krisṇa. He also wrote the अच्युतचरित and दिनेशचरित in praise of the sun. He may be placed in the 10th or 11th century.

गुणाढ्य The foremost story-writer of India. His original बृहत्कथा was composed in Paiśāchī Prākrit language. क्षेमेन्द्र and सोमदेव made adaptations of this work in Sanskrit under the names बृहत्कथामञ्जरी and कथासरित्सागर respectively and these Kashmirian versions represent the original text of Guṇāḍhya to a great degree. Guṇāḍhya was born at Pratisṭhāna on the Godāvarī, the capital of Sātavahana kings and might have flourished in the 1st century A. D.

गोवर्धनाचार्य The author of the आर्यासप्तशती. The poet seems to have taken Hala's गाथासप्तशती as his model. He was a court-poet of Laksmaṇasena of Bengal and contemporary of Jayadeo, the author of गीतगोविंद. His erotic poem (आर्यासप्तशती) must have inspired the Hindi poet Vihārilāl to compose his सतसई.

घटकर्पर The author of the घटकर्परकाव्य. This small poem has many commentaries, one (घटकर्पर-कुलक-वृत्ति) being of Abhinavagupta, and is the earliest यमक-काव्य. Tradition associates Kālidāsa with Ghatakarpara and some scholars place the latter even earlier than Kālidāsa. He has also written another short didactic poem called नीतिसार.

चाणक्य or कौटिल्य The author of the well-known कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र. Another name of this author is Visṇugupta or Visṇuśarman. Tradition says that Chāṇakya uprooted the Nanda dynasty and placed Chandragupta Maurya on the throne of Magadha in 321 B. C. He was also a law-maker and the अर्थशास्त्र is nothing but a political science of that period, although some scholars ascribe this work to a later period.

The work चाणक्यशतक, a collection of didactic verses, is ascribed to Chāṇakya, as the other recensions चाणक्यनीति, चाणक्यनीतिदर्पण, वृद्धचाणक्य and लघुचाणक्य are done.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator who has written commentaries on works like मालतीमाधव and वेणीसंहार. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपण्डित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रसगङ्गाधर, a treatise on Rhetorics or Poetics; his other works are भामिनीविलास, the five लहरीs (गङ्गा, पीयूष, सुधा, अमृत and करुणा) and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shahjahan of Delhi. He must have seen the end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date, at least his active career, lay, therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the गीतगोविंद. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwilva in the Vīrabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Laksmaṇasena, who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal, whose inscription is dated as Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

गीतगोविंद has no less than 40 commentaries, and it is actually sung in accompaniment with dancing. It occupies a distinctive place in the history of Sanskrit poetry, both in its emotional and literary aspects.

जयदेव (पीयूषवर्ष) The author of the चन्द्रालोक and प्रसन्नराघव. The first is a treatise on Poetics and the second is a drama embracing the story of Rāma. This Jayadeva is quite different from the author of गीतगोविंद and seems to have flourished not earlier than the 12th century.

जयराम A Maratha poet at the court of Shahaji Bhosale, the father of the great Shivaji. He has very lucidly described the court of his patron Shahaji at Bangalore in his राधामाधवविलासचंपू. The पर्णालपर्वतग्रहणाख्यान is compiled in Tanjore at the court of Vyankoji, Shivāji's step-brother, in the year 1673 A.D. The subject matter of this poem is the siege of the fort Panhāla (पर्णाल) and its capture by Shivaji in the year 1672.

ज्योतिरीश्वर कविशेखर The author of the धूर्तसमागम, a farce (प्रहसन) in one act. This was composed under King Harisimha of Karṇāṭa family, who ruled in Mithilā in the first quarter of the 14th century. There is another work written by this author, named पञ्चसायक, on the art of love.

दण्डिन् Author of the two prominent works-the दशकुमारचरित and काव्यादर्श. Some scholars do not ascribe these two works to one and the same writer. The दशकुमारचरित is described as a romance of roguery and the काव्यादर्श is a work on Sanskrit Poetics. To ascertain the date of Daṇḍin is also difficult. He might have lived in all probability in the 7th century. His अवन्तिसुन्दरीकथा is an epitome of the दशकुमारचरित but in poetry form.

धनञ्जय Author of the दशरूप, a work on dramaturgy. Dhananjaya practically re-edited the भरतनाट्यशास्त्र and is taken as authority by later writers on Alankāra and Nāṭyaśāstra. His commentator ध्वनिक was his own brother and they both were at the court of Munja of Dhar, in the latter half of the 10th century.

नारायण Author of the famous हितोपदेश. This popular didactic work is avowedly based on the पञ्चतन्त्र, but it has its own plan. Some stories are quite new and there is a large selection of didactic matter from the कामन्दकीय नीतिसार. Nārāyaṇa might have flourished in the 14th century.

पतञ्जलि The celebrated author of the महाभाष्य. He wrote a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras and Kātyāyana's Vārtikas. Aphorisms on the Yoga system of philosophy, named the योगसूत्र, are ascribed to this Patañjali.

The grammarian Bhartṛihari wrote a commentary on the महाभाष्य work. There is no unanimity about Patañjali's date among scholars. However, the majority accepts the 2nd century B. C. as the most probable date.

परमानन्द Author of the epic शिवभारत. This Maratha poet flourished in the regime of the great Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, and it is but natural for him to compile a Mahākāvya on the adventurous life of Shivaji. This शिवभारत is not yet found in a complete form.

प्रबोधानन्द सरस्वति Author of the वृन्दावनशतक of unknown date. His other works are the चैतन्यचन्द्रामृत, विवेकशतक and संगीतमाधव.

बाण The well-known author of the हर्षचरित, कादम्बरी and चण्डिकाशतक. The पार्वतीपरिणय and रत्नावली are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harṣavardhana of Kānyakubja, who was reigning during the whole of Hiuen Tsang's travels in India, which lasted from 629 A. D. to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the 7th century.

The हर्षचरित has the distinction of being the first attempt at writing a prose Kāvya on historical theme and the कादम्बरी deals with a legendary fiction.

बिल्हण Author of the Mahākāvya विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित, the चौरपञ्चाशिका, बिल्हणचरित and कर्णसुन्दरी. Bilhaṇa was a Kashmiri Brāhmaṇa, and had travelled all over India. He composed the विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित in honour of his patron Chalukya Vikramāditya of Kalyāṇī. The चौर (सुरत) पञ्चाशिका is a passionate poem of secret love. In the बिल्हणचरित the legend of Bilhaṇa's love for a princess is told in a voluptuous way. Both these deal with the same story of secret love. The कर्णसुन्दरी is a Nāṭikā on the love-marriage of Chalukya Karṇadeva of Anhilvad (1064-74 A.D.) with a Vidyādhara princess (Karṇasundarī). Bilhaṇa belonged to the second half of the 11th century.

बोपदेव Author of the मुग्धबोध, कविकल्पद्रुम and many other works. He was a contemporary of Hemādri and both flourished at the court of the Yādava kings of Devagiri, in the second half of the 13th century. The मुग्धबोध is a celebrated work on grammar.

भट्टनारायण Author of the वेणीसंहार, a drama based on the sensational incident of Bhīma's ferocious revenge on the Kauravas for violating the decency of Draupadī. This play is one of the earliest and best examples of the declamatory type of drama, which is a half-poetical and half-dramatic composition. The author lived in the first half of the 7th century.

भट्टि Author of the भट्टिकाव्य, also known as रावणवध. This so-called Mahākāvya seeks to comprehend the entire story of the Rāmāyaṇa; but it is composed deliberately to illustrate the rules of grammar and rhetorics. He must have lived between 500 and 600 A. D.

भट्टोजी दीक्षित Author of the सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, a celebrated grammatical work giving a particular arrangement of Pāṇini's Sūtras with commentary. He lived in the 17th century and wrote many other works of reputation.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three celebrated शतकs (शृङ्गार, नीति and वैराग्य). The author's personality is mysterious or semi-historical. Therefore, his exact date cannot be ascertained. Some scholars place him in the 1st or 2nd century A. D. and others put him in the 6th or 7th century. His शतकत्रय is a specimen of sententious poetry, enveloping lofty ideas for the cultivation of a

spirit of detachment. The grammarian भर्तृहरि, the author of the वाक्यपदीय, who died about 651 A. D., was a Buddhist and seems to be different from the भर्तृहरि of Śataka fame.

भवभूति The well-known author of the महावीरचरित, मालतीमाधव and उत्तररामचरित. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yaśovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century. As a dramatist, he occupies a very high place, next to that of Kālidāsa. The मालतीमाधव is a romantic love-story of middle-class life, and the महावीरचरित and उत्तररामचरित deal respectively with the earlier and the later history of Rāma.

भानुदत्त Author of the रसमञ्जरी and रसतरङ्गिणी. The रसमञ्जरी deals with the nature of the heroes and heroines and the parts they play. The रसतरङ्गिणी deals merely with the various components of Rasa. Bhānudatta seems to have flourished towards the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century.

भारवि Author of the किरातार्जुनीय, a Mahākāvya. In the Aihole inscription (634 A. D.) he is mentioned with Kālidāsa, which shows that he must have achieved enough poetic fame at that time. The subject-matter of the किरातार्जुनीय is taken from one of the episodes of Arjuna's career, described in the Vana-parva of the Mahābhārata. Sanskrit critics extol his profundity of thought (अर्थगौरव). He seems to have flourished in the beginning of the 7th century.

भास A very ancient author of many plays including the स्वप्नवासवदत्त, प्रतिज्ञायौगन्धरायण, प्रतिमा &c. Before 1912 Bhāsa was known only by reputation, having been honoured by Kālidāsa and Bāṇa as a great predecessor. Between 1912 and 1915 his thirteen plays discovered in the Kerala were published in a lot. These plays have been based on stories from the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata and the Purāṇas. But the स्वप्नवासवदत्त, प्रतिज्ञायौगन्धरायण, अविमारक and चारुदत्त have legendary plots. Bhāsa's language possesses a peculiar grace and he has attained fame by his versatile imageries and originality of conception. He is generally placed in the 5th century B. C.

भास्कराचार्य Author of the astro-mathematical work, the सिद्धान्तशिरोमणि with its 4 divisions (लीलावती, बीजगणित, ग्रहगणित and गोलाध्याय). He belongs to the 12th century.

भोजदेव Author of the well-known सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, a compilation on Alankāra. Numerous other works are ascribed to him. In his book, the सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, he discusses merits and demerits of poetry, the figures of speech and sentiments. He flourished in the 11th century.

मयूर Author of the well-known poem सूर्यशतक. He was closely related to Bāṇa and both were at the court of Harṣa. The सूर्यशतक is written in praise of the sun but it reveals the author's spirit of literary display; and hence it is favoured by rhetoricians, grammarians and lexicographers.

मम्मट N. of the author of the काव्यप्रकाश. He was a native of Kashmir, but had his education at Benares. His काव्यप्रकाश covers the whole ground of rhetorics or poetics. It has two parts—सूत्रs or कारिकाs and वृत्तिs. This work has been very much revered and hence we find numerous commentaries on it in all centuries after the 11th, in which Mammaṭa flourished.

मल्लिनाथ A great and much esteemed commentator of famous Sanskrit works of Kālidāsa, Māgha, Bhāravi, Vidyādhara, Varadarāja &c. He was of Kolāchala family in Andhra country and was a Telugu Brāhmaṇa.

He belonged probably to the 14th century.

माघ Author of the शिशुपालवध, a Mahākāvya on the well-known episode of the Mahābhārata. Māgha has a copious and elegant diction, and his phraseology and imagery often attain to perfection. The usually accepted date of this great poet is the latter part of the 7th century.

माधव Author of the सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह, a treatise on all systems of the Indian philosophy. He seems to be different from the well-known Vijayanagar minister, Vidyāraṇya Mādhavāchārya. He is said to be the son of Sāyaṇa, the Vedic commentator and hence the nephew of Mādhavāchārya (Indian Antiquary, Vol. XIV, p. 20). This Mādhava lived in the 14th century.

माधवाचार्य Author of the जैमिनीयन्यायमालाविस्तर. The work is a compendium of the Mīmānsā philosophpy. This Mādhvāchārya is the celebrated scholar and promoter of Vedic studies at the court of the Vijayanagar kingdom. His date is the 14th century A. D.

मित्रमिश्र Author of the वीरमित्रोदय, a work on Dharma-śastra. He also wrote the आनन्दकन्दचम्पू, which treats of the birth of Śrīkṛiṣṇa. Mitramiśra flourished in the 17th century at the court of Orchha.

मुरारि Author of the अनर्घराघव, a drama in 7 acts on the story of the Rāmāyaṇa. This play has been considered a standard for poetic criticism and grammatical learning. He might have flourished at the end of the 8th or at the beginning of the 9th century.

यास्क Author of the निरुक्त, a commentary on निघण्टु, the Vedic glossary -the fourth Vedāṅga. This vocabulary tries to explain the meaning of Vedic words and Mantras. Yāska may be taken as the foremost linguist or philologist of India. He is supposed to have flourished in the 8th or 7th century B. C.

युवराज Author of the रामचरित. He was a Keral prince (1800-1851) and resided at Koli-lingapur. His other works are the त्रिपुरदहनचरितम्, रससदनभाण, सुधानन्दलहरी *and some stotras.*

रणछोड Author of the राजप्रशस्ति. Only two cantos of this epic are found in an inscription (E. I., Vol. V). This poet lived at the end of the 18th century.

रत्नाकर Author of a Mahākāvya, named हरविजय. He was a Kashmirian Pandit and flourished under kings Jayāpīda (832-844) and Avantivarman (855-884). His poem is a stupendous work of 50 cantos and it relates to the story of the slaying of the demon Andhaka by the god Śiva.

राघव Compiler of the नानार्थमञ्जरी, a lexicon on the lines of the मेदिनी, शाश्वत &c. This work is critically edited by Shri. K. V. Krishnamoorthy Sharma in 1954. The author seems to belong to the 14th century.

राजशेखर Author of many works like the बालरामायण, बालभारत, विद्धशालभञ्जिका, कर्पूरमञ्जरी and काव्यमीमांसा. The बालरामायण dramatises in ten acts the entire story of the Rāmāyaṇa. The बालभारत is also called प्रचण्डपाण्डव and is a play on the Mahābhārata story. The कर्पूरमञ्जरी a Saṭṭaka and the विद्धशालभञ्जिका a Nāṭikā are smaller works in four acts. The काव्यमीमांसा is a good handbook for poets. He is said to have lived in the first quarter of the 10th century.

रुद्रट Author of the काव्यालंकार and शृङ्गारतिलक. He was the earliest author on Alankāra who had a rational method of classification of Alankāras. His शृङ्गारतिलक delineates Rasas as developed in poems as opposed to plays. This work is ascribed by some scholars to a रुद्रभट्ट of a later period. Rudraṭa lived in the 9th century A. D.

रूपगोस्वामी Author of the उद्धवदूत, हंसदूत and other Dūtakāvyas. He flourished in the 16th century.

वराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer and the author of the बृहत्संहिता. Tradition places him as one of the nine gems at the court of Vikramāditya. He has written many books on astronomy and astrology. The बृहत्संहिता is a well-known astrological technical work. Varāhamihira seems to have flourished in the 6th century A. D.

वर्धमान Author of the गणरत्नमहोदधि, a collection of grammatical Gaṇas. He was a Jain Pandit at the court of Siddharāja Jayasinha of the Solanki dynasty of Gujarat (1094-1143). He seems to have written other books like the क्रियागुप्त (where the predicate is concealed) and the सिद्धराजवर्णन.

वल्लभदेव Author of the सुभाषितावलि, an anthology of 3527 verses of different writers. It contains a large variety of subjects like love, the conduct of life, natural scenery and seasons, worldly wisdom &c. Vallabhadeva seems to have lived in the 15th century.

वात्स्यायन Author of the well-known कामसूत्र, a treatise on sexual love. His date is controversial and varies from the 2nd century B. C. to the 4th century A. D.

वामनभट्टबाण Author of the पार्वतीपरिणय, नलाभ्युदय and शृङ्गारभूषण. He is also named अभिनवभट्टबाण, because he imitated the style of Bāṇa. He was at the court of Vemabhūpāla, the ruler of the Trilinga country in the 1st half of the 15th century.

वासुदेव Author of the नलोदय, a story of Nala in 4 cantos. Nalodaya is a Yamaka Kāvya of this Kerala poet and commands numerous commentaries. He has also written three other Kāvyas–त्रिपुरदहन, सौरीकथोदय and युधिष्ठिरविजय. This poet lived at the court of Kulaśekharavarman (of uncertain date, but probably between the 10th and 12th century).

विशाखदत्त Author of the मुद्राराक्षस, one of the great Sanskrit dramas. It is a drama of purely political intrigue; still it well absorbs the mind of the audience by the unique skill of the poet. The date of the author is again subject to much speculation. However, he may be placed between the 5th and the 9th century.

विश्वनाथ Author of the celebrated work साहित्यदर्पण and also a commentator of the काव्यप्रकाश. He wrote a *number of other works, such as the* राघवविलास, कुवलयाश्वचरित, प्रभावती, प्रशस्तिरत्नावलि &c. His साहित्यदर्पण was composed in 1384 A. D.

वेङ्कटाध्वरिन् Author of the विश्वगुणादर्शचम्पू. He belonged to the first half of the 17th century. In his curious Champū two Gandharvas take a brid's-eye view of various countries from their aerial car and exposé the good and bad manners and customs of the time. The author has also many other works to his credit.

शंकराचार्य The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शारीरभाष्य and of a large number of original works. He is said to have been born in 788 A.D. and to have died in 820 A. D. at the early age of 32. Some scholars put him in the 6th or 7th century. Various Stotras such as आनन्दलहरी, मोहमुद्गर etc. are ascribed to him.

शारदातनय Author of the भावप्रकाश, a treatise on Rasas. He summarises views of all writers before and after the time of Bharata; but he has greatly developed the Śṛingāra Rasa on the lines suggested by Bhoja in his Śṛingāraprakāśa. He has also written a commentary on the काव्यप्रकाश. He seems to have flourished in the 12th century.

शिवदास Compiler of a version of the वेताल-पञ्चविंशति, which is a collection of 25 folk-tales. The earliest version is preserved in the बृहत्कथा. Jambhaladatta's version is almost entirely in prose. This work is also known in several forms in modern Indian languages. Śivadāsa may have flourished in the 14th or 15th century.

शूद्रक Author of the मृच्छकटिक, a very old Sanskrit drama, which might be a recast of the fragmentary चारुदत्त, ascribed to Bhāsa. This drama is a departure from the dramatisation of time-worn royal stories and legends to a more refreshing plot of everyday life; yet it is full of real poetry and sentiment found in master pieces of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti. Śūdraka may be assigned to the 1st century A. D.

श्रीहर्ष Author of the नैषधचरित, one of the five great Mahākāvyas. The work is based on the well-known Mahābhārata story of Nala and Damayantī. Śrīharṣa was a logician and philosopher and hence the ideas from these sciences are often imported into his narrations and descriptions. It is a repository of traditional learning and should, therefore, be approached with the full equipment of such learning. The poet may have probably flourished in the second half of the 12th century.

सिल्हणमिश्र Author of the शान्तिशतक a didactic poem in imitation of that of Bhartṛihari. He was a poet from Kashmir and might have lived in the 12th century.

सुन्दरदेव Author of the सूक्तिसुन्दर, an anthology of verses of various poets in praise of the rulers of the 16th and 17th centuries (including Akbar and Shahjahan). Sunderadeva must have flourished in the 17th century.

सुबन्धु Author of the वासवदत्ता, a romantic story, different from the Vāsavadattā of the Udayana legend, and entirely invented and embellished by Subandhu. His sole aim in this work seems to illustrate the potency of expression of the Sanskrit language and his dexterity in framing discourse made of equivoques in every syllable. He was a contemporary of Bāṇa.

सोमदेव Compiler of the कथासरित्सागर, a condensed Sanskrit version of Gunādhya's Paiśāchī बृहत्कथा (see गुणाढ्य). This is a great ocean of stories of every conceivable description — tales of wondrous maidens and their fearless lovers, of kings, of state-craft and intrigue, of magic and spells, of murder and war, of devil and goblins; stories of animals in fact and fable, of beggars, ascetics, drunkards, gambles, prostitutes and bawds. Somadeva was at the court of king Ananta of Kashmir (1029-1064) and for the amusement of the queen Sūryāvatī he compiled this huge work of 24000 verses.

सोमेश्वर Author of the कीर्तिकौमुदी. This work is the biography of Vastupāla, minister of the Vaghelā princes (Lavaṇa-prasāda and Vīra-dhavala) and has a historical and poetical value. Someśvara also wrote a romantic epic called the सुरथोत्सव. He lived in Gujarat between 1179 and 1262 A. D.

सौभरि Author of the एकार्थनाममाला and द्व्यक्षरीनाममाला. The first work deals with एकाक्षरs i. e. single consonants and the second with double consonants. Dr. E. D. Kulkarni, of the Deccan College is the editor of these Kośas and he remarks in the preface that the author Saubhari must have flourished not later than Samvat 1639.

हनूमत् The mythical author of the well-known महानाटक or हनुमन्नाटक. It is a very extensive work on the entire Rāmāyaṇa story. Its two principal recensions, one of Damodara Miśra and the other of Madhusūdana, ascribe this Nāṭaka to the legandary servant of Rāma, Hanūmat. Hence there is no hisotrical evidence about the author.

हर्ष Author of the three dramas — नागानन्द, रत्नावली and प्रियदर्शिका. The story of the नागानन्द is drawn from the कथासरित्सागर; रत्नावली describes the secret love between king Udayana and Sāgarikā (an attendant of the queen); and the drama प्रियदर्शिका has been modelled on the मालविकाग्निमित्र. All these dramas though attributed to king Harśa of Mālava are supposed to have been written by his court poets like Dhāvaka and Bāṇa.

हलायुध Author of the कविरहस्य, a sort of lexicon of roots (धातुपाठ) and at the same time a eulogy of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king, Krisṇarāja III (940–956). His other work, the अभिधानरत्नमाला, is a vocabulary. He flourished in the 10th century.

The author of the धर्मविवेक seems to be different from this.

हेमचन्द्र A great lexicographer and a grammarian of the 11th and 12th centuries. He wrote many works embracing almost all fields of Sanskrit and Prakrit literature. The देशीनाममाला, अभिधानचिन्तामणि, अनेकार्थसंग्रह and निघण्टुशेष are his works on lexicography.

APPENDIX C

On Important Geographical Names in Ancient India

अङ्ग It was one of the sixteen political divisions of India, situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapurī, which is identified with the modern Bhāgalpur. It was the kingdom of Romapāda of the Rāmayaṇa and of Karṇa of the Mahābhārata.

अनुराधपुर (q. v. page 105). The branch of the celebrated Pipaala-tree of Buddha-Gayā was brought to this ancient capital of Ceylon by Mahinda, the son of Aśoka. This tree still exists in the Mahā-vihāra.

अनूपदेश The country on the river Narmadā; south Malwa; same as Haihaya, Mahiṣa and Māhiṣaka. Its capital was Māhiṣmatī.

अन्ध्र N. of a people and their country. It is the modern Telangaṇa or Andhra. The limits of this ancient country were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvarī and Kriṣṇā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (see Dk. 7), and its capital अन्ध्रनगर is probably the old town of Vengi.

अपरान्त It is the Ariaka of Ptolemy. Some scholars identify it with Konkaṇa and others with the whole western sea-board of India. According to Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Aparānta was the northern Konkaṇa, the capital of which was Sūppāraka (Mar. सोपारें) near Bassein. One of Aśoka's inscriptions is recently found in this locality.

अमरकण्टक A part of the मेकल hills in Gondwana in which the Narmadā and Śoṇa rivers have their source. It may be the आम्रकूट, referred to in the Meghadūta (verse 17).

अमरनाथ A celebrated shrine of Śiva in the Bhairavaghāti range of the Himalayas.

अमरावती This famous Stūpa is about 18 miles to the west of Bezwada on the bank of the Kriṣṇa. It was built in about 380 A. D.

अमरेश्वर A celebrated place on the opposite side of Omkārnātha, on the southern bank of the Narmadā, where one of the twelve great Śivalingas (ओंकार) is worshipped.

अयोध्या The modern Oudh. It was the kingdom of Rāma, with the capital of the same name (see अयोध्या page 213). During the Buddhist period Ayodhyā was divided into Uttara Kosala and Dakṣiṇa Kosala, the river Śarayū being the boundary line between. Vikramāditya of the Gupta dynasty restored the sacred places in Ayodhyā.

अरुणा A branch of the Sarasvatī in Kurukṣetra. It is identified by some scholars with Mārkaṇḍā.

अरुणाचल Tiruvannamalai (South Arcot).

अलकनन्दा A tributary of the Ganges—the united stream of the विष्णुगङ्गा (also called धवलगङ्गा) and सरस्वती-गङ्गा. Its source called वसुधारा is in the Himalayas.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of Narmadā. Its capital was Ujjayanī, (also called Avantipuri and Viśālā) situated on the Sipra. It is the western part of Mālwā. In the time of Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahī. Avanti was the kingdom of Vikramāditya. It has been called Mālava since the seventh or eighth century A. D.

अश्मक There is no agreement among scholars about the situation of this ancient country. (See page 277). Aśmaka is identified by some with the Buddhist Assaka situated between the Godāvari and Māhiṣmatī on the Narmadā and its capital was Pratiṣṭhāna. It was a part of the Mahārāṣṭra country at the time of Aśoka.

It is also an old name of Travancore.

अहिक्षेत्र, अहिच्छत्र The name अहिच्छत्र is at present confined to the great fortress in the lands of Alampur Kot and Nasratganj. It was the capital of North Pānchāla or Rohilkhand.

आनर्तपुर, also **आनन्दपुर** The modern Vadnagar in northern Gujarat. This was visited by Hiuen Tsiang. See आनर्त (page 334).

आभीर The country on the western coast of India from the Tapti to Devagad. The south-eastern portion of Gujarat. According to the Mahābhārata

(2. 31), the Ābhīras lived near the seashore and on the bank of the Sarasvatī, a river near Somnāth in Gujarat. There is no unanimity among Purāṇas and other texts about the exact locality of this country. There is one verse giving its position; श्रीकोङ्कणादधोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे। आभीरदेशो देवेशि विन्ध्यशैले व्यवस्थितः॥

आरण्य (क) A kingdom situated on the south of Ujjain and Vidarbha. Its capital was Tagara.

आर्यावर्त (q. v. page 356). The river Narmadā was the boundary between Aryāvarta and Dakṣiṇāpatha.

इक्षु 1 An affluent of the Narmadā. -2 The river Oxus; it flowed through Śakadvīpa.

इक्षुमती The river Kālindī, flowing through Kumaun, Rohilkhand and the district Kanauj; पितृपैतामहीं पुण्यां तेरुरिक्षुमतीं नदीम् Rām. 2. 68. 17.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (Also called हरिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ, खाण्डवप्रस्थ, &c.) Identified with the old Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right. It was the capital of Yudhiṣṭhira.

इरावती 1 The river Rāvi in the Punjab. -2 The Rapti in Oudh.

इल्वलपुर Ellora, the site of the famous caves.

उत्कल, उड्र, ओड्र N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiśā (cf. स तीर्त्वा कपिशां सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदसेतुभिः। उत्कलादर्शितपथः कलिङ्गाभिमुखो ययौ॥ R. 4. 38). The chief towns of the province are Cuttack and Puri. It formed a part (north, as उत्कल is a corruption of उत्कलिङ्ग) of Kalinga, the river Vaitaraṇī being its northern boundary.

ऋक्षपर्वत The eastern part of the Vindhya range, extending from the Bay of Bengal to the source of the Narmadā and the Śoṇa.

ऋष्यमुख A mountain situated eight miles from Anāgondi on the river Tungabhadrā.

एकचक्रा Chakarnagar, sixteen miles south-west of Itawah, U. P. (cf. एकचक्रां गतास्ते तु कुन्तिपुत्रा महारथाः Mb. 1. 157. 1, 2.)

एकाम्रकानन Bhuvaneshvara in Orissa. It was the capital of Orissa from the 6th century B. C. to the time of Yayāti Keśarī in the middle of the 5th century A. D.

कनखल N. of a village near Hardwara, which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनखल was also the name of the surrounding mountains. It was the scene of दक्षयज्ञ, very famous in the Purāṇas.

कपिलवस्तु The birth place of Buddha. It has been identified with Bhuila in the north-western part of the Basti district, U. P.

कपिशा 1 The country to the north of the Kabul river. It is the Kāpiśī of Pāṇini. According to Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Kapiśā was North Afghanistan. -2 The river Suvarṇarekhā in Orissa. -3 The river Kāsāi which flows through the district of Midnapur, Bengal. See सुह्म.

क (का) पिस्थल Kaithal in Karnal district, Punjab. It is said to have been founded by Yudhiṣṭhira.

करतोया (also called सदानीरा) A sacred river flowing through the districts of Rangpur, Dinajpur and Bogra. It was the boundary between the kingdoms of Bengal and Kāmarūpa.

कलिङ्ग A country lying to the south of Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godavarī. It is identified with the old Northern Circars of the British time. कलिङ्गनगर (q.v.) was its capital.

कलिङ्गनगर Appears to have been the general name of the capitals of Kalinga which were different at different periods as Maṇipur, Rājapura (probably Rajamahendri), Bhuvaneśvara, Simhapura, &c.

कल्कि, कोल्कइ The capital of Paṇḍya at the mouth of Tāmraparṇī in Tinnevelli. It is identified also with Tuticorin.

कल्याण, कल्याणि, कल्याणपुर The capital of Kuntaladeśa. Someśvara Chalukya founded the city in the 11th century and made it a seat of his government in place of Manyakheta. This town is situated 36 miles west of Bidar, Andhra state. Authors like Vijñaneśvara, Bilhaṇa flourished at the court of Kalyāṇi kings. Basava, the founder of the Lingayat sect was the minister of king Bijjala of Kalyāṇi.

काञ्ची (पुर) Conjeveram. It was the capital of Draviḍa or Chola. (See द्रविड). Kanchīpura is said to have been founded by Kulottunga Chola I (11th century) on the site of a forest called afterwards Tonḍamandala. The eastern portion of the town is विष्णुकाञ्ची and the western, शिवकाञ्ची.

कान्यकुब्ज Kanauj. It is on the bank of the Kalīnadī. It was the capital of Gādhi Rājā and birth-place of Viśvāmitra. It had also been the capital of many kingdoms afterwards.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyā or Sadānīrā to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended upto the Himalaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana

with an army of Kirātas and Chīnas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was प्राग्ज्योतिष on the other side of Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; (cf. चकम्पे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81). Kamarūpa is generally taken as Assam.

कामाख्या Gauhati in Assam. It is also identified with Prāgjyotiṣa (pura).

काम्बोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Gilgit valley from Balkh, and probably extended upto little Thibet and Ladak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats' and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; (cf. कम्बोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः। गजालानपरिक्लिष्टैरक्षोटैः सार्धमानताः॥ R. 4. 69). Kāmboja is generally identified with Afghanistan, at least its northern part.

कालकवन The Rajmahal hills, Bihar. Āryāvarta was bounded on the east by Kālakavana; (Mbh. 2. 4).

किरात-देश Tipara. The inhabitants of this ancient country are referred to in Ṛig-Veda (see किरात, page 573). Kirāta-deśa included Sylhet and Assam.

किष्किन्धा N. of an ancient country and its capital. It is identified with Anagondi near Hampi-Vijayanagar. About two miles to the south-west of Kiṣkindhā is the Pampā-sarovara, referred to in the Rāmāyaṇa (4. 1).

कीकट N. of a country in Bihar (see p. 574). This is identified with Magadha (q. v.).

कुण्डग्राम, कुण्डगाम Another name for वैशाली (q.v.).

कुण्डिनपुर The ancient capital of Vidarbha and referred to by Bhavabhūti (Māl. 1. 9/10). Many places in Vidarbha are considered as the old Kuṇḍinapura. This capital is said to have extended from the river Wardha to Amarāvatī.

कुन्तल N. of the country to the north of Chola. One time Kalyāni appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad. Kuntala was also called Karṇāṭa.

कुरुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshwar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Driṣadvatī. It is sometimes called समन्तपञ्चक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kṣatriyas slain by Paraśurāma.

कुरुजाङ्गल A forest country situated in Sirhind, north-west of Hastināpura. It was included in Kurukṣetra and Hastināpura, the capital of the Kurus, was in Kurujāngala. (कुरुजाङ्गलमुख्येषु राष्ट्रेषु नगरेषु च। अनु त्वमभिषिच्यस्व नृपतिं धर्मवत्सला॥ Mb. 1. 199. 9).

कुलिन्द-देश (also called कलिन्द-देश). Garwal including the district of Shaharanpur, north of Delhi (cf. Mb. 2. 26. 3-4).

कुलूत N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Śatadru. It formed a part of कुलिन्ददेश, and its capital was Nagarkoṭ.

कुशस्थली, कुशावती 1 The capital of दक्षिण-कोशल and situated in the defiles of the Vindhyas; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā, but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Rāmnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājaśekhara calls the lord of Kuśasthalī मध्यदेशनरेन्द्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand. –2 Dwārakā in Gujarat.

केकय A country between the Bias and the Sutlej, bordering on the सिन्धुदेश (q. v.). The father of कैकेयी was a king of this state.

केतुमालवर्ष Turkestan and the lands watered by the Chakṣu (Oxus). It comprises the Khanats of Khiva, Bokhara and Khokand.

केरल The strip of land on the Malabar coast between Goa and Cape Comorin. It is sometimes identified with the ancient Chera country. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravatī, the Śarāvatī and the Kāli-nadī, which is considered to be the same as the Marulā referred to in Raghuvaṃśa (मरुलामारुतोद्धूतमगमत् कैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.).

कोकक्षेत्र N. of a country lying to the west of the river Kauśikī (Kuśi) and including the western part of the Purnea district, Bengal. It also comprises कोकमुख *i. e.* वराहक्षेत्र.

कोङ्गदेश The modern Coimbatore and Salem, with some parts of Tinnevelly and Travancore.

कोशल N. of a country situated according to the Rāmāyaṇa, along the banks of the Śarayū (or Gogrā). It was divided into 'उत्तरकोशल' and 'दक्षिण-कोशल'. The former is also called 'Ganda' and it must have, therefore, signified the country of अयोध्या, comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Daśaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kuśa and Lava reigned respectively at Kuśāvatī in the दक्षिणकोशल, in the defiles of the Vindhyas, and at Śrāvastī in the उत्तरकोशल.

कौशाम्बी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam, about 30 miles above Allahabad. It is on the left bank of Yamunā. Vararuchi is said to have been born here.

कौशिकी The river Kuśi in Bihar. It has a reference in the Rāmāyaṇa (कौशिकी परमोदारा प्रवृत्ता च महानदी Rām. 1. 34. 8). It joins the Ganges at Jot-narahari. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृंग.

खशोष्ट्र Kaśgar. It is situated in that part of the Turkestan which is called Lesser Bucharia. The ancient alphabets called Kharoṣṭhī were introduced in India from this country.

खाण्डव-वन (-प्रस्थ) See इन्द्रप्रस्थ. This name was applied to a great portion of the Mirat division. According to the Mahābhārata, Khāṇḍava-vana was situated on a river called अश्वरथा (Mb. 3. 160. 21).

गन्धमादन A part of the Kailāsa range of the Himalayas. Hanumāna resided here. Badarikāśrama is situated on this mountain.

गाधिपुर Kanauj. It was the capital of Gādhi, the father of Viśvāmitra.

गान्धार N. of an ancient country between India and Persia. It lies along the river Kabul between the Khoaspes (Kunar) and the Indus. Its capitals were Puruṣapura (Peshawar) and Taxila. Ancient sculptures have been discovered in this part and belong to the 1st century A. D. गान्धार is the corruption of गन्धर्वदेश of the epic and Buddhist period. Some scholars derive it from Kandahar.

गिरिव्रजपुर Rājgir in Bihar. It was the ancient capital of Magadha. The name राजगृह occurs in Buddhist works for this place. (cf. गिरिव्रजं पुरवरं शीघ्रमासेदुरञ्जसा Rām. 2. 68. 21).

गुर्जर Gujarat. Formerly it included the greater part of Khandesh and Malwa. In the Hiuen Tsiang's time the name was not extended to सौराष्ट्र. The modern Marwar was then known by the name गुर्जर.

गोनर्द 1 The Punjab. It is so called from king Gonarda of Kashmir who conquered this part. -2 Gonda in Oudh; a place of birth of Patañjali, the celebrated author of Mahābhāṣya; hence he was called गोनर्दीय.

गोपराष्ट्र, गोवराष्ट्र Igatpuri sub-division of the Nasik district. Some identify this with Southern Konkaṇa. (cf. Mb. 6. 9. 44).

गोवर्धन 1 A mount near वृन्दावन in the district of Mathura. Kriṣṇa is called गोवर्धनगिरिधारी from an episode in his life at Gokul. -2 The Nasik district. There is also a village near Nasik named गोवर्धन.

गौड, पुण्ड्र The whole of Bengal was denominated Eastern Gauḍa, and Uttara Kośala, the northern Gauḍa. According to Cunningham, Gonḍa, a subdivision of Uttara Kośala, is a corruption of Gauḍa. Gondwana was the Western Gauḍa. The Skanda Purāṇa thus describes its position— वङ्गदेशं समारभ्य भुवनेशान्तगः शिवे। गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥. The southern Gauḍa was the bank of the Kāverī.

चन्द्रभागा 1 The river Chinab, or the united rivers of the Jhelum and the Chinab, in the Punjab. The river rises from a lake (लोहित्यसरोवर), south of Ladakh. -2 The river Bhīmā, at Paṇḍharpur.

चन्द्रवती Chanderi in the Lalitpur district, Madhya-Pradesh. It was the capital of Śiśupāla, king of Chedi.

चम्पा, चम्पानगरी, चम्पावती It was the capital of Aṅga country. It was situated at a distance of four miles to the west of Bhagalpur.

चम्पा 1 Siam. -2 Tonquin and Cambodia. -3 A river flowing between the countries of Aṅga and Magadha. -4 The Chambā territory.

चम्पावती Chaul and Revadandā in the Kolaba district, Bombay state.

चर्मण्वती The river Chambal in Rajputana. The river is said to have been formed by the blood of cows, sacrificed at the yajña of Ranti-deva (cf. व्यालम्बेथाः सुरभितनयालम्भजां मानयिष्यन् स्रोतोमूर्त्या भुवि परिणतां रन्तिदेवस्य कीर्तिम् Me. 47).

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras. They occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दशार्ण. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhiṣmati situated on the Narmadā.

चेर It comprised the present countries of Mysore, Coimbatore, Salem, South Malabar, Travancore and Cochin. The name is a corruption of Kerala. This kingdom, which flourished from the 3rd to the 7th century A. D., had its capital at Skandapura in the Coimbatore district; but Tālkāḍ near Mysore was its larger capital.

चोल 1 The Coromandel Coast. One of its capitals was Kāñchipura. The Chola kingdom merged afterwards as a marriage-dowry into the Pāṇḍya kingdom. -2 N. of a country, situated on the banks of Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. The country latterly came to be called Karnāṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation'; a part of the great Daṇḍakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravaṇa. The celebrated Panchavaṭī stands in this tract. Some scholars take Pancha-

it as a place near Nasik and others like Pargiter consider it as the region on both banks of Godāvarī, probably the country around the junction of that river with the Prāṇahitā (or Waingaṅgā).

जीर्णनगर The town Junnar in the Poona district. It was the capital of the Kṣatrapa king Nahapāna and there are many caves and inscriptions in the Nāṇeghāṭa near this place.

जेजभुक्ति The modern Bundelkhaṇḍ. It was the kingdom of Chandels and its capitals were Mahoba, Kharjuraha and Kalinjara, one after another.

जेतवन-विहार An ancient Vihāra erected by Anāthapiṇḍaka for the residence of Buddha. It is one mile to the south of Śrāvastī.

ज्योतिर्मठ One of the four Maṭhas established by Śaṅkarāchārya (at Badrināth).

झारखण्ड The territory Chotā Nagpur. All the hilly region between Birbhum and Benares together with the Santal Parganā was included in this Jhārakhaṇḍa.

डाकिनी The territory around Bhīmā-Śaṅkara, at the source of the Bhīmā, in the Poona district. (cf. डाकिन्यां भीमशंकरम्).

तक्षशीला Taxila in the Rawalpindi district, Punjab. It was at one time the capital of Gandhāra and contained the celebrated university of Northern India upto the 1st century A. D.

नगर This has been variously identified by various scholars with Dharagara (Dowlatabad) or Dharur, Junnar (Poona district), Ter (Thair) in Naldurg district (95 miles south-east of Paiṭhaṇa), Kulburga, Kolhapur and Trikūṭa.

तलकाड The capital of Chera on the Kaveri. Its ancient name was तल्वनपुर. It was the capital of the Gaṅga dynasty of Mysore.

ताम्रपर्णी 1 Ceylon of the Buddhists. –2 The river Tambaravari in Tinnevelly (see page 768 under ताम्र).

ताम्रलिप्त See under सुम्ह.

त्रिकलिङ्ग The three Kalingas were the three kingdoms of Dhanakaṭaka or Amarāvati on the Kriṣṇā, Andhra or Warangal, and Kalinga or Rājamahendri. It is the modern Telingana (country between the Godāvarī and the Kriṣṇā).

त्रिकूट 1 It has been identified with Junnar and it is the Tagara of Ptolemy (cf. त्रिकूटमेव तत्रोच्चैर्जयस्तम्भं चकार सः R. 4. 59). –2 N. of a mountain in the south-east corner of Ceylon (cf. [illegible] Śi. 2. 5.)

त्रिगर्त Jalandhara. The most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Śatadru and included the tract between Sutlej and the Sarasvatī, containing Ludhiana and Patiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the south. The Hemakośa identifies Trigarta with Jālandhara.

त्रिपुर–री The modern Tevur, on the Narmadā, 6 miles from Jabbalpur. Here the god Śiva is said to have killed Tripurāsura. It was the capital of the Kalachuri Rājas.

दक्षिणापथ The southern India and particularly Deccan; also portion of the Indian peninsula lying to the south of the Narmadā. The name seems to have been originally given to the remote settlement of the Aryans on the upper Godāvarī. (cf. अस्ति दाक्षिणापथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् M. 1.)

दण्डकारण्य 1 The present (Saṁyukta) Mahārāstra. It was situated between the Vindhya and Śaivala mountains and a part of it was called जनस्थान (cf. ......तस्यासौ दण्डविषयो विन्ध्यशैवलयोर्नृप॥ शप्तो ब्रह्मर्षिणा तेन वैधर्म्ये सहिते कृते। ततः प्रभृति काकुत्स्थ दण्डकारण्यमुच्यते॥ तपस्विनः स्थिता यत्र जनस्थानमतोऽभवत्। ...Rām. 7. 81. 18-20). –2 The tract of all forests from Bundelkhaṇḍ to the river Krisṇā.

दन्तपुर The ancient capital of Kaliṅga and identified with Puri in Orissā. It was the place where Buddha's tooth was kept before taking it to Ceylon.

दमिल, द्रमिल Kerala; the Malabar Coast; or the South Malbar. दमिल country was very close to Ceylon (नागद्वीप); and Dhatusena (459-477 A.D.) restored the national dynasty after defeating foreign usurpers.

दरद Dardistan, north of Kashmir on the upper bank of the Indus.

दर्भवती Dabhoi in Gujarat.

दशपुर The modern town of Dholpur. It was on the north of Avanti and capital of Rantideva. Some scholars identify this with Mandasor in Mālwā. (cf. पात्रीकुर्वन् दशपुरवधूनेत्रकौतूहलानाम् Me. 49).

दशार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Daśārṇa (Dasen). It was the eastern part of Mālwā, its capital being Vidiśā, the modern Bhilsa, situated on the Vetravati. (cf. त्वय्यासन्ने परिणतफलश्यामजम्बूवनान्ताः संपत्स्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23, 24.)

दाक्षिणात्य The Deccan; the part of India lying to the south of the Vindhya range.

दारुवन, दारुकावन A forest territory containing a Jyotirliṅga named Nāgeśa. It is the same as Aundhyā Nāganāth in the Marathawāḍā (old Nizam's territory): '[illegible] नागेशं दारुकावने।' –द्वादशज्योतिर्लिङ्गम्.

दृषद्वती The river which flowed through Ambala and Sirhind, now lost in the sands of Rajputana. It

formed the southern boundary of Kurukṣetra. It has been identified with the modern Chitang, running parallel to the Saraswatī.

देवराष्ट्र N. of an empire in the Deccan. It was conquered by Samudra Gupta at about 340 A. D.

द्राविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Kriṣṇā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvarī. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāverī. Its capital was Kāñchī.

द्वारवती Dwārkā in Gujarat; the capital of Kriṣṇa after his flight from Mathurā.

द्वारसमुद्र Halebid. It was the capital of Mysore in the 12th century. It was also called द्वारवती.

द्वैतवन Deoband, about 50 miles to the north of Miral. Here Yudhiṣṭhira had stayed with his brothers. It seems to be a lake (इदं द्वैतवनं नाम सरः पुण्यजलोचितम् Mb. 3. 24. 10; com. — द्वैतं द्वौ शोकमोहौ ...... वनं जलं यस्मिन्). It is the birthplace of Jaimini, the founder of the Mīmāmsā school of philosophy.

धनकटक, धरणीकोट The modern Bezwada in the Andhra Pradesha. It was the capital of Andhrabhrityas or Sātavāhanas and was a place of considerable note from at least 200 B.C.

धर्मारण्य A place of Buddhist pilgrimage in the district of Gayā.

धवलगिरि The Dhauli hill in Orissa on which one of the Edicts of Aśoka is inscribed.

नालन्दा Bargaon in Bihar, seven miles from Rajgir. It was the celebrated seat of Buddhist learning upto the 13th century A. D.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala. Its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in Northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varṣa mountains.

नैमिष, नैमिषारण्य A forest residence of ancient Risis. (यतस्तु निमिषेणेदं निहतं दानवं बलम् । अरण्येऽस्मिंस्ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितम् ॥ see नैमिष, page 940). Here the sage Sauti related the story of Mahābhārata to the inhabitants. It is at a short distance from Nimsar in U. P. and is situated on the left bank of the Gomati.

पञ्चाल N. of a celebrated region, which lay, according to Rāja-Śekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of Yāmunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of Charmaṇvatī (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgīrathī was called 'उत्तरपञ्चाल', which was Ahichhatra. The southern portion was called 'दक्षिण-पञ्चाल' which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर It was the native place of the poet Bhavabhūti (अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् Māl. 1.4/5). It was situated somewhere near Chandrapura at a short distance from Amarāvatī.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwar (Nalapura) in Malwa, as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are the Pārā or Pārvatī, Luṇa and Madhuvar, *which correspond to the Pārā, Lavaṇā and Madhumatī*, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālati-Mādhava.

पम्पा N. of a celebrated lake, and a tributary of the river Tuṅgabhadrā. The river Pampā rises in the Riṣyamukha mountain, eight miles from the Anagondi hills, in Bellary district.

परशुरामक्षेत्र (also called रामक्षेत्र) Konkaṇa; a large territory between Surat and Goa. Its capital was Thana. परशुरामक्षेत्र or सप्तकोङ्कण comprised seven divisions, viz. Kerala, Tulunga, Gaurāṣtra, Karahāṭa, Barālāṭa, Barbara and Konkaṇa proper.

प(पु)रुष्णी The river Ravi in the Punjab (cf. इमं मे गङ्गे...सचता परुष्ण्या Rv. 10.75.5). The great Vedic battle of the ten confederate kings (दाशराज्ञयुद्ध) in the early part of the Aryan migration was fought on the banks of this river.

पाटलिपुत्र Patna. It was an important town in Magadha or South Bihar, situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Śoṇa. It was also called कुसुमपुर. It was built in 480 B. C. for the purpose of repelling the attacks of the Vajjis of Vaiśali. It was a flourishing capital of great royal dynasties like Mauryas and Guptas. But it began to decline from the sixth century and Hiuen Tsiang found it as an ordinary village.

पाण्ड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladeśa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmraparṇī fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevelly. The holy island of Rāmeśvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāṇḍya-deśa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan, 160 miles south of Madras; *cf. R. 6. 59-64. However its capitals at different* periods were Uriyur (modern Trichinopoly), Mathura (modern Madura) and Kolkai at the mouth of the river Tāmraparṇī.

पारसीक Persia and the people inhabiting it. The name also is applicable to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. (cf. पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60).

पारिपात्र, पारियात्र 1 The western part of the Vindhya range; a great portion of the west coast of India. According to the Rāmāyaṇa it was situated on the western sea. (दुर्दर्शं पारियात्रस्य गत्वा द्रक्ष्यथ वानराः Rām. 4.42 20). -2 N. of one of the seven principal mountains (see कुलाचल, p. 586.)

पुण्ड्रदेश, पौण्ड्र N. of a country, bounded on the east by the Karatoyā, on the west by the Kauśikī, on the north by the Hemakūṭa mountain and on the south by the Ganges.

पुरुषपुर Peshawar. It was the capital of Gāndhāra. King Kaniṣka also made it his capital and built here a carved-wood tower of thirteen storeys and a magnificent monastery.

पुरुषोत्तमक्षेत्र Purī in Orissa; also called श्रीक्षेत्र.

पुलिन्ददेश N. of a country comprising the western portion of Bundelkhaṇd and the district of Sāgar.

प्रतिष्ठान 1 The capital of Purūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite प्रयाग or Allahabad. It is said in Harivaṁśa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2. -2 Paiṭhaṇa in the Aurangabad district, Marathawāḍā, on the bank of the Godāvarī. It was the capital of the Sātavāhan kings and Śālivāhana, the founder of the Śaka era (78. A. D.) was born and ruled here.

बदरी, बदरिकाश्रम, बदरीनाथ, बदरीनारायण It is a peak on the main Himalayan range and there is a temple of Nara-Nārāyaṇa built on the west bank of Alakanandā. It is a famous place of pilgrimage.

बनवासी See वैजयन्ती. The place got the name during the Buddhist period.

बाल्हीक See वाह्लिक.

वाहीक, वाहीक The country between the Bias and the Sutlej. According to Pāṇini and Patañjali, Vāhīka was another name for the Punjab. According to the Mahābhārata (8.45) the Vāhīkas lived between the Sutlej and the Indus, and their capital was Śākala. See Vāhlika.

ब्रह्मावर्त 1 The country lying between the rivers Sarasvatī and Druṣadvatī (See page 1174). -2 The town of Bithur on the Ganges, near Cawnpur. It is a place of pilgrimage.

भ (भा) रतवर्ष India. This was named after the king Bharata, the son of Duṣyanta and Śakuntalā. According to some Purāṇas, it was called Himāhvavarṣa, before Bharata; it was then bounded on the north by the Himalayas, on the south by the ocean, on the east by the country of the Kirātas, and on the west by the country of the Yavanas.

भरुकच्छ, भृगुकच्छ, भृगुक्षेत्र Baroach (भडोच). Matsya Purāṇa (ch. 114) mentions that Bali Rājā performed the sacrifice here in which he was deprived of his kingdom by Vāmana. It was also called भृगुपुर. In the Suppāraka Jātaka, it is said to be a sea-port in the kingdom of Bharu.

भीमरथा-थी The river Bhīmā which rises at Bhīmāśankara (Poona district) and joins the Kriṣṇā near Raichur.

भोजकट The second capital of Vidarbha founded by Rukmi. It was also called भोजपुर. The Bhojas had ruled over Vidarbha. In an inscription of Pravarasena II of the Vākāṭaka dynasty, Bhojakaṭa is described as a kingdom, coinciding with the ancient Vidarbha.

भोजपाल Bhopal. Bhojapāla means the Bhoja's Dam which was constructed by the Bhojarāj of Dhar.

भोजपुर 1 See भोजकट. -2 Mathurā, the ancient capital of the Bhojas.

मगध The Bihar or properly South Bihar territory. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills—विपुलगिरि, रत्नागिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि and वैभार (or व्याहार) गिरि. Its next capital was Pāṭaliputra (q.v.). Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature. The country of Magadha extended once south of the Ganges from Benares to Monghyr, and southwards as far as Singbhum.

मणिपुर The present Maṇikapattana, a seaport at the mouth of the Chilka lake. It was the capital of Kalinga, the kingdom of Babhruvāhana.

मत्स्यदेश See विराट.

मद्र A country in the Punjab, between the Ravi and the Chinab. Its capital was Sākala.

मध्यदेश The country bounded by the river Sarasvatī in Kurukṣetra, Allahabad, the Himalaya and the Vindhya. It was called Majjhimadeśa by the Buddhists. The countries of पञ्चाल, कुरु, मत्स्य, यौधेय, पटच्छर, कुन्ति and शूरसेन were included in Madhyadeśa.

मरु, मरुस्थली Marwar; the great desert east of Sind. It also denotes the whole of Rajputana.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāverī (कावेरीवलयितमेखलस्य सानावेतास्मिन्

मलयागिरेर्दिवः पतामि Mv. 5. 3), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region' (स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51).

मल्लदेश The district of Multan; see मालव. Lakṣmana's son Chandraketu was made king of Malla-deśa by his uncle Rāma.

महाकोसल Comprised the whole country from the source of the Narmadā at Amarakaṇṭaka on the north, to the Mahānadī on the south, and from the river Wain-Gangā on the west to the Harda and Jonk rivers on the east. It was the kingdom of the Kalachuris.

महेन्द्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India, identified with Mahendra Male, which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadī and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadī and Godāvarī. Paraśurāma retired to this mountain after he was defeated by Rāma.

महोदय Kanauj (कान्यकुब्ज). In the 7th century it was the most celebrated place in India (cf. B. R. 10. 88-89). It has a reference in the Rāmāyaṇa (कुशनाभस्तु धर्मात्मा पुरं चक्रे महोदयम् Rām. 1. 32. 6).

मातङ्ग N. of a country to the south-east of Kāmarūpa in Assam. It was celebrated for its diamond mines.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Ladak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarṣa, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माया, मायापुरी Hardwar and Kanakhala (two miles from Hardwar). It was here that the दक्षयज्ञ was performed, in which Satī sacrificed herself.

मालव 1 Malwa. Before the 7th or 8th century, the country was called Avantī and its capital was Ujjayinī. In the 10th century it was Dhārā-nagara. -2 The country of Mallas; its capital was Multan. (cf. Mb. 2. 32. 7).

माहिषक N. of a country on the Narmadā. Its capital was Māhiṣmatī.

मिथिला See विदेह.

मुरला 1 See Kerala; also page 1278 under मुरला. -2 The river Narmadā. -3 Perhaps, the river Mulā-Muthā which rises near Poona. It is named as मुड्ला in inscriptions.

मेकल The mount Amarakanṭaka, the source of the Narmadā (which is also called मेकलकन्यका). The mount is a part of the Vindhya range.

यज्ञपुर Jaipur in Orissa, on the river Vaitaraṇī (Mb. 3. 114). It is said to have been founded by Rāja Yayāti Keśarī in the 6th century.

यवद्वीप The island of Java. It was also called पूर्वकलिङ्ग.

युगन्धर A country lying near Kurukṣetra (Mb. 4. 1. 13), on the west bank of Yamunā.

यौधेय The country lying between the Vitastā (Jhelum) and the Sindhu.

रसातल One of the seven lower regions (पाताल). It is identified with Western Tartary, the country of Huns.

राजगृह 1 Rajgir, the ancient capital of Magadha. -2 Rājagiri on the north bank of the Bias in the Punjab. It was the capital of the Kekaya kings. (cf. प्रविश्यासह्यपरिखं रम्यं राजगृहं पुरम् Rām. 2. 70. 1).

राढ See सुह्म.

रामगिरि 1 Ramtek, 24 miles north of Nagpur; or -2. Ramagaḍ in Sirguja, Chhota Nagpur. Kālidās places the scenes of his story in Meghadūta at Rāmagiri. It is also called शैवलगिरि.

रैवत, रैवतक The mount Girnar in Gujarat (cf. गतां रैवतके कन्यां विदित्वा जनमेजय Mb. 1. 220. 1).

लक्ष्मणावती 1 The capital of the Gauḍa country. It stood on the left bank of the Ganges. -2 Lucknow in Oudh.

लाढ (ड) Southern Gujarat including Khandesh, situated between the river Mahi and the lower Tapti. It comprises the districts of Surat, Bharoch, Kheda and parts of Baroda.

वङ्ग A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal). It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills. It is also called Samataṭa or the 'Plains'.

वर्धमान 1 The modern Burdwan in Bengal. -2 The present Vaḍhvāṇa in Kāṭhiāwāḍa. -3 From the Kathāsaritsāgara this appears to have been situated between Allahabad and Benares.

वलभी A seaport and a capital town in Saurāṣṭra-Gujarat. It was a University seat of Buddhist learning in Western India in the 7th century A. D.

वश्या Bassein (Mar. वसई), in the Bombay state. It is mentioned in one of the Kanheri inscriptions. Vimala or Nirmala Tīrtha here is a place of pilgrimage. It was the kingdom of the Śilāhāras.

वाकाटक A country between the Bay of Bengal and the Śri-śailya hills, south of the Dn. Hyderabad.

The Vākāṭaka kings ruled over Vidarbha from 250 to 525 A.D. [Vide Maharashtra Parichaya, page 507].

वातापि (पुर) The modern Badami in the Bijapur district. It was the capital of Pulakeśi I in the middle of the 6th century A. D. There are famous caves here.

वाराणसी Benares. This is at present situated at the confluence of the rivers Varaṇā and Asi, but formerly at the confluence of the Ganges and Gomati (गङ्गाया उत्तरे कूले वप्रान्ते राजसत्तम। गोमत्या दक्षिणे कूले शक्रस्येवामरावतीम्॥ Mb. 13. 30. 18). It was the capital of Kāśī, and seat of a Brahmanical University.

वाह्लि (ह्ली) क The modern Balkh. According to the Rāmāyaṇa (2.78), Vāhlīka was situated between Ayodhyā and Kekaya. Bālhīka is said to be another name for Vāhlīka, cf. ततः परमविक्रान्तो बाल्हीकान् पाकशासनिः। महता परिमर्देन वशे चक्रे दुरासदान्॥ Mb. 2. 27. 22. According to the Trikāṇḍaśeṣa, Vālhika and Trigarta were the names of the same country.

विक्रमशिला-विहार A celebrated seat of Buddhist learning and a Buddhist monastery, founded in the 8th century. It is in the Bhagalpur district, Bihar.

विजयवाडा The modern Bezwada on the river Kriṣṇā. It was the ancient capital of the Eastern Chālukyas.

वितस्ता The river Jhelum.

विदर्भ The modern Berar, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of Kriṣṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāṣṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍiṇapura, also called Vidarbhā was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Bidar. The river Varadā (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvatī being the capital of the northern, and Pratiṣṭhāna of the southern part. The Bhojas of the Purāṇas lived in Vidarbha. In ancient times, Vidarbha included the kingdom of Bhopal and Bhilsa to the north of the Narmadā.

विदिशा Bhilsa in Malwa. It was the capital of ancient Daśārṇa (cf. तेषां दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशाल्क्षणां राजधानीम् Me. 24). See दशार्ण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in the district Darbhanga. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as Sītāmadhi, Sītākuṇḍa, or the northern part of the old district Tirhut and the north-western portion of Champaran. It was the country of the Vajjis at the time of Buddha.

विद्यानगर Hampi-Vijayanagar on the river Tungabhadrā.

विनाशिनी The river Banas in Gujarat.

विन्ध्याचल The Vindhya range of mountains (see विन्ध्यः page 1448). The विन्ध्यावासिनी temple is one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage (Ks. ch. 52, 54). It is situated on a part of the hills near Mirzapur, a station on the Eastern Railway.

विन्ध्याटवी The great forest lying on the south of the western extremity of the Vindhya range; portions of Khandesh and Aurangabad.

विपाशा The river Bias, in the Punjab. The origin of the name is given in the Mahābhārata (1. 179).

विराट N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā, through the land of the Rohitakas and Śūrasenas towards the north of Daśarṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat, 40 miles north of Jeypore. It is also called मत्स्यदेश.

विशाखा Oudh was called by this name during the Buddhist period. Dr. Burgess identifies this with Lucknow.

विशाखापत्तन The modern Vizagapatam.

विशाला 1 Ujjayinī (cf. पूर्वोद्दिष्टामुपसर पुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालाम् Me. 30). -2 Besāḍ in the Mozaffarpur in Bihar; this is वैशाली of the Buddhist period. -3 An affluent of the Gaṇḍakī in Vaiśālī.

वृन्दावन 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathura and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā. Here Kriṣṇa played love with the Gopīs.

वेङ्गि This ancient country had covered the districts between the Kriṣṇā and the Godāvarī. The capital is of the same name. A branch of the Chalukya dynasty was founded here by Viṣṇuvardhana in the 7th century A. D.

वेणा, वेन्ना, वेणी, वेण्वा, वेण्या 1 N. of a river joining the Kriṣṇā. -2 The river वैनगङ्गा in the Nagpur district; it is a tributary of the Godāvarī.

वेणाकटक Warangal in the Andhra state and old capital of Telangaṇa.

वैदूर्य-पर्वत 1 The island of Māndhātā in the Narmadā, on which the celebrated temple of Omkāranātha is situated. -2 The mountain in Gujarat near the source of the river Viśvāmitrā.

वेस्सनगर The modern Besnagar, close to Sanchi (Bhopal), about three miles from Bhilsa. It is on the junction of the Bes with the Betva (वेत्रवती). It was the ancient capital of Daśārṇa. A column (गरुडध्वज) has been set up here by Heliodorus of Taxila.

वैजयन्ती Same as Banavāsī, in North Kanara, the capital of the Kadambas. This is mentioned as Vaijayanta in the Rāmāyaṇa (दिशमास्थाय कैकेयि दक्षिणां दण्डकान् प्रति । वैजयन्तमिति ख्यातं पुरं...... ॥ 2.9.12). Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar identifies it with विजयदुर्ग in the Deccan.

वैतरणी There are many rivers bearing this name. The one in the Kalinga country is mentioned in the Mahābhārata (एते कलिङ्गाः कौन्तेय तत्र वैतरणी नदी 3.114.4). The other, also called Danturā, rises near Nasik, on the north of Bassein and is mentioned in some Purāṇas.

वैद्यनाथ The country of the modern Kangra district, Punjab. It is also identified with Kīragrāma.

वैशाली This ancient country was situated in the southern part of the district Muzaffarpur (Tirhut). On its north was Videha and on the south was Magadha. Vaiśalī, the country and its capital, flourished at the time of Buddha and many places in this country are sanctified by the residence of Buddha.

व्रज Gokula of Mahāvana. It is a place in the neighbourhood of Mathura, where Kriṣṇa was reared by Nanda, in his infancy.

व्रजमण्डल This extends to वृन्दावन and many villages and places, associated with the adventures of Kriṣṇa.

शकस्थान Sistan, where the Śakas first settled themselves. This place was called Drangiana before it bore the name Śakasthāna.

शाकद्वीप The country of the शक tribe, the Sacæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians. Śākadvīpa is Tartary including Turkestan in Central Asia.

शाकल The capital of Madradeśa (cf. ततः शाकलमभ्येत्य मद्राणां पुटभेदनम् Mb. 2. 32. 14). It is identified with Sialkote in the Lahore division.

शाल्मलि-द्वीप Chaldia, Mesopotamia or Assyria.

शाल्व This territory comprised portions of the states of Jodhpur, Jaipur and Alwar. It was also called मार्तिकावत or मृत्तिकावती. Its capital शाल्वपुर is the modern Alwar.

शूर्पारक Sopara, in the district of Thana, about 4 miles north-west of Bassein. It was the ancient capital of अपरान्त or the Northern Konkaṇa.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kośala where Lava is said to have reigned. It was called शरावती (cf. स निवेश्य ...... शरावत्यां सतां सूक्तैर्जनिताश्रुलवं लवम् R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet, north of Ayodhya. It was also called धर्मपत्तन or धर्मपुरी.

श्रीक्षेत्र Puri in Orissa.

समतट The Delta of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. This country was situated to the east of the Bhāgīrathī and south of Puṇḍra. Its capited was Karmmānta (modern Kamta) near Comilla.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Nilagiris north of the Malaya.

सिन्धु 1 The river Indus. —2 The country of Sind. —3 See पद्मावती.

सिन्धु, सिन्धुदेश The country of the upper Indus.

सुमेरु The mountain Rudra-Himalaya in Garwal, where the river Ganges has got its source; it is near Badarikāśrama. The Kedāranātha mountain is traditionally known as the original Sumeru.

सुह्म N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital was ताम्रलिप्त, which was in ancient times a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rāḍhas, the people of the western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kathiawar. Dwārakā is called आनर्तनगरी or अब्धिनगरी. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura, 95 miles south-east of Dwārkā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सौवीर, सिन्धु-सौवीर The modern province of Sind. According to some writers it was situated between the Indus and the Jhelum.

हिरण्यवाहु The river Śoṇa (q. v.).

हेमकूट The 'golden-peaked' mountain; one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine Varṣas (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himalaya — or between the Meru and the Himalaya—forming with it the boundaries of the Kimpuruṣa-varṣa or abode of Kinnaras (इतश्च नातिदूरे तस्यामाद्भारतवर्षाद्दुत्तरेणानन्तरे किंपुरुषनाम्नि वर्षे वर्षपर्वतो हेमकूटो नाम निवासः । K. 136). Kālidās speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; See Ś. 7. It is another name for Kailāsa mountain.

हैहय Khandesh, parts of Aurangabad and South Malwa. Same as अनूपदेश. Its capital was Māhiṣmatī.

ह्रादिनी, also ह्लादिनी This river was situated between Kekaya on the west and the river Śatadru (Sutlej) on the east. Bharata crossed this on his way to Oudh from Kekaya (Rām. 2. 71).

APPENDIX D

(Taken from the Preface of the महाराष्ट्र शब्दकोश, Vol. 1.)

A list of old Sanskrit Lexicons

१ अकारादि निघण्टु.
२ अगस्त्यनिघण्टु.
३ अनादिकोश.
४ अनेकाक्षरकोश.
५ अनेकार्थ.
६ अनेकार्थकोश–हेमचन्द्र.
७ अनेकार्थतिलक, नानार्थरत्नतिलक–महिप.
८ अनेकार्थदीपिका – Ref. मल्लिनाथ, (किरातार्जुनीय 11-59).
९ अनेकार्थध्वनिमञ्जरी–गदासिंह and महाक्षपणक.
१० अनेकार्थनाममाला.
११ अनेकार्थशेष–हेमचन्द्र.
१२ अनेकार्थसंग्रह–हेमचन्द्र (टीका–अनेकार्थकैरवाकरकौमुदी–महेन्द्रसूरि).
१३ अनेकार्थसंग्रह–अर्वाचीन.
१४ अनेकार्थसमुच्चय–शाश्वत.
१५ अभिधानचिन्तामणि अथवा आभिधानचिन्तामणिनाममाला -हेमचन्द्र (टीका–अवचूरी, नामसारोद्धार, व्युत्पत्तिरत्नाकर– देवसागरगणि, महेन्द्रसूरि, वादिशीवल्लभ, नाम्नाम् सारोद्धार–वल्लभगणि, अभिधानचिन्तामणौ शेषसंग्रह,शेषनाममाला, शेषसंग्रहसारोद्धार, बृहदभिधानचिन्तामणि).
१६ अभिधानतन्त्र अथवा नामालिङ्गानुशासन–जटाधर.
१७ अभिधानमञ्जरी.
१८ अभिधानमाला – Ref. रायमुकुट तथा भट्टोजी.
१९ अभिधानरत्नमाला–हलायुध (टीका–आजड).
२० अमरकोश अथवा नामालिङ्गानुशासन अथवा त्रिकाण्ड–अमरसिंह.
२१ अमरदत्त(कोशकार)-Ref.हलायुध, मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
२२ अमरमङ्गल–Ref. महेश्वर, केशव.
२३ अमरमाला–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी,वर्धमान,रायमुकुट, भरतसेन, भानुजी.
२४ अमरशेष–Ref. देवण्ण (स्मृतिचन्द्रिका),त्रिकाण्डशेष–पुरुषोत्तम.
२५ अर्धनारीश्वर (कोशकार) –Ref. चारित्रवर्धन (रघुवंश).
२६ असालतिप्रकाश– got compiled by the king Asālati of Kashmir.
२७ उग्र (कोशकार), टीका on हेमचन्द्र.
२८ उत्पलमाला अथवा उत्पलिनी–उत्पल–Ref. पुरुषोत्तमदेव (हारावली), मेदिनीकोश, मल्लिनाथ, रायमुकुट, शिवराम (वासवदत्ता), भानुजी.
२९ एकवर्णार्थसंग्रह–भरतसेन.
३० एकाक्षरकोश–पुरुषोत्तमदेव, महाक्षपणक, महीधर, वररुचि.
३१ एकाक्षरनाममाला (अमरकृत ?) –अमरकान्त, वररुचि, सुधाकलश, हिरण्यनाभ, विश्वशंभु.
३२ एकाक्षरनाममालिका-विश्वशंभु.
३३ एकाक्षरनिघण्टु–इरुगप दण्डाधिनाथ, वररुचि, शान्तवीर,देशिकेन्द्र, सदाचार्य.
३४ एकाक्षरमाला.
३५ एकाक्षरनिघण्टुमाला – Ref. हेमाद्रि (रघुवंश).
३६ एकाक्षरमाधवनिघण्टु.
३७ एकाक्षरमातृकाकोश.
३८ एकाक्षरमालिका–अमरसिंह (?), विश्वशंभुमुनि.
३९ एकाक्षररत्नमाला.
४० एकाक्षराभिधान–(वररुचिकृत).
४१ एकाक्षराभिधानमाला–Ref. पद्मनाभदत्त.
४२ एकाक्षरीकोश–माधव.
४३ एकार्थनाममाला तथा द्व्यर्थनाममाला–सौभरि.
४४ ऐन्द्रनिघण्टु–वररुचि.
४५ औणादिकपदार्णव–पेद्दभट्ट.
४६ कल्पद्रु (नाममाला)–केशव.
४७ कविजनशेवाधि–आदिनाथ कवि.
४८ कविजीवन–धर्मराज.
४९ कविदीपिकानिघण्टु – विक्रमादित्यराज.
५० कविसेवादिनिघण्टु.
५१ कात्य–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, हेमचंद्र, केशव, महेश्वर, रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
५२ कात्य (कोशकार)–Ref. मङ्ख.
५३ कोशकल्पतरु–विश्वनाथ.
५४ कोशसंग्रह–राधाकृष्ण.
५५ कोशसार–Ref. शिवराम (वासवदत्ता).
५६ क्रियानिघण्टु–भट्टमल्ल.
५७ गणनिघण्टु.
५८ गणमञ्जरी–निर्हेक कविवल्लभ.
५९ गाथाकोशवल्ली.
६० गीर्वाणभाषाभूषण-त्रिविक्रमाचार्य.
६१ गोवर्धनकोश–Ref. मेदिनीकर.
६२ चन्द्रकोश–Ref. भट्टोजी.
६३ चन्द्रनन्दन (कोशकार)–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी (अमरकोश).
६४ जैमिनीनिघण्टु.
६५ तारपाल (कोशकार)–Ref. मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
६६ त्रिकाण्डशेष अथवा अमरशेष –पुरुषोत्तमदेव–Ref. मेदिनीकर, रघुनन्दन, उज्ज्वलदत्त, मल्लिनाथ, शिवदत्त etc.
६७ त्रिरूपकोश–कचणाविल्हणकवि.
६८ त्रिलिङ्गनिर्णयोदाहरण or रत्नकोश.
६९ त्रिविक्रम (कोशकार)–Ref. हेमाद्रि, दिनकर ('रघुवंश').

७० दामोदर (कोशकार)- Ref. रायमुकुट.
७१ द्रव्यगुणविचार (कोश?)-रत्नाकर (सूचीपत्र).
७२ द्वन्द्वादिकोश.
७३ द्विरूपकोश - Ref. रायमुकुट, पुरुषोत्तमदेव, हर्ष, महेश्वर.
७४ द्विरूपध्वनिसंग्रह-भरतसेन.
७५ द्व्यक्षरनाममाला-सौभरि.
७६ द्व्यर्थकोश-पुरुषोत्तमदेव.
७७ धन्वन्तरिनिघण्टु-वैद्यक.
७८ धरणिकोश-धरणीदास-Ref. मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, उज्ज्वलदत्त, गदसिंह and others.
७९ धातुकोश (कविकल्पद्रुम)-वोपदेव.
८० धातुपारायण-जूमरनान्दिन्, पूर्णचन्द्र, हेमचन्द्र.
८१ नक्षत्रकोश.
८२ नक्षत्रनिघण्टु.
८३ नक्षत्राभिधान.
८४ नानार्थकोश-शाश्वत, हेमचन्द्र.
८५ नानार्थध्वनिमञ्जरी-गदसिंह अथवा दुर्गसिंह.
८६ नानार्थपदपेटिका-सर्वज्ञसुजन.
८७ नानार्थमञ्जरी.
८८ नानार्थरत्नातिलक (See अनेकार्थतिलक).
८९ नानार्थरत्नमाला-इरुगप दण्डाधिनाथ or दण्डिनाथ, दण्डेश or भास्कर (हरिहरकालीन). टीका-वन्द्यभट्ट.
९० नानार्थरत्नाकर.
९१ नानार्थशब्दकोश-मथुरेश (See शब्दरत्नावली).
९२ नानार्थशब्दरत्न-कालिदास, टीका तरला-निचुल कवि योगिचन्द्र.
९३ नानार्थशब्दानुशासन-मण्डनमिश्र.
९४ नानार्थसंग्रह-अजयपाल-Ref. गणरत्नमहोदधि, मेदिनीकर, उज्ज्वलदत्त, रायमुकुट, शिवदास.
९५ नानार्थसंग्रह-हरिश्चन्द्र.
९६ नामानिघण्टु (वैदिक)-माधव-Ref. देवराज.
९७ नामाभिधान-सर्वज्ञनारायण-Ref. रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
९८ नामप्रपञ्च-Ref. रायमुकुट.
९९ नाममातृकानिघण्टु - वरदराजाचार्य.
१०० नाममाला-दण्डिन्.
१०१ नाममाला - Ref. क्षीरस्वामी (अमरकोश), वामन, हेमचन्द्र, मेदिनीकर.
१०२ नाममाला (वर्णानुक्रमरचितकोश).
१०३ नाममाला-धनंजय (धनंजयनिघण्टु), धनंजयकोश, प्रमाणनाममालानिघण्टुसमय (two-parts - एकार्थ and नानार्थ), धनंजयनाममाला.
१०४ नाममाला-साधु.
१०५ नाममाला-हर्षकीर्ति (शारदीयआख्यानाममाला).
१०६ नाममालाकोश.
१०७ नाममालिका-भोज महिप.
१०८ नामलिङ्गाख्या कौमुदी-रामकृष्ण, सूचीपत्र.
१०९ नामलिङ्गानुशासन-अमरसिंह.
११० नामसंग्रह-भानुचन्द्र.
१११ नामसंग्रहनिघण्टु-भार्गवाचार्य.
११२ नामसंग्रहमाला-अप्पय्यदीक्षित.
११३ नामसारोद्धार-हेमचन्द्र (टीका on अभिनवचिन्तामणि).
११४ नामावली-गोवर्धन (?)-धनंजय.
११५ निघण्टुशेष-हेमचन्द्र.
११६ निर्हक कविवल्लभ-गणमञ्जरी.
११७ निजविनोद-महादेव वेदान्ती.
११८ नीलकण्ठकोश-(See अमरकोश टीका).
११९ नैघण्टुकैकाध्याय-बाल्हिकेयमिश्र.
१२० न्यायकोश.
१२१ पञ्चतत्त्वप्रकाश-वेणीदत्त.
१२२ पञ्चरूपकोश.
१२३ पदचन्द्रिका-मयूर.
१२४ पदमञ्जरी-कविवल्लभ, भल्लटकवि.
१२५ पदार्थकौमुदीकोश.
१२६ पदार्थकौमुदीसारकोश.
१२७ पदार्थभास्कर.
१२८ पद्मकोश-प्रयागदास.
१२९ पर्यायपदमञ्जरी-हम्मीरमिश्र.
१३० पर्यायरत्नमाला-महेश्वरमिश्र.
१३१ पर्यायार्णव-नीलकण्ठमिश्र.
१३२ प्रयुक्तपदमञ्जरी-ईश्वरकृष्ण-कालिदास.
१३३ बालप्रबोधिका-नक्किरकवि.
१३४ बीजकोश.
१३५ बीजनिघण्टु.
१३६ बृहद्रत्नाकर-वामनभट्ट.
१३७ भागुरि-Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, हलायुध, महेश्वर, हेमचन्द्र, केशव, महिप, मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, मल्लिनाथ.
१३८ भारतमाला.
१३९ भावप्रकाशनिघण्टु.
१४० भुवनप्रदीपिका-सार्वभौममिश्र.
१४१ भूरिप्रयोग-पद्मनाभदत्त-Ref. नारायणशर्मन्, रामनाथ, भट्टोजी.
१४२ मातृकाकोश-चतुर्भुजशिष्य.
१४३ मातृकानिघण्टु, मातृकाक्षरनिघण्टु-महीधर.
१४४ मात्राकोशभारविका.
१४५ माधवकोश-Ref. मेदिनीकर.
१४६ मानमञ्जरी (संस्कृत तथा भाषाकोश)-नन्दकवि.
१४७ मालतीमाला-Ref. मल्लिनाथ, रामानंद (काशीखंड).
१४८ मुक्तावली-Ref. रंगनाथ.
१४९ मुग्धबोध (1394 A. D.).
१५० मुनि-व्याडि? or कात्यायन?.
१५१ मेदिनीकोश or नानार्थकोश-मेदिनीकर - Ref. शिवकोश, असालतिकोश, भूरिप्रयोग.
१५२ यादवकोश-यादवप्रकाश (See वैजयन्ती).
१५३ रघुनन्दनकोश- (स्मृतितत्त्वकोश).
१५४ रत्नकोश - Ref. मल्लिनाथ, रायमुकुट, गदसिंह, शिवराम (वासवदत्ता), भानुजी; रत्नकोश-कालिदास.
१५५ रत्नप्रकाश-Ref. मल्लिनाथ (शिशुपाल वध. 12, 16).
१५६ रत्नमाला- माधव- Ref. रायमुकुट.

१५७ राजकोशनिघण्टु, राजव्यवहार-कोश–रघुनाथपाण्डित.
१५८ राधाकृष्णकोश–राधाकृष्ण.
१५९ रुद्रकोश–रुद्र–Ref. मल्लिनाथ, मेदिनीकर.
१६० रूपभेदप्रकाश (See शब्दभेद-प्रकाश).
१६१ रूपरत्नाकर–Ref. रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
१६२ लघुनिघण्टुसार–केशव.
१६३ लघ्वमर.
१६४ लिङ्गभट्टीय–भानुदीक्षित.
१६५ लिङ्गानुशासन.
१६६ वररुचिकोश–Ref. हलायुध, मेदिनीकर (एकाक्षरकोश, एका-क्षर-निघण्टु, एकाक्षरनाममाला, एकाक्षराभिधान, ऐन्द्रनिघण्टु).
१६७ वर्णनिघण्टु (प्रश्नशास्त्र).
१६८ वर्णप्रकाश–कविकर्णपूर.
१६९ वस्तुकोश.
१७० वाचस्पति (कोशकार) –Ref. हेमचन्द्र, महेश्वर, केशव, राय-मुकुट, भट्टोजी, भानुजी, पुरुषो-त्तमदेव, मेदिनीकर, सुन्दरगणि.
१७१ वामननिघण्टु–वामन.
१७२ विक्रमादित्यकोश (हारावली)–Ref. मेदिनीकर, सुन्दरगणि, भानुजी.
१७३ विचित्रनाममाला.
१७४ विबुधोपदेश.
१७५ विश्वनिघण्टु–विश्वकवि, परमे-श्वरभट्ट (?).
१७६ विश्वकोश–विश्वप्रकाश–महेश्वर, रत्नाकर, वाचस्पति.
१७७ विश्वमेदिनी – वाचस्पतिमिश्र, सारस्वतमिश्र.
१७८ विश्वप्रकाश–वाचस्पति, महेश्वर.
१७९ विश्वरूप (कोशकार)–Ref. महेश्वर, मेदिनीकर, भट्टोजी.
१८० विश्वलोचन– Ref. विश्वप्रकाश (?).
१८१ वेदनिघण्टु–पिङ्गलाचार्य (?).
१८२ वैजयन्ती–यादवकोश–यादवभट्ट –Ref. हेमचन्द्र, मल्लिनाथ, देवण्ण.
१८३ शब्दकल्पद्रुम–केशव.
१८४ शब्दकल्पद्रुम–राधाकान्तदेव.
१८५ शब्दकल्पद्रुम–व्यासकेशव.
१८६ शब्दकौस्तुभ–भट्टोजी.
१८७ शब्दचन्द्रिका–बाणकवि.
१८८ शब्दचिन्तामणि–व्यास विठ्ठला-चार्य.
१८९ शब्दतरङ्गिणी–Ref. उज्ज्वलदत्त.
१९० शब्दप्रभेद–शिवदीन.
१९१ शब्दभेद–Ref. जयमङ्गल (भट्टि-काव्य).
१९२ शब्दभेदनिर्देश.
१९३ शब्दभेदप्रकाश or शब्दभेद-नाममाला–महेश्वर, (टीका–ज्ञानविमलगणि)–पुरुषोत्तमदेव.
१९४ शब्दमाला–रामेश्वरशर्मन्.
१९५ शब्दमुक्तामहार्णव– रामचन्द्रपुत्र तारामणि, (compiled for Col-ebrooke-modern).
१९६ शब्दरत्न.
१९७ शब्दरत्नप्रदीप – काशीराम (son of मथुरादास).
१९८ शब्दरत्नसमन्वय-शाहाजी राजा, तञ्जावर.
१९९ शब्दरत्नाकर–महिप, वामनभट्ट; or शब्दप्रभेदनाममाला–सुन्दर-गणि.
२०० शब्दरत्नावली.
२०१ शब्दरत्नावली–मथुरेश.
२०२ शब्दलिङ्गार्थचन्द्रिका-Ref.वेङ्कट, सुजन. (टीका–चकोरभट्टाचार्य, विद्वत्कल्लोलभट्टाचार्य).
२०३ शब्दशब्दार्थमञ्जूषा-Ref. वेङ्कट.
२०४ शब्दसंदर्भसिन्धु (शब्दार्णवा-भिधान)–काशीनाथभट्टाचार्य.
२०५ शब्दसारनिघण्टु.
२०६ शब्दस्तोममहानिधि.
२०७ शब्दाब्धि– Compiled at the instance of प्राणकृष्ण.
२०८ शब्दाब्धितरि–रामगोविन्द.
२०९ शब्दार्णव–Ref. पुरुषोत्तमदेव (in हारावली), मेदिनीकर, उज्ज्वलदत्त, रायमुकुट, मल्लिनाथ, भानुजी, शिवकोश, सुन्दरगणि.
२१० शब्दार्थकल्पतरु–वेङ्कट.
२११ शब्दार्थचन्द्रिका.
२१२ शब्दार्थचिन्तामणि.
२१३ शब्दार्थमञ्जरी.
२१४ शब्दार्थमञ्जूषा (टीका–मुरारि-मिश्र).
२१५ शब्दार्थरत्नाकर–सुन्दरगणि.
२१६ शाश्वत–अनेकार्थसमुच्चय-Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, वररुचि, गणरत्न-महोदधि, मेदिनीकर, उज्ज्वलदत्त, मल्लिनाथ.
२१७ शिवकोश–शिवदत्त (टीका–शिवप्रकाश).
२१८ शीघ्रबोधिनी नाममाला–पुण्ड-रीक विठ्ठल.
२१९ शेष–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी.
२२० श्रीधर–Ref. सुन्दरगणि.
२२१ श्रुतशब्दार्थ-समुच्चय–सोमेश्वर.
२२२ श्लेषार्थपदसंग्रह–श्रीहर्षकवि.
२२३ षडर्थनिर्णय–कवि राक्षस.
२२४ सज्जन (कोशकार)–Ref. मल्लि-नाथ, संजीवनी.
२२५ सरस्वतीविलास–विद्वच्चकोर-भट्ट, सद्विठ्ठलभमिश्र.
२२६ सारस्वताभिधान–भावपाद.
२२७ सुप्रसिद्ध पदमञ्जरी–मुरारि-श्रीपति सार्वभौम.
२२८ हारावली–पुरुषोत्तमदेव–Ref. मेदिनीकर, भूरिप्रयोग, असालति-प्रकाश, शिवकोश (टीका–मथुरानाथ शुक्ल), बृहद्धारावली –Ref. रायमुकुट, भानुजी.

APPENDIX E

A Collection of Popular Sanskrit Maxims

न्याय संग्रहः

अक्के (अर्के)चेन्मधु विन्देत किमर्थं पर्वतं व्रजेत् If one finds honey close at hand in the corner (or on the Ark tree), then why go to the mountain for it? If a required thing is available without efforts near at hand one does not waste one's time and energy to get it from a distant place. cf. ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 4 where the second line is as follows : इष्टस्यार्थस्य संसिद्धौ को विद्वान् यत्नमाचरेत् ॥ also यदि ह्यल्पान्महतश्च कर्मणः समं फलं जायेत ततोऽर्के चेन्मधु विन्देतेत्यनेनैव न्यायेनाल्पेन सिद्धे महति न कश्चित् प्रवर्तेत । तन्त्रवार्तिक on ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 17.

अकृतव्यूहाः पाणिनीयाः The followers of Pāṇini do not supply an ellipsis or bring about a modification in the structure or formation of a word without proper reasoning. Here the word पाणिनीयाः is only illustrative (उपलक्षणमात्रम्); it stands for all intelligent persons resorting to sound reasoning. बुद्धिमन्त ऊहापोहकुशलाः पुरुषा निमित्तं विनाशोन्मुखं दृष्ट्वा तत्प्रयुक्तं कार्यं न कुर्वन्तीत्यर्थः । लौ. न्याय. (लौकिकन्यायसाहस्री).

अङ्गगुणविरोधे तादर्थ्यादिति न्यायः (MS. 12. 2. 25) If there be a contradiction between the accessory of the subordinate and the principal the accessory of the subordinate subserves the principal, as it is meant for accomplishing the completion of the principal. cf. अङ्गगुणेन प्रधानगुणस्य विरोधे सति अङ्गस्य प्रधानत्वात् । प्रधानसाद्गुण्यसिद्ध्यर्थं हि अङ्गं क्रियते । ' धर्मधर्मिविरोधे च धर्मिणो बलवत्तराः । ' अङ्गाङ्गापेक्षया साक्षादङ्गं बलीयः । मीमांसाकोष (मी. को.)

अङ्गारन्यायः Charcoal when heated burns if it is touched and blackens when extinct; both ways it is harmful. अङ्गार thus resembles a wicked person. cf. त्वया स्वहस्तेनाङ्गाराः कर्षिताः । Pt. 1; उष्णो दहति चाङ्गारः शीतः कृष्णायते करम् । H. 1. 80.

अग्निशिखान्यायः Flames of fire, by nature, always go upwards. According to Jainism Ātman also goes above. कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न शक्यते धैर्यगुणाः प्रमार्ष्टुम् । अधोमुखस्यापि कृतस्य वह्नेर्नाधः शिखा यान्ति कदाचिदेव ॥ Bh.2.106.

अग्निहोत्रन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 18.

अङ्गुलिदीपिकया ध्वान्तध्वंसविधिः The maxim applies when a person attempts to dispel darkness with a lamp which is not bigger than his finger. The maxim implies the use of a manifestly inadequate means to bring about a great result. cf. यत्र महाकर्मनिष्पत्तये स्वल्पमर्थात् तत्रासमर्थप्रायं कारणं प्रयुज्यते तत्रायं (न्यायः) संचरति । लौ. न्याय.

अङ्गुल्यग्रं न तेनैवाङ्गुल्यग्रेण स्पृश्यते The tip of a finger cannot be touched by itself. The edge of a sword cannot cut itself. A man cannot mount on his own shoulder (स्वस्कन्धारोहण). cf. न हि पाकः पच्यते छिदा वा छिद्यते। नापि करणकर्मत्वं कर्तृकर्मत्वं वा एकस्य संभवति । न ह्यङ्गुल्यग्रेणैवाङ्गुल्यग्रं स्पृश्यते नाप्यङ्गुल्यग्रमात्मानं स्पृशति । तेनासां विधानां दृष्टान्ते क्वाचिदप्यदर्शनाज्ञानेऽपि नास्ति संभवः । पार्थसारथि on श्लोकवार्तिक, शून्यवाद.

अङ्गुल्यग्रे हस्तियूथशतमास्ते The existence of a hundred herds of elephants on the tip of a finger illustrates an absurdity or complete disbelief. यत्राश्रद्धेयतोपन्यासो विवक्ष्यते, तत्रायमवतरतीति । लौ. न्याय. उक्तं चैतदुम्बेकेन– " यदाप्तोऽपि कस्मैचिदुपदिशति न त्वयाननुभूतार्थविषयं वाक्यं प्रयोक्तव्यं यथाङ्गुल्यग्रे हस्तियूथशतमास्ते इति । तत्रार्थव्यभिचारः स्फुटः । " चित्सुखी.

अजाकृपाणीयन्यायः The maxim of the she-goat and the sword. The goat is suddenly killed by accidental contact with a sword. The maxim illustrates any surprising event happening altogether by chance. In the maxims, काकतालीय, खल्वाटबिल्वीय etc. belonging to the same class, there is unexpected इष्टलाभ or अनिष्टलाभ; while here there is nothing but अनिष्टप्राप्ति. एवमागच्छन्त्या अजायाः कृपाणपतनाद्यथा बधस्तत्सदृशं मरणमिति फलितोऽर्थः । लौ. न्याय. यथाजया भूमिं खनन्त्यात्मवधाय कृपाणो दर्शितस्तत्तुल्यं वृत्तं केनचिदात्मविनाशाय कृतमजाकृपाणीयम् । com. on G. M. 3. 196. Molesworth defines it as " The maxim of the sword upon the neck of the goat. Expressive of meekness and absolute helplessness. " cf. अजापुत्रं बलिं दद्याद् देवो दुर्बलघातकः ।

अजागलस्तनन्यायः The maxim of the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats. Figuratively this stands as an emblem of anything worthless or useless. धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते । अजागलस्तनस्यैव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकम् ॥

अजा (जा)तपुत्रनामोत्कीर्तनन्यायः The maxim of proclaiming the name of a son before he is born. This

act resembles the counting of chickens before they are hatched. But man often indulges in giving names to his activities which are non-existent.

अतिदेशन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 42.

अत्यन्तपराजयाद्वरं संशयोऽपि It is better to have even a doubtful condition than a crushing defeat; cf. मारणाय गृहीतोऽङ्गच्छेदं स्वीकरोति । and मरणाद्वरं व्याधिः । Survival after all is preferable to complete destruction. " Half a loaf is better than no bread." सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने ह्यर्धं त्यजति पण्डितः । Pt.

अधिकारन्यायः The rule regarding qualifications (required of a sacrificer). The sixth adhyāya of MS. deals with this topic. दर्शपूर्णमासाभ्यां स्वर्गकामो यजेत । ज्योतिष्टोमेन स्वर्गकामो यजेत । etc. are the injunctions under discussion. किंचित्तु पुरुषविशेषणत्वेनाश्रुतमप्यधिकारिविशेषणं भवति । यथाध्ययनसिद्धा विद्या, अग्निसाध्येषु च कर्मसु आधानसिद्धाग्निमत्ता, सामर्थ्यं च । मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश.

अनन्यलभ्यः शब्दार्थः The meaning of a word is that which cannot be known from any other source (such as implication etc.). cf. स एव हि शब्दस्यार्थो यः प्रकारान्तरेण न लभ्यते । अनन्यलभ्यः शब्दार्थ इति न्यायात् । अत एव न गङ्गापदस्य तीरमर्थः । लक्षणयैव प्रतिपत्तिसंभवात् । मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश. यः शब्दो यत्र वृद्धैरसति वृत्त्यन्तरे प्रयुज्यते स तस्य वाचको यथा स्वर्गशब्दः सुखविशेषे प्रयुज्यमानस्तस्य वाचकः । कुसुमाञ्जलि.

अनारभ्याधीतविधिन्यायः The maxim of the injunctions (such as यस्य खादिरः स्रुवो भवति स च्छान्दसामेव रसेनावद्यति, सरसा अस्याहुतयो भवन्ति । यस्य पर्णमयी जुहूर्भवति न स पापं श्लोकं शृणोति । etc.) studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject. These विधि are to be construed with प्रकृत्यर्थ alone (तस्मात् प्रकृत्यर्थोऽनारभ्यविधिः ।).

अनुवृत्तिन्यायः The maxim of service, obedience or repetition. cf. सिंहो बली द्विरदशूकरमांसभोक्ता संवत्सरेण कुरुते रतिमेकवारम् । पारावतः खरशिलाकणभोजनोऽपि कामीति नित्यमनुवृत्तिरिहापि हेतुः ॥

अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयः The rule which proves that out of the proximate (closely related) and the remote (distantly related) the former is stronger. Read : 'तत् कस्य हेतोः ? अत्र हि पूर्वः प्रत्ययो भवेत् । ये धर्मा अपूर्वार्थाः, ते साक्षादपूर्वेणासंबध्यमानास्तदङ्गेषु विज्ञायन्ते । अतस्तत्र बुद्धिरपूर्वासंभवेन निवर्तमाना अङ्गेषु प्रवर्तमाना अन्तरङ्गे तावदापतति । ततो व्यवहिते बहिरङ्गे । यत्र च पूर्वमापतति तत्रैव तिष्ठति, तदतिक्रमे कारणाभावात्' । ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 11.

अन्तर्दीपिकान्यायः The maxim of a lamp in a central position. The maxim applies to a thing which serves a double purpose. cf. 'नित्यं सर्वदा । नित्यं सत्येन नित्यं तपसा नित्यं सम्यग्ज्ञानेनेति सर्वत्र 'नित्यशब्दोऽन्तर्दीपिकान्यायेनानुषक्तव्यः' । Śaṁkara on Muṇḍ 3. 1. 5. cf. देहलीदीपन्याय and मध्यदीपन्याय.

अन्धकवर्तकीयन्यायः The maxim of the blind man and the quail. This maxim, along with अजाकृपाणीय, काकतालीय etc., is used to express a wholly fortuitous occurrence. 'अन्धकश्च वर्तका च अन्धकवर्तकम् । अन्धकस्य वर्तकाया उपर्यतर्कितः पादन्यास उच्यते । तत्तुल्यमन्धकवर्तकीयम्' com. on G. M. 3. 195; संसारसागरामिमं भ्रमता नितान्तं जीवेन मानवभवः समवापि दैवात् । तत्रापि यद्भुवनमान्यकुले प्रसूतिः सत्संगतिश्च तदिहान्धकवर्तकीयम्' । यशस्तिलक 2. 153.

अन्धगजन्यायः The maxim of blind men and an elephant. Several blind men, each one touching the particular limb of an elephant, tried to form an idea of the shape of that elephant. As none of them could get the entire view of the elephant none could form a comprehensive judgment of the shape of the animal. Their judgment was bound to be incomplete, defective and lop-sided. The maxim illustrates the divergence of views held by the ignorant about God.

अन्धगोलाङ्गूलन्यायः The maxim of the blind man and the cow's tail. The maxim is used to illustrate how the guillible are often waylaid by the wicked. A wicked man found a blind man wandering helplessly. The wicked man expressing sympathy for the blind, deprived him of his valuables and putting a cow's tail into his hand told him to follow her. The result is anybody's guess. 'यदि चाज्ञस्य सतोः मुमुक्षोरचेतनमात्मानमात्मेत्युपदिशेत् प्रमाणभूतं शास्त्रं स श्रद्दधानतयान्धगोलाङ्गूलन्यायेन तदात्मदृष्टिं न परित्यजेत् तद्व्यतिरिक्तं चात्मानं न प्रतिपद्येत तथा सति पुरुषार्थाद् विहन्येतानर्थं च ऋच्छेत् । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 7.

अन्धदर्पणन्यायः The maxim of a mirror for a blind man. The maxims like अरण्यरोदनन्याय, मूर्खसेवनन्याय, जलताडनन्याय etc. belong to the class of this maxim. The maxim is used to illustrate the vainness of efforts. यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम् । लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति ॥ H. 3. 115.

अन्धपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of a continuous series of blind men. The maxim is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark. cf. अविद्यायामन्तरे वर्तमानाः स्वयं धीराः पण्डितंमन्यमानाः । दन्द्रम्यमाणाः परियन्ति मूढा अन्धेनैव नीयमाना यथान्धाः ॥ Kaṭh. 1. 2. 5; अनादित्वेऽपि अन्धपरंपरान्यायेनाप्रतिष्ठैवानवस्था व्यवहारलोपिनी स्यान्नाभिप्रायसिद्धिः । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 2. 30.

अन्योन्याश्रयन्यायः The rule of mutual interdependence. The causes which are mutually dependent lead to no sound result in science. A vessel tied to another vessel leads to the safety of neither.

अन्वयव्यतिरेकन्यायः The rule of presence and absence; positive and negative assertion. cf. All A is B. All not-B is not-A. यत्सत्त्वे यत्सत्त्वमन्वयः, यदभावे यदभावो व्यतिरेकः । अन्वयेन व्यतिरेकेण च व्याप्तिमिति हेतावयं प्रवर्तते । यथा वह्नौ साध्ये धूमवत्त्वम् । यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरित्यन्वयव्याप्तिः । यत्र

वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमोऽपि नास्तीति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः, यथा महानसादौ। —लौ. न्याय; आकृतिज्ञानसत्त्वे व्यक्तिज्ञानम्, आकृतिज्ञानाभावे व्यक्तिज्ञानाभाव इति आकृतिरेव शब्दार्थः, न व्यक्तिः। एवं प्रीतिसत्त्वे स्वर्गशब्दप्रयोगः, प्रीत्यभावे न इति प्रीतिरेव स्वर्गशब्दवाच्या। —मी. को.

अपवादैरुत्सर्गा बाध्यन्ते General rules are set aside by special ones. cf. Mbh. 2. 1. 24; लब्धप्रतिष्ठाः प्रथमं यूयं किं बलवत्तरैः। अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः॥ Ku. 2. 27; यः कश्चन रघूणां हि परमेकः परंतपः। अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः॥ R. 15. 7.

अपन्थानं तु गच्छन्तं सोदरोऽपि विमुञ्चति A co-uterine brother leaves a person following a wrong (dangerous, impious) path. The general golden rule is महाजनो येन गतः स पन्थाः।. One who does not follow this rule becomes a heretic, an atheist. cf. यान्ति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्यञ्चोऽपि सहायताम्। अपन्थानं तु गच्छन्तं सोदरोऽपि विमुञ्चति॥ Rām.; A. R.; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः॥ R. 9. 74.

अपराह्णच्छायान्यायः The maxim of the shadow in the latter half of the day. In the afternoon the shadow of the sun is underneath our feet while towards evening it goes on lengthening. The case is quite the reverse from the sunrise till midday. आरम्भगुर्वी क्षयिणी क्रमेण लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात्। दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानाम्॥ The maxim is used to illustrate the nature of friendship of the good and the wicked.

अप्राप्ते शास्त्रमर्थवत् Scripture becomes purposeful when an injunction has not been enjoined by any other scriptural injunction. तथाहि–'आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यो मन्तव्यो निदिध्यासितव्यः' इति श्रुतिः। अत्र श्रोतव्य इत्यनुवादः। (स्वाध्यायोऽध्येतव्यः इति) अध्ययनविधिना साङ्गस्य स्वाध्यायस्य ग्रहणे अधीतवेदस्य पुरुषस्य प्रयोजनवदर्थदर्शनात्। तन्निर्णयाय स्वरसत एव श्रवणे प्रवर्तमानतया तस्य प्राप्तत्वात्। मन्तव्य इति चानुवादः श्रवणप्रतिष्ठार्थत्वेन मननस्यापि प्राप्तत्वात्। लौ. न्याय.; प्रमाणान्तरसिद्धस्य न शास्त्रविषयत्वम्। सिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका 1. 1. 1.

अब्धिफेनादिन्यायः The maxim of the superimposition of the name and form of foam etc. on the ocean. cf. सृष्टिर्नाम ब्रह्मरूपे सच्चिदानन्दरूपवस्तुनि। अब्धौ फेनादिवत् सर्वनामरूपप्रसारणम्। न्यायरूपदृष्टान्तमाह – अब्धौ फेनादिवदिति। अब्धौ अवस्थितताया विक्षेपात्मिकाया मायायास्तत्रैव फेनतरङ्गबुद्बुदाकारेण विवर्तनं सृष्टिशब्देनोच्यते, तथात्रापीति भावः। —लौ. न्याय.; आवर्तबुद्बुदतरङ्गमयान् विकारानम्भो यथा सलिलमेव हि तत् समस्तम्। U. 3. 47. The maxim is used to illustrate the विवर्तवाद of the Advaita Vedānta.

अभ्यन्तरे हि समुदायेऽवयवे इति न्यायः The maxim of the application to the part when it is applicable to the whole thing. When a tree moves by the force of wind the branches of it also move without fail. समुदायेषु हि शब्दाः प्रवृत्ता अवयवेष्वपि वर्तन्ते। तद्यथा, पूर्वे पञ्चालाः, उत्तरे पञ्चालाः, तैलं भुक्तम्, घृतं भुक्तम्, शुक्लः, नीलः, कृष्ण इति। एवमयं समुदाये व्याकरणशब्दः प्रवृत्तोऽवयवेऽपि प्रवर्तते। लौ. न्याय.

अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वम् That which is more worthy should come first. The origin of the maxim is in Mb. 2. 2. 34. (अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वं निपततीति वक्तव्यम्। मातापितरौ श्रद्धामेधे।) However, it is extended to other fields. cf. ऋग्वेदस्य प्राथम्येन सर्वत्राम्नातत्वादभ्यर्हितं पूर्वमिति न्यायेनाभ्यर्हितत्वात् तद्व्याख्यानमादौ युक्तम्। Sāyaṇa's Intro. to Ṛv.; अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वमिति न्यायमाश्रित्य तन्त्रप्रसंगप्रतिपादकयोरेकादशद्वादशाध्याययोः पूर्वोत्तरभाव उपपादितः। J. N. V. 12.

अभ्युपगमसिद्धान्तन्यायः The rule of an implied axiom or a dogmatic corollary. This is an admitted proposition in the न्यायदर्शन. A corollary, though not explicitly stated, follows the statement of aphorism so as to render a demonstration of the corollary superfluous.

अम्बुनि मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवन्ते Gourds sink in water, but stones float. This maxim is used to illustrate an obvious absurdity which is opposed to the direct proof (प्रत्यक्षप्रमाण). cf. मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि शिलाः प्लवन्ते मुह्यन्ति नावोऽम्भसि शश्वदेव। Mb. 2. 66 :11; एवंजातीयकं प्रमाणविरुद्धं वचनमप्रमाणम्। अम्बुनि मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवन्त इति यथा। ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5; 4. 3. 16.

अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि स्फोटः Here is another boil on the top of a previous one! An illustration of difficulty upon difficulty, another evil to add to the first. This is a proverbial phrase to express the sense of the English proverb 'to add misery to misfortune'. cf. तदो गंडस्स उवरि पिंडओ संवुत्तो। Ś. 2; Mu. 5; विद्धशालभञ्जिका 1. The maxim stands for a series of misfortunes (दुःखपरंपरा).

अयस्कान्तन्यायः The maxim illustrates as to how the inactive, passive पुरुष is drawn into activity. अयमुदासीनत्वे कर्मप्रवर्तकत्वविवक्षायामवतरति। यथा कूटस्थोऽप्यक्षोऽयस्कान्तकल्पः प्रवर्तकः सन् चराचरं जगदुत्पादयति, तथा प्रकृतेऽपि बोध्यम्। लौ. न्याय. Iron is inactive but it is drawn towards itself by the magnet.

अयाचितमण्डनन्यायः The favourites of God, though penniless, get wealth due to God's grace. अजगरप्रवर्तनवद् याच्ञां विनैव लब्धं वस्तुविशेषमयाचितमित्युच्यते।... अयाचितं च तन्मण्डनं चेति समासः। यथा ईश्वरसुहृदः स्वयं निर्धना अपि तदीयेन धनेन फलभाजः। तद्वद् यत्र व्यवहारस्तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। लौ. न्याय.

अरण्यचन्द्रिकान्यायः The maxim of the moonlight in the forest. It illustrates the uselessness of an object of enjoyment without the presence of an enjoyer. निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता। Ku. 5. 1; स्त्रीणां प्रियालोकफलो हि वेषः।

अरण्यरोदनन्यायः The simile of crying in the wilderness. There is no person in wild region to pay attention to the wailing cry of a bereaved person, none to console or sympathise; hence it becomes useless. cf. अन्धदर्पणन्याय, ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय etc. अरण्यरुदितं कृतं शवशरीरमुद्वर्तितं स्थले कमलरोपणं सुचिरमूषरे वर्षितम्। श्वपुच्छमवनामितं बधिरकर्णजापः कृतः कृतान्धमुखमण्डना यदबुधो जनः सेवितः॥ Pt.

अरुन्धतीप्रदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of pointing out of the star अरुन्धती. It is used to illustrate the principle

of gradual instruction, after having sifted the unimportant things. यथारुन्धतीं दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां तारामनुख्यां प्रथममरुन्धतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चादरुन्धतीमेव ग्राहयति तद्वन्नायमात्मेति ब्रूयात्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 8; 1. 1. 12.

अर्थवशाद्विभक्तिविपरिणामः The rule regarding the change of case taking into consideration the sense of a sentence. Similarly we have to resort to लिङ्गविपरिणाम, वचनविपरिणाम.

अर्थी समर्थो विद्वानधिक्रियते This is akin to अधिकारन्याय. शास्त्रं हि अविशेषप्रवृत्तमपि मनुष्यानेवाधिकरोति शक्तत्वादर्थित्वाद-पर्युदस्तत्वादुपनयनादिशास्त्राच्चेति वर्णितमेतदधिकारलक्षणे। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 3. 25.

अर्धकुक्कुटीन्यायः A butcher wishes to have a half of hen for cooking, while the other half he wants to be in tact for laying eggs. But this desire of the butcher will never be realized. You cannot have usufruct and growth by multiplication simultaneously. One cannot eat the cake and have it.

अर्धजरतीयन्यायः The maxim of the semi-senile woman. यथा स्त्री न तरुणी श्लथस्तनत्वात् कृष्णकेशत्वान्न जरती वक्तुं शक्यते तद्वत् सिद्धासिद्धं प्रयोजनम्। G. M. 3. 195. "Action of indeterminate character; speech vague and indefinite; a proceeding void of learning or bearing." Molesworth. You must either accept a thing in toto or reject it in toto; you cannot have a half-way house. cf. इति विकारार्थे मयट्प्रवाहे सत्यानन्दमय एवाकस्मादर्धजरतीयन्यायेन कथमिव मयटः प्राचुर्यार्थत्वं ब्रह्मविषयत्वं चाश्रीयत इति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 19; 1. 2. 8; यत्र सर्वत्यागे ग्रहणे वा प्रसक्ते निर्युक्तिकमेकांशोपादानमंशान्तरत्यागश्च क्रियते, तत्रायं न्यायोऽवतरतीति। यथा जरती वृद्धा स्त्री, तस्याः पतिस्तदर्धं मुखमात्रं गृह्णाति ह्यवयवान्तरं त्यजति इति युक्तिशून्यम्, तथा ये ईशवचनत्वेनागमप्रामाण्यमुपगच्छन्ति तेषां बुद्धवचसामपि प्रामाण्यप्रसंगो वेदस्यापि वाप्रामाण्यापत्तिः। यदि वा ईशवचनत्वसाम्येऽपि वेदस्य प्रामाण्यमप्रामाण्यं च बुद्धवचसामङ्गीक्रियते तदेतदपि युक्तिशून्यमिति भावः। लौ. न्याय.

अर्धवैशसन्यायः The simile of slaying of one half (of a body, while the other half is kept alive!). The maxim is used to illustrate absurdity, contradiction or incongruity; naturally it is akin, in some respects, to अर्धजरतीयन्याय. cf. विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं ननु मां कामवधे विमुञ्चता। अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी॥ Ku. 4. 31; अविरोधे श्रुतिमूलं न मूलान्तरसंभवः। विरोधे त्वन्यमूलत्वमिति स्यादर्धवैशसम्। तन्त्रवार्तिक.

अवयवप्रसिद्धेः समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बलीयसी This rule is proved with the help of रथकारन्याय (वर्षासु रथकारोऽग्नीन् आदधीत।). cf. लब्धात्मिका हि समुदायप्रसिद्धिरवयवप्रसिद्धिं बाधते लब्धात्मलाभो यत्र प्रमाणान्तरेण पूर्वानुभूतावयवार्थरहितेऽर्थे शब्दप्रयोगो दृश्यते। यथा अश्वकर्णत्वरहिते वृक्षेऽश्वकर्णशब्दस्य। तन्त्र. 1. 4. 11. As a parallel illustration, in the English word, cockroach, we have neither a cock nor a roach!

अशक्तोऽहं गृहारम्भे शक्तोऽहं गृहभञ्जने I am too weak to construct a house, but I am well able to destroy one. This proverbial sentence is found in Dhuṇḍirāja's commentary on Mu. 3. 11; cf. also घातयितुमेव नीचः परकार्यं वेत्ति न प्रसाधयितुम्। पातयितुमेव शक्तिर्नाखोरुद्धर्तुमन्नपिटम्॥ Pt. 1. 363.

अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Aśoka tree. Rāvaṇa kept Sītā in the grove of Aśoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

अश्मलोष्टन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with its inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with its betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad; *e. g.* गोपालपरशुरामौ उभावपि अतीव दुर्मेधसौ। किं तु अश्मलोष्टन्यायेन गोपालः परशुरामाद्वरीयान्। cf. Mar. 'दगडापेक्षां वीट मऊ'; पाषाणेष्टकन्याय.

अस्त्रमस्त्रेण शाम्यति A weapon is silenced by a weapon. The maxim is perhaps analogous to the saying "Diamond cuts diamond", or, "Set a thief to catch a thief". It occurs in Sureśvara's नैष्कर्म्यसिद्धि 1. 81; cf. विषं विषेण व्यथते वज्रं वज्रेण भिद्यते। गजेन्द्रो दृष्टसारेण गजेन्द्रेणैव बध्यते॥ नीतिसार 8. 67

अस्नेहदीपन्यायः The simile of a lamp without oil (that is, from which the oil has burnt out). cf. तत्र वर्षसहस्राणि निर्विकल्पसमाधिना। दश स्थित्वा शशामासावात्मन्यस्नेहदीपवत्॥ योगवासिष्ठ 2. 1. 44; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान्। आसीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि॥ R. 12. 1.

अहिकुण्डलन्यायः The maxim of the snake and its coils. Viewed as a whole the snake is one, non-different, while an element of difference appears if we view it with regard to its coils, hood, erect posture and so on. The maxim is used to illustrate the relation of the highest Self and the soul as analogous to that of the snake and its coils. The expression is akin to the expressions "a forest and its trees", "a lake and its waters", so often used by the Vedāntins as illustrations of identity. अहेः सर्पस्य यथा कुण्डलादिवैशिष्ट्यं स्वाभाविकं तथा तस्य स्वाभाविकधर्मो व्यपदिश्यते तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

आकाशमुष्टिहननन्यायः The maxim of striking the sky with one's fist. The maxim illustrates a vain attempt at an impossibility. cf. यस्तन्तूनतनुपायाय गुणैर्मान्द्यपरिग्रहात्। पटं कर्तुं समीहेत न हन्याद् व्योम मुष्टिभिः॥ तन्त्र.

आख्यातानामर्थं ब्रुवतां शक्तिः सहकारिणी Power of understanding on the part of the hearer, co-operates

with the verbs expressing a certain sense. cf. आख्यानप्रत्याख्यानसमर्थं ब्रुवतां शक्तिः सहकारिणी। एवं चेद् यथाशक्ति व्यवस्था भवितुमर्हति। तथा, "अञ्जलिना सक्तून् प्रदाव्ये जुहोति" इति। द्विहस्तसंयोगोऽञ्जलिः, न व्याकोशोऽर्थान् कर्तव्यः। तथा हि शक्यते होमो निर्वर्तयितुम्। तद् यथा, कटे भुङ्क्ते कांस्यपात्र्यां भुङ्क्ते इत्यर्थान् कटे समासीनः कांस्यपात्र्यामोदनं निधाय भुङ्क्ते इति। ŚB. on MS. 1. 4. 25.

आद्यावन्ते च यन्नास्ति वर्तमानेऽपि तत्तथा That which at the beginning and the end has no [real] existence, has none either during the intervening period. The Vedāntins of Śaṁkara's school hold that existence is of three kinds, namely, पारमार्थिक (true), of which Brahman is the sole representative, —व्यावहारिक (practical), to which all phenomena belong, and प्रातिभासिक (apparent), which includes such things as a snake surmised in a rope, or nacre mistaken for silver. The second and third kind, therefore, have no real existence from the beginning to the end of their supposed existence.

आम्रसेकपितृतर्पणन्यायः Watering a mango-tree, and, at the same time, satisfying the Manes with a libation. The maxim is used to illustrate an act of bringing about two results by one operation. cf. कथं पुनरेकेन यत्नेनोभयं लभ्यम्। लभ्यमित्याह। कथम्। द्विगता अपि हेतवो भवन्ति तद्यथा। आम्राश्च सिक्ताः पितरश्च प्रीणिता इति। Mbh. 1. 1. 1; 8. 2. 3.

आम्रान् पृष्टः कोविदारानाचष्टे Questioned as to mango trees, he speaks of Kovidāra trees. Its origin is found in Mbh. 1. 2. 45. अन्यद्भवान् पृष्टोऽन्यदाचष्टे। आम्रान् पृष्टः कोविदारानाचष्टे। cf. तथा हि लोके प्रकृष्टप्रकाशश्चन्द्र इत्यत्र प्रकृष्टपदेनाप्रकृष्टप्रकाशतादेः प्रकाशपदेनाप्रकाशात्मकान्धकारादेश्च व्यवच्छेदेन जिज्ञासितश्चन्द्रप्रातिपदिकमात्रार्थः प्रतिपाद्यते। इतरथा आम्रान् पृष्टः कोविदारानाचष्ट इति न्यायेन वक्तुरजिज्ञासार्थमर्थं प्रतिपादयतोऽश्रद्धेयवचनत्वप्रसंगात्। लौकिकन्यायरत्नाकर.

आमोदपट्पदन्यायः The maxim of the hidden fragrance understood by the bees. cf. आकारेणैव चतुरास्तर्कयन्ति परेङ्गितम्। गर्भस्थं केतकीपुष्पमामोदेनैव षट्पदाः॥ A. R.

आशामोदकतृप्तन्यायः The illustration of one who is satisfied with sweetmeats in prospect. The maxim speaks of a person who relies on future imaginary good in store for him. आशामोदकतृप्ता ये ये चोपार्जितमोदकाः। रसवीर्यविपाकादि तुल्यं तेषां प्रजायते॥ न्यायकन्दली.

इक्षुदण्डन्यायः From top to bottom every part of sugar-cane increases in sweet juice; similar is the case with सत्सङ्गमैत्री. इक्षोरग्रात् पर्वणि पर्वणि यथा रसविशेषः तद्वत् सज्जनमैत्री, विपरीतानां तु विपरीता इति। लौ. न्याय.

इतो व्याघ्र इतस्तटी On one side a tiger, on the other a precipice! A serious dilemma. cf. इदमस्मि मे ... [illegible] ... इतो व्याघ्र इतस्तटी॥ [illegible]

इषुकारन्यायः The illustration of the arrow-maker. It is used of one wholly engrossed in his work, and hence unconscious of his surroundings. cf. इषुकारो नरः कश्चिदिषावासक्तमानसः समीपेनापि गच्छन्तं राजानं नावबुद्धवान्॥ Mb. 12. 178. 12; इषुकारन्यायेन सुप्तो भविष्यति। यथेषुकारो जाग्रदपीष्वासक्तमनस्तया नान्यान् विषयानीक्षत एवं सुप्तो [illegible] दुःखानुभवव्यग्रमनस्तया जाग्रदपि नान्यान् विषयानीक्षत इति। न; अचेतयमानत्वात्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 2. 10.

इषुवेगक्षयन्यायः The simile of the gradual diminution of the speed of an arrow. [illegible] मुक्तेषोरिव वेगक्षयान्निवृत्तिः। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 32.

उत्कृष्टदृष्टिर्निकृष्टेऽध्यसितव्या The idea of something higher is to be superimposed upon something lower. एवं प्राप्ते ब्रूमः। ब्रह्मदृष्टिरेवादित्यादिषु स्यादिति। कस्मात्, उत्कर्षात्। एवमुत्कर्षेणादित्यादयो दृष्टा भवन्ति। उत्कृष्टदृष्टेस्तेष्वध्यासात्। तथा लौकिको न्यायोऽनुमतो भवति। उत्कृष्टदृष्टिर्हि निकृष्टेऽध्यसितव्येति लौकिको न्यायः। यथा राजदृष्टिः क्षत्तरि। S. B. on Br. Sūt. 4. 1. 5.

उदरे भृते कोशो भृतः "When his stomach is full his coffers are full." It is used of a lazy fellow who has no ambition beyond his daily bread, 'whose god is his belly.'

उपसर्गन्यायः The maxim of a preposition changing the meaning of a verb. उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नीयते। प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत्॥ cf. यत्रैकवस्तुन उपाधिभेदेन नानात्वविवक्षा तत्रायं प्रवर्तते। उपसर्जनमुपसृज्यते वा ... यथैक एवोपसर्गो नानाक्रियायोगरूपोपाधिभेदेन नानार्थतां भजति। लौ. न्याय.

उभयतःपाशा रज्जुः A Rope which binds at both ends; an embarrassing position, a dilemma. यद्यपि न बांधस्तथापि विकल्पस्तावत् प्राप्नोति न हि तुल्यार्थानां [illegible] दृष्टः। सेयमुभयतःपाशा रज्जुः। तन्त्र. 3. 6. 42.

उष्ट्रकण्टकभक्षणन्यायः The maxim of a camel's eating thorns. A camel derives pleasure from eating Śamī leaves not minding the pricking thorns. However, things are not in themselves essentially pleasant or unpleasant, and that what causes pleasure to one may be painful to another, and that even the same thing which at one time is agreeable may at another time be the reverse. [illegible] Vikr. 1. 20.

उष्ट्रलगुडन्यायः The illustration of the camel and the stick. The very stick carried by the camel is used to strike the camel. This is used to demolish the very objections raised by the opponent against our statements. [illegible] cf. "Hoist with his own petard." Hamlet 3. 4. The context of this nyāya ([illegible]) [illegible]

to warrant, however, a different explanation. Here the allusion is to the camel, itself the ugliest of animals, going in search of an ugly animal to beat it with a stick in response to the injunction, " Beat the Ugly." (Turner Jubilee Volume I. p. 94.)

ऊषरवृष्टिन्यायः The simile of rain on a saline barren waste. Vide अरण्यरोदनन्याय etc. यथोषरे बीजमुप्तं न रोहेन्न वा वप्ता प्राप्नुयाद् बीजभागम्। एवं श्राद्धं भुक्तमनर्हमाणैर्न चेह नामुत्र फलं ददाति॥ Mb. 13. 90. 44.

ऊहापोहन्यायः The rule of full discussion, consideration of pros and cons. इमे मनुष्या दृश्यन्ते ऊहापोहविशारदाः। Mb. 13. 145. 43. ऊह (modification, change) forms the subject-matter of MS. 9. 'अपूर्वार्थप्रेक्षणमूहः' इति जैमिनिः। 'अध्याहारस्तर्क ऊहः' इत्यमरः। तर्कनिराकरणमपोहः, अपगत ऊह इत्यर्थः। इमौ द्वौ मिलित्वा यत्र स्तः तत्रायं न्यायः प्रवर्तते। यथा, ऊहापोहकुशलोऽयं जनः ऊहापोहकौशलहीनश्चायमिति। लौ. न्याय.

ऋतुमतीकन्यकान्यायः The illustration of a maiden who has attained puberty. She leaves her father's roof and becomes completely one with her husband. Similarly, the प्रज्ञा of the Brahma-knower finds unalloyed solace in the परब्रह्म. Both ऋतुमती कन्यका and ब्रह्मविदः प्रज्ञा are ideal पतिव्रताs.

एकवृन्तगतफलद्वयन्यायः The maxim of two fruits attached to one stalk. It is used by writers on Rhetorics to illustrate a particular kind of श्लेष (Paronomasia), namely the coalescence of two meanings under one word. The maxim is found in Marāṭhī literature and according to Molesworth it is equivalent to the English proverb " killing two birds with one stone. "

एका क्रिया द्व्यर्थकरी बभूव One and the same act of a person becomes fruitful leading to liberation for himself and becomes the cause of sustenance of the universe. मुमुक्षुणा श्रोत्रियेण क्रियमाणं कर्म सत्त्वशुद्धिद्वारा स्वस्य मोक्षहेतुर्भवति, वृष्टयादिद्वारा जगत्स्थितिहेतुश्च भवत्येवं उभयथापि कर्म कर्तव्यमेवेति। लौ. न्याय. A single act leads both to स्वार्थ and परार्थ.

कण्ठचामीकरन्यायः The simile of the golden ornament on the neck. A person is supposed to have a golden ornament round the neck and yet to be unaware of it until some one points it out. The illustration is quite popular in Vedānta and is used to tell us that although we are already Brahman and free, we are not aware of the fact until instructed by a competent teacher.

कदम्बकोरक (गोलक-मुकुल) न्यायः The maxim of the buds of the Kadamba tree. It is used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time. cf. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ॥ Bhāg. P.

कदलीफलन्यायः The simile of the fruit of the plaintain tree. As the foetus of the she-mule conduces to the destruction of the अश्वतरी, similarly the fruit of the कदली leads to the destruction of the plantain tree itself. cf. वृश्चिकीगर्भन्याय.

कनककुण्डलन्यायः The illustration of the complete identity of gold and the various ornaments prepared from gold. यथा सुवर्णजन्यकुण्डलस्य सुवर्णाभिन्नत्वम्, तथा ब्रह्मरूपकारणजन्यजगतः कार्यस्य ब्रह्मरूपकारणताभिन्नत्वमिति। लौ. न्याय.

कम्बलनिर्णेजनन्यायः The simile of cleansing of a coarse blanket (by beating it on the feet, and so dusting them at the same time). It is used to denote the accomplishment of two objects by one operation, " Killing two birds with one stone. " अपि च दधि उभयमसमर्थं कर्तुं फलं साधयितुं होमं च। ननु कम्बलनिर्णेजनवदेतद् भविष्यति। निर्णेजनं ह्युभयं करोति। कम्बलशुद्धिं पादयोश्च निर्मलताम्। ŚB. on MS. 2. 2. 25. This coarse, rough blanket, in the case of the very poor, is often their sole garment by day as well as their only covering at night.

करविन्यस्तबिल्वन्यायः The simile of the woodapple on the (open palm of the) hand. It is said of something unmistakably clear — " as plain as a pike-staff!" cf. करस्थामलकन्याय. निःशेषोपनिषत्सारस्तदेतदिति सांप्रतम्। उक्त्याविष्क्रियते साक्षात् करविन्यस्तबिल्ववत्॥ सुरेश्वर.

करिघण्टान्यायः The maxim of an elephant and his bell. This denotes the superiority of intelligence over physical strength. मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी यदभावे करिणामियं दशा। इति घोषयतीव डिण्डिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन्॥ H. 2. 84.

करिबृंहितन्यायः The maxim of the trumpeting of an elephant. 'बृंहितं करिगर्जितम्' इत्यमरः। Hence the word करि is superfluous. But the addition in this and similar cases is made for some special purpose, given by Raghunātha as follows : विशिष्टवाचकानामपि पदानां सति पृथग्विशेषणवाचकपदसमवधाने विशेष्यमात्रपरतायां करिबृंहितन्यायः प्रवर्तते। cf. सौन्दर्यसंपत्तारुण्यं यस्यास्ते ते च विभ्रमाः। षट्पदान् पुष्पमालेव कान्नाकर्षति सा सखे॥ मालाशब्दो यद्यपि पुष्पस्रजि शक्तस्तथापि न पुष्पपदमपुष्टार्थम्। लक्षणयोत्कृष्टत्वप्रतिपादकत्वात्। अयमेव करिबृंहितन्यायः। K. P. 7. 10. cf. गजघटान्याय, नीलेन्दीवरन्याय, पर्वताधित्यकान्याय, वाजिमन्दुरान्याय, मृगवागुरान्याय etc.

कलञ्जन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 544.

कांस्यभोजिन्यायः The simile of the man who eats from a brazen vessel. कांस्यभोजिवत्। तद्यथा। शिष्यस्य कांस्यपात्रभोजित्वनियम उपाध्यायस्यानियमः। यदि तयोरेकस्मिन् पात्रे भोजनमापद्येत अनुपस्यस्यापि शिष्यस्य धर्मो नियम्येत। मा भूद्धर्मलोप इति। ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 34. The principle here laid down is that of some one's doing something which he is *not* bound to do, in order that he may not hinder another who is required to do it. The converse is that of a man *abstaining* from doing something, possibly harmless in his case, lest another should do the same and suffer harm.

काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the Palmyra tree. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome. cf. यत्तया मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुभ्रुवः । तदेतत् काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवम् । चन्द्रालोक; पतत् तालफलं यथा काकेनोपभुक्तमेवं रहोदर्शनक्षुभितहृदया तन्वी मया भुक्ता । Kuval. काकागमनमिव तालपतनमिव काकतालम् । काकतालमिव काकतालीयम् । Mbh. There are in all five explanations of this न्याय : (1) A crow happened to go to the foot of a palm tree. A fruit immediately fell on his head and killed him. This is purely accidental, there being no relation of cause and effect between the two events. काकस्यागमनं यादृच्छिकं तालस्य पतनं च । तेन तालेन पतता काकस्य वधः कृतः । Kāśi. (2) A crow came and perched on the palm tree. At that very moment the tree fell down. This was an accident, for the tree could not have given way under the crow's weight. (3) "As the fruit of a palmyra falling at the alighting upon it of a crow may appear to fall *in consequcnce.*" Molesworth. (4) A crow chanced to go to a palm tree. Immediately a fruit fell down and was torn open. The crow had a feast. Vide चन्द्रालोक and Kuval. quoted above. (5) A person while clapping his hands chanced to capture between his palms a crow that was flying. cf. नीलकण्ठ on Mb. 12. 177. 11 तालः करतलयोः शब्दजनकः संयोगः । तस्मिन् क्रियमाणे उत्पतन् काको दैवात् तत्र तालाभ्यामाक्रान्तोऽभूत् तदेतत् काकतालीयमुच्यते । काकस्पर्शसमकालं तालफलस्य तालवृक्षस्य वा पतनं तदित्यन्ये ।; ग्रहाणां चरितं स्वप्नो निमित्तान्युपयाचितम् । फलन्ति काकतालीयं प्राज्ञास्तेभ्यो न बिभ्यति ॥ Ve. 2. 15; अहो नु खलु भोः, तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम । Māl. 5.

काकदधिघातकन्यायः The simile of a crow as a destroyer of curds. An example of उपलक्षण where one represents many or a part stands for a whole. So if any one warned to keep the crow off the curds, it would imply that all other possible raiders were also to be warded off. काकेभ्यो रक्ष्यतां सर्पिरिति बालोऽपि चोदितः । उपघातपरे वाक्ये न श्वादिभ्यो न रक्षति । Vāk. P. 11. 314. This is illustrated in वेदान्तपरिभाषा as an example of जहदजहल्लक्षणा, "जहदजहल्लक्षणोदाहरणं तु काकेभ्यो दधि रक्ष्यतामित्यादिकमेव । तत्र शक्यकाकपरित्यागेनाशक्यदध्युपघातकत्वपुरस्कारेण अकाके काके च काकशब्दस्य प्रवृत्तेः ।

काकदन्तगवेषण (परीक्षा) न्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task. नचिकेतो मरणं मरणसंबद्धं प्रश्नं प्रेत्यास्ति नास्तीति काकदन्तपरीक्षारूपं मानुप्राक्षीमैवं प्रष्टुमर्हसि । Saṁkara on Kaṭh. 1. 25. व्यङ्ग्योऽर्थो भवतु मा वाभूत् कस्तत्राभिनिवेशः । काकदन्तपरीक्षाप्रायमेव तत् स्यादिति भावः । अभिनवगुप्त on ध्वन्यालोक 3. 19. cf. वायसदशनविमर्शन्याय.

काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष etc.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other. The maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e.g. द्वीपो स्त्रियामन्तरीपः इत्यत्र अस्त्रियामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अन्तरीपशब्देनाप्यन्वयः । cf. बलिनोर्द्विषतोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन वर्तेत काकाक्षिवदलक्षितः । Kām. 11. 24; तस्मिन्नास्थदिषीकास्त्रं रामो रामावबोधितः । आत्मानं मुमुचे तस्मादेकेनेलव्ययेन सः । R. 12. 23.

काकोलूकनिशावत् The simile of the crow's and owl's night-time. What is day to the former is night to the latter and vice versa. cf. पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसन्तस्य किं नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणम् ॥ Bh. 2. 93; काकोलूकनिशेवायं संसारोऽज्ञात्मवेदिनोः । या निशा सर्वभूतानामित्यवोचत् स्वयं हरिः ॥ सुरेश्वर.

काकपिकन्यायः The illustration of the crow and the cuckoo. Similarly काचमणिन्याय and गोगवयन्याय. The distinction between these pairs, apparently similar, is grasped at the proper time of their test. cf. काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः को भेदः पिककाकयोः । प्राप्ते वसन्तसमये काकः काकः पिकः पिकः॥; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । क्रयविक्रयवेलायां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः ॥; यथा गोगवयभ्रान्तिः कस्य नाम न जायते । दोहने ज्ञायते सम्यग् गौरेषा गवयो न हि ॥

कुड्यं विना चित्रकर्मेव Like a decoration without a wall (to be decorated; or like a painting without a canvas). It denotes an unreality, like a hare's horn etc. cf. चित्रं यथाश्रयमृते स्थाण्वादिभ्यो विना यथा छाया । तद्वद्विना विशेषैर्न तिष्ठति निराश्रयं लिङ्गम् ॥ Sāṁ. K. 41; प्रसङ्गसाधनं नाम नास्त्येव परमार्थतः । तद्धि कुड्यं विना तत्र चित्रकर्मेव लक्ष्यते ॥; न हि नभःकुसुमस्य सौरभासौरभविचारो युक्तः । न्यायमञ्जरी; सैवेयं मम चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4.

कुलालचक्रन्यायः The maxim of the potter's wheel. Read: यथा हस्तदण्डादिभ्रमिप्रेरितं कुलालचक्रमुपरतेऽपि तस्मिंस्तद्वलादेवासंस्कारक्षयं भ्रमति, तथा भवस्थेनात्मना अपवर्गप्राप्तये बहुशो यत् कृतं प्रणिधानं मुक्तस्य तदभावेऽपि पूर्वसंस्कारादालोकान्तं गमनमुपपद्यत इत्यार्हता आहुः । लौ. न्याय.

कुल्याप्रणयनन्यायः The illustration of the laying down of a water-course for irrigation. It is an example of a thing made for one purpose subserving other purposes also. The origin of this न्याय seems to be अन्यार्थं प्रकृतमन्यार्थं भवति । cf. अतो न विधेयप्रत्यये तात्पर्यमिति कुल्याप्रणयनन्यायेनोभयार्थत्वाविधेयत्वात् । यथा शाल्यर्थं कुल्याः प्रणीयन्ते ताभ्य एव पानीयं च पीयते तद्वत् । विवरणप्रमेयसंग्रह.

कुसुमस्तवकन्यायः The maxim of a bouquet of flowers; either the flowers occupy the prominent place on the head of people or they wither away in forest unnoticed. There is no third alternative for them.

कुसुमस्तबक figuratively stands for the मनस्विन्, the spirited. कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनाम्। मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्यंत वनेऽथवा ॥ Bh. 2. 33.

कूटकार्षापणन्यायः The simile of (the unwilling employment of) base money. It is used by कुमारिल (यो हि कूटकार्षापणेन कंचित् कालमज्ञो लोकमध्ये व्यवहरति न तेन विवेकज्ञानजनितव्युत्पत्तिनापि तथैव व्यवहर्तव्यम्। तन्त्र. 1. 3. 3.) in the course of an argument on the relative value of Smriti and Śruti. The teaching of स्मृति which is in opposition to that of श्रुति must be given up; just as a man knowing that he has been using counterfeit coins must at once abstain from using them. शब्दापभ्रंशवदेव गौणभ्रान्त्यादिप्रयोगनिमित्ता अर्थापभ्रंशा भवन्ति ते शास्त्रस्थैरेवाविप्लुतार्थक्रियानिमित्तपुण्यार्थिभिः शक्यन्ते साध्वसाधुकार्षापणमध्यादिव तत्परीक्षिभिर्विवेक्तुम्। तन्त्र. 1. 3. 8.

कूपमण्डूकन्यायः The maxim of a frog in a well. It is applied to an inexperienced person brought up in the narrow circle of home, and ignorant of public life and mankind. "Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits." (Two Gentlemen of Verona 1. 1). कथं मामपि दशदिग्विलासिनीकर्णपूरीकृतकीर्तिपल्लवं त्रिभुवनवीरनामधेयं कूपमण्डूक इव सागरमविख्यातमपदिशसि। P. R. 1; यत्र महाजनप्रणीतसत्यपदार्थज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धोऽल्पज्ञो न संमनुते तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः।...... तथा च यथा समुद्रमज्ञात्वा निराकुर्वन् कूपमण्डूक उपहास्यतां प्राप्तस्तथान्यमतानभिज्ञस्तद्दूषणपर उपहासास्पदी भवतीति न्यायसंगतिरिति। लौ. न्याय.

कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty. It is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence. cf. घटीयन्त्रन्याय. कांश्चित्तुच्छयति प्रपूरयति वा कांश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं कांश्चित् पातविधौ करोति च पुनः कांश्चिन्नयत्याकुलान्। अन्योन्यं प्रतिपक्षसंततिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

कूर्माङ्गन्यायः The maxim of the limbs of the tortoise. It is used to illustrate that there is no such thing as the production of the non-existent, or the destruction of the existent. यथा कूर्मदेहे तदिच्छया तदङ्गानि निःसरन्ति लीयन्ते च तत्रैव, एवं यस्येच्छावशात् स्वोपाध्यज्ञानकार्यजातस्य स्वोपाधौ संकोचविकाशकारित्वमेवं विवक्षाविपर्येऽस्य प्रवृत्तिः। लौ. न्याय.

कृतक्षौरस्य नक्षत्रपरीक्षा cf. मुण्डितशिरोनक्षत्रान्वेषण, कृते कार्ये किं मुहूर्तप्रश्नेन, न हि विवाहानन्तरं वरपरीक्षा and सावग, मुंडिअमुंडो णक्खत्ताई पुच्छसि। Mu. 5; समर्थकारणज्ञानाद्योऽपि प्रामाण्यनिश्चयम्। ब्रूते सोऽपि कृतोद्वाहस्तत्र लग्नं परीक्षते ॥ न्यायमञ्जरी.

कृत्वाचिन्तान्यायः In Sanskrit all philosophical treatises (दर्शनग्रन्थs) have a peculiar method of arguing out every topic (अधिकरण). Both the पूर्वपक्षिन् and the सिद्धान्तिन् take for granted all possible objections of the opponent, whether actually put forth or otherwise, and try to refute them. This gives thoroughness to the discussion and leaves no stone unturned (खण्डनमण्डन). कृत्वा (यद्यप्येतद्विषयकसंशयो नोदेति तथापि तद्विषयगतसकलविचारस्योपन्यासार्थं कल्पनां कृत्वा) चिन्ता (विचारः)। "The Bhāṣya has introduced certain points of discussion simply for *the sake of argument*, in order to exhaust all possible alternatives with regard to the subject-matter of the adhikaraṇa". M. M. Ganganatha Jha.

कैमुतिकन्यायः The maxim of how much more-how much less, much more-much less. It has another name काव्यार्थापत्ति. Read: कैमुत्येनार्थसंसिद्धिः काव्यार्थापत्तिरिष्यते। स जितस्त्वन्मुखेनेन्दुः का वार्ता सरसीरुहाम् ॥ cf. ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नान्तकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किमुतान्यहिंस्राः। R. 2. 62; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः। K.; किमुतस्य भावः कैमुत्यं कैमुतिको वा।

क्रिया हि विकल्प्यते न वस्तु Action may vary, but substance cannot. कर्तुमकर्तुमन्यथा वा कर्तुं शक्यं लौकिकं वैदिकं च कर्म। यथाश्वेन गच्छति पद्भ्यामन्यथा वा न वा गच्छतीति। न तु वस्त्वेवं नैवमस्ति नास्तीति वा विकल्प्यते। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 2; 2. 1. 27.

क्वोष्ट्रः क्व च नीराजना What connection has a camel with the lustration of arms! None at all. The phrase is used to indicate that certain things are not connected. The नीराजनविधि was a ceremony performed by kings or generals before going forth to battle, and consisted of the purification of the component parts of the army. cf. R. 4. 25 on which मल्लिनाथ remarks वाजिग्रहणं गजादीनामुपलक्षणं तेषामपि नीराजनाविधानात्।

क्षते क्षारमिव Like salt on a wound. 'क्षारं क्षते क्षिप्' has become proverbial and means to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable. "To make bad worse", "to add insult to injury". cf. प्रावृट् प्रावृडिति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन्। Mk. 5. 18; य एव मे जनः पूर्वमासीन्मूर्तो महोत्सवः। क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनम् ॥ U. 4. 7.

क्षीरदग्धजिह्वान्यायः cf. Marāṭhī 'दुधानें तोंड पोळलें म्हणजे मनुष्य ताक देखील फुंकून पितो.' "Once bitten twice shy." यथा तप्तक्षीरेण दग्धजिह्वः कश्चित् तक्रं फूत्कृत्य पिबति तथा दैवात् सुखकारिवस्तुतः प्राप्तानिष्टविवक्षायां बोध्योऽयमिति। उक्तं च — क्षीरेण दग्धजिह्वस्तक्रं फूत्कृत्य पामरः पिबति। दम्भिनमवलोक्य जनस्तद्धर्मां शङ्कते त्वया त्यक्तम् ॥ इति भक्तवाक्यं भगवन्तं प्रति। लौ. न्याय.

क्षीरनीरन्यायः The simile of milk and water. It is used to illustrate the most intimate union of two or more things. क्षीरोदके संपृक्त आमिश्रीभूतत्वान्न ज्ञायते कियत् क्षीरं कियदुदकं कस्मिन्नवकाशे क्षीरं कस्मिन्नवकाश उदकमिति। Mbh. 1.2. 32. Writers on Alaṁkāra employ it to exemplify the figure of speech संकर (Commixture) and distinguish it from संसृष्टि (Collocation) which is compared with तिलतण्डुलन्याय. cf. अथैतेषामलंकाराणां यथासंभवं क्वचिन्मेलने लौकिकालंकाराणां मेलन इव चारुत्वातिशयोपलम्भाद्यरसिंहन्यायेन पृथगलंकारावस्थितौ तन्निर्णयः क्रियते। तत्र तिलतण्डुलन्यायेन स्फुटावगम्यभेदालंकारमेलने संसृष्टिः। नीरक्षीरन्यायेनास्फुटभेदालंकारमेलने संकरः। Kuval.

खले कपोतन्यायः The simile of pigeons alighting on a threshing-floor. It is used by writers on Alaṁkāra to illustrate the production of a certain effect by the simultaneous action of numerous causes. In the figure समाधि, काकतालीयन्याय works, while in समुच्चय this खले कपोतन्याय is useful. cf. समुच्चयोऽयमेकस्मिन् सति कार्यस्य साधके। खले कपोतिकान्यायात् तत्करः स्यात् परोऽपि चेत् ॥ S. D. 10.

खल्वाटबिल्वीयन्यायः The maxim of the bald (or bare-headed) man, and the woodapple. यथा खल्वाटः पर्यटन्नतर्कितं श्रीफलतरोरधस्तादागतो दैववशाच्च बिल्वमुपरि पतितं तद्वदन्योऽप्युभयवस्तुसंयोग एवमुच्यते। G. M. 3. 195. cf. अजाकृपाणीयन्याय and काकतालीयन्याय. खल्वाटो दिवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके वाञ्छन् देशमनातपं विधिवशात् तालस्य मूलं गतः। तत्राप्यस्य महाफलेन पतता भग्नं सशब्दं शिरः प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यान्त्यापदः ॥ Bh. 2. 90.

गगनारविन्दन्यायः The maxim of a sky-lotus. मूषकविषाणन्याय and this one are used to illustrate अत्यन्ताभाव.

गड्डरिकाप्रवाहन्यायः The maxim of a continuous rush of sheep. It is used to indicate the blind following of others like a flock of sheep. गड्डरिकानामवीनां संघादेका चेन् नद्यादौ पतति तदा तत्संघान्तर्गताः सर्वा अपि वार्यमाणा अपि तत्र पतन्तीति लोकप्रसिद्धया यत्र वार्यमाणानामपि अनिष्टमार्गे धावनं तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

गन्धर्वनगरन्यायः The illustration of the city of गन्धर्वs. It is used to denote the unreality of this world on the analogy of the गन्धर्वनगर which is non-existent. अनेकवर्णं वियतीन्द्रचापं ग्रहात् समन्तात् परिवेष उक्तः। तथैव भानां पतनं च विद्युत् तथैव गन्धर्वपुरं विचित्रम् ॥ तत्त्वविवेक.

गार्हपत्यन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 658.

गिरिमुत्पाट्य मूषिकोद्धृता cf. Marāṭhī 'डोंगर पोखरून उंदीर काढणें.' यत्र कृतेऽपि बह्वायाससाध्ये कर्मणि, तुच्छफलोपलब्धिस्तत्रायं प्रवर्तत इति। लौ. न्याय.; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः पाषाणशकलाकुलम्। प्राप्नोति नखभङ्गं वा फलं वा मूषको भवेत् ॥ Pt.

गुडजिह्विकान्यायः The maxim of the tongue [smeared] with treacle [in order to disguise an unpalatable draught]. अर्थवाद in शास्त्र and उपदेश in काव्य serve the purpose of गुडजिह्विका. Read: यथा तिक्तताभिया निम्बपानमकुर्वाणस्य बालस्य जिह्वायां गुडलेपं दत्त्वा पित्रादिस्तं निम्बं पाययति एवमर्थवादवाक्यानि बह्वायाससाध्ये कर्मण्यप्रवर्तमानं पुरुषं स्वर्गाक्षय्यादिकं श्रावयित्वा प्रवर्तयन्ति। फलश्रुतिरपि रोचनार्था। वाचस्पत्य; ये सुकुमारमतयोऽतिसुखिस्वभावा राजकुमारादयो नीरसे नीतिशास्त्रे प्रवर्तयितुमशक्यास्तान् काव्यं कान्तेव सरसतापादनेनाभिमुखीकृत्योपदेशं ग्राहयति गुडजिह्विकया शिशूनिवौषधम्। यथाहुः – स्वादुकाव्यरसोन्मिश्रं वाक्यार्थमुपभुञ्जते। प्रथमालीढमधवः पिबन्ति कटु भेषजम् ॥ काव्यप्रदीप.

गोदोहनन्यायः The simile of the milk-pail. It is used as an illustration of something which is occasionally, and not universally connected with an act or performance as an essential part of it. काम्यसूक्तानां महाव्रते आज्यशस्त्रत्वेन यथोक्तानां गोदोहनन्यायेन पुरुषार्थत्वमेव न क्रत्वर्थत्वम्। ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2; सन्ति कर्माङ्गव्यपाश्रयाणि विज्ञानानि 'ओमित्येतदक्षरमुद्गीथमुपासीत' इत्येवमादीनि। किं तानि नित्यान्येव स्युः कर्मसु पर्णमयीत्वादिवदुतानित्यानि गोदोहनादिवदिति विचारयामः। ... तस्माद्यथा क्रत्वाश्रयाण्यपि गोदोहनादीनि फलसंयोगादनित्यानि एवमुद्गीथाद्युपासनानीत्यपि द्रष्टव्यम्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 42.

गोबलीवर्दन्यायः The maxim of the cattle and the bull. cf. ब्राह्मणवसिष्ठन्याय and ब्राह्मणपरिव्राजकन्याय. बलीवर्दस्य गोविशेषत्वेऽपि बलीवर्दस्य झटिति गोत्वेन बोधनार्थं यथा प्रयोगस्तथान्ययोः सामान्यविशेषरूपयोर्झटिति बोधनार्थं यत्र प्रयोगस्तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य; अत्र चानेकशब्दोपादाने गोबलीवर्दन्यायेन पुनरुक्तिपरिहारः। Kull. on Ms. 8. 28; यद्यप्ययं न्यायः पूर्वन्याय (ब्राह्मणवसिष्ठ)-समानार्थकप्रायोऽस्ति तथापि ह्येतावांस्तु विशेषः। यत्र विशेषणोपात्तस्य प्राशस्त्यमभिप्रेतं तत्र पूर्वन्यायप्रवृत्तिः, यत्र तन्नास्ति किं तु प्रसिद्ध्यप्रसिद्धिनिबन्धनं भवेत् तत्रायं प्रवर्तते। लौ. न्याय.

ग्रहैकत्वन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 679.

ग्राव्णि रेखेव "Like a delineation on stone." It is used of something unalterably fixed. cf. Marāṭhī 'काळ्या दगडावरची रेघ.' तन्मां वज्रकुमाराय संप्रदत्तान् यथा तु मे। मरणं शरणं तात ग्राव्णि रेखेव गीरियम् ॥ हेमचन्द्र.

घटप्रदीपन्यायः The simile of a lighted lamp inside a vessel. This maxim teaches that as the lamp continues to burn after it has lighted up the interior of the vessel, and is indeed essential to the continuance of that illumination, so the expressed meaning of a sentence is absolutely essential as a basis for the figurative meaning which it also conveys. cf. न त्वेष वाच्यव्यङ्ग्ययोर्न्यायः। न हि व्यङ्ग्ये प्रतीयमाने वाच्यबुद्धिर्दूरीभवति। वाच्यावभासाविनाभावेन तस्य प्रकाशनात्। तस्माद् घटप्रदीपन्यायस्तयोः। यथैव हि प्रदीपद्वारेण घटप्रतीतावुत्पन्नायां न प्रदीपप्रकाशो निवर्तते तद्वद् व्यङ्ग्यप्रतीतौ वाच्यावभासः। ध्वन्यालोक 3. 33.

घटानां निर्मातुस्त्रिभुवनविधातुश्च कलहः अस्य न्यायस्य अल्पशक्तिमतो बहुशक्तिमता सह विग्रहविवक्षायामवतार इति। लौ. न्याय. cf. हठादाकृष्टानां कतिपयपदानां रचयिता जनः स्पर्धालुश्चेदहह कविना वश्यवचसा। भवेदद्य श्वो वा किमिह बहुना पापिनि कलौ घटानां निर्मातुस्त्रिभुवनविधातुश्च कलहः ॥ Bh. 2.

घटीयन्त्रन्यायः This has the same meaning and application as the कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्याय. See: आपद्गतं हससि किं द्रविणान्धमूढ लक्ष्मीः स्थिरा न भवतीति किमत्र चित्रम्। किं त्वं न पश्यसि घटीर्जलयन्त्रचक्रे रिक्ता भवन्ति भरिता भरिताश्च रिक्ताः॥ प्रबन्धचिन्तामणि. The maxim occurs as अरघट्टघटीयन्त्रन्याय. The word अरघट्ट has become राहाट in Marāṭhī as in राहाटगाडगे.

घट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near the very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid. The saying is employed to illustrate उद्देश्यासिद्धि, that is, failure to accomplish a desired object.

घुणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence. घुणोत्किरणात् कथंचिन्निष्पन्नमक्षरं घुणाक्षरम्। तदिव यदकुशलेन दैवान्निष्पद्यते तद्घुणाक्षरीयम्॥ G. M. 3. 195; अहो घुणाक्षरन्यायो यदिदं भ्रमरद्वयं प्रति मयोक्तं बन्दिद्वयं प्रति फलितं वचः। P. R. 1; श्रीनिर्मितिप्राप्तघुणक्षतैकवर्णोपमावाच्यमलं ममार्ज Śi. 3. 58.

चक्रभ्रमणन्यायः The simile of the [continued] revolving of the potter's wheel. Followers of both Sāṁkhya and Vedānta propound the very important doctrine that whilst accumulated and current works are destroyed by true knowledge, fructescent works, which brought about the present existence, are not. Therefore the जीवन्मुक्त has to continue here until death, just as the potter's wheel continues to revolve until the impetus given to it exhausts itself. cf. Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 4. 1. 15.

चन्दनन्यायः The simile of sandal oil. As the application of a drop of the sandal oil to one part of the body produces a pleasant sensation in the whole of it, so soul, abiding in one part, namely in the heart, is yet perceived as present in the entire frame. यथा हरिचन्दनबिन्दुः शरीरैकदेशसंबद्धोऽपि सन् सकलदेहव्यापिनमाह्लादं करोति इत्येवं आत्मापि देहैकदेशस्थः सकलदेहव्यापिनीमुपलब्धिं करिष्यति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 3. 23-24.

चन्द्रचन्द्रिकान्यायः The maxim of the moon and her light. It is used of two inseparable things. अतः सर्वदेवकारणस्य रुद्रस्य या शक्तिश्चन्द्रचन्द्रिकान्यायेन तद्बोधरूपिणी स्वाधीनवल्लभेति प्रसिद्धा सैव भवानी। आनन्दगिरि.

चौरापराधान्माण्डव्यनिग्रहन्यायः The maxim of the punishment of Māṇḍavya for the crime committed by robbers. The story of the sage, अणी माण्डव्य, is found in Mb. 1. 107-108. Whilst he was practising severe austerities, some robbers concealed themselves there and committed plunder in his hermitage. The king's guard found them there, and, believing the sage to be implicated in the affair, carried him off together with them and impaled them all together! माण्डव्य was eventually removed from the stake, but its point (अणी) remained in him; and hence his name. एवं दुष्टसंगासक्तानामवश्यमेव दुर्गतिर्भवतीति भावः। लौ. न्याय.

छत्रिन्यायः The maxim of the men with umbrellas. The thought here is of a crowd of men, *many* of them with umbrellas up, and so *all* seeming to have them. The maxim is an illustration of a permitted synonym. लोके छत्रिणो यान्तीति प्रयोगे सपरिवारे राज्ञि गच्छति छत्रवच्छत्रिसमुदाये छत्रिशब्दो वर्तते। लौ. न्याय.; ऋतं पिबन्ताविस्यत्र तु जीवे पिबत्यनानाश्नतः परमात्मापि साहचर्याच्छत्रिन्यायेन पिबतीत्युपचर्यते। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 34.

जलकतकरेणुन्यायः The simile of the particles of the Kataka nut [placed] in water [in order to clear it]. फलं कतकवृक्षस्य [निवळीच्या झाडाचें बी] यद्यप्यम्बुप्रसादकम्। न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति॥ Ms. 6. 67; अपां कतकसंपर्काद् यथात्यन्तप्रसन्नता। अपास्ताशेषसंसारभावनस्यैवमात्मनः॥ सुरेश्वर.

जलचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the moon reflected in water. These reflections appear to be varied in form and numerous, though the moon is really one. एक एव तु भूतात्मा भूतेभूते व्यवस्थितः। एकधा बहुधा चैव दृश्यते जलचन्द्रवत्॥

जलताडनन्यायः cf. अरण्यरोदनन्याय, ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय etc. The meaning and application of the maxim is the same.

जातेष्टिन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 733.

जामातृशुद्धिन्यायः The story of a son-in-law's revision of a book. This is the original of the Marāṭhī जांवईशोध. This is "a phrase founded on a popular story, to express the examination of a piece of composition by a shallow-witted fellow incapable of discerning its merits." Molesworth. पण्डितोपदिष्टं सर्वथा मौनमेवावलम्बमानो (महिपीपालः) राजकन्यकया तद्वैदग्ध्यजिज्ञासया नवलिखितपुस्तकस्य शोधनायोपरुद्धः। करतले पुस्तकं विन्यस्य तदक्षराणि बिन्दुमात्ररहितानि नखच्छेदिन्या केवलान्येव कुर्वन् राजपुत्र्या महिपीपाल एव निर्णीतः। ततःप्रभृति जामातृशुद्धिरिति सर्वतः प्रसिद्धिरभूत्। प्रबन्धचिन्तामणि.

जामात्रर्थं श्रपितस्य सूपादेरतिथ्युपकारकत्वम् Broth cooked for the son-in-law is also useful for the unexpected guests. cf. देहलीदीपन्याय. न हि दीपस्य रथ्याप्रासादयोर्युगपदुपकारकत्वेन जामात्रर्थं श्रपितस्य सूपस्यातिथिभ्यः प्रथमपरिवेषणेन च प्रासंगिकत्वं हीयते। Kuval. cf. also another maxim गृहार्थमारोपितस्य दीपस्य रथ्योपकारकत्वम्.

टिट्टिभन्यायः The simile of the bird named टिट्टिभ (Parra Jacana). It is used as an illustration of ridiculous conceit. The origin is found in H. 2. 137 अज्ञात्वा भावमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः। पश्य टिट्टिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः॥ cf. यथा दृढाध्यवसायस्य पक्षिणो गरुडसाहाय्याद्दण्डलाभः तथा दृढबुद्धेर्जिज्ञासोरतिदुर्लभस्यापि तत्त्वज्ञानस्येशानुग्रहात् सुखेन लाभो भविष्यतीति। लौ. न्याय.

तक्रकौण्डिन्यन्यायः The maxim of buttermilk for कौण्डिन्य. लौकिकोऽयं दृष्टान्तः। लोके हि सत्यपि संभवे बाधनं भवति तद्यथा:- दधि ब्राह्मणेभ्यो दीयतां तक्रं कौण्डिन्याय इति सत्यपि संभवे दधिदानस्य तक्रदानं निवर्तकं भवति। Mbh. 1. 1. 47. It is intended to indicate a special exception to a general rule (सामान्यशास्त्रस्य विशेषशास्त्रेण बाधः) as in the sentence ब्राह्मणेभ्यो दधि दीयतां तक्रं कौण्डिन्याय, where an exception is made in the case of कौण्डिन्य though included amongst the Brāhmaṇas.

तत्प्रख्यन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 754.

तदादितदन्तन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 757.

तन्तुन्यायः The illustration of threads. It is used to denote the inherent power of threads to produce a

piece of cloth. अयं समुदायस्य कार्यसाधकविवक्षायां प्रवर्तते। यथा तन्तवः सूत्राणि बहूनि मिलितानि कार्यं साधयन्ति तथा महान्तोऽपि मिलिताः स्वकार्यं साधयन्तीति भावः। लौ. न्याय.

तप्तं तप्तेन संबध्यते Hot goes with hot. Like loves like. cf. साधारणोऽयमुभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य तप्तेन तप्तमयसा घटनाय योग्यम्। V. 2. 16; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु। R. 8. 43.

तप्तपरशुग्रहणन्यायः The maxim of taking hold of the heated axe. This is one of the ordeals prescribed to prove one's guiltlessness or otherwise in ancient India. cf. पुरुषं सोम्योत हस्तगृहीतमानयन्ति......। स यदि तस्य कर्ता भवति तत एवानृतमात्मानं कुरुते सोऽनृताभिसंधोऽनृतेन आत्मानमन्तर्धाय परशुं तप्तं प्रतिगृह्णाति स दह्यतेऽथ हन्यते। Ch. Up. 6. 16.

तस्करकन्दुन्यायः The simile of a thief (who engaged himself) as a cook. His inability to perform the duties, however, led to his discovery and arrest. This is intended to teach the folly of undertaking to do something quite beyond our powers. अशक्ये विनियुक्तोऽपि कृष्णलान् श्रपयेदिति। सर्वात्मनाप्यसौ कुर्वन् कुर्यात् तस्करकन्दुवत्॥ सुरेश्वर.

तिलतण्डुलन्यायः The simile of rice and sesamum seeds. It is used to illustrate an easily distinguishable union of two or more things (संसृष्टि), in contradistinction to the more intimate and indistinguishable union (संकर) exemplified by the commingling of milk and water. See क्षीरनीरन्याय.

तुलायष्टिन्यायः The maxim of the horizontal beam of a balance. It is used to illustrate that a slight addition or subtraction of weight disturbs the balance. The तुलायष्टि figuratively suggests खलजनस्वभाव. स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिम्। अहो सुसदृशी चेष्टा तुलाकोटेः खलस्य च॥ H. 1. 150.

तुलोन्नमनन्यायः The simile of the raising [with the hand, one scale] of a balance. Naturally the other scale goes down, so the simile is used to illustrate the bringing about of two or more results by one operation.

तुषकण्डनन्यायः The simile of the grinding of chaff. It is used, like पिष्टपेषणन्याय, of an unnecessary and useless effort. अविचारयतो युक्तिकथनं तुषकण्डनम्। नीचेषूपकृतं राजन् वालुकास्विव मूत्रितम्॥ H. 4. 13.

तुष्यतुदुर्जनन्यायः The simile, let the wicked be pleased! Though the opponent's argument is fallacious, the सिद्धान्तिन् accepts it seriously for the sake of argument, saying let the devil be pleased, and then demolishes it thoroughly.

तृणभक्षणन्यायः The custom of taking grass in the mouth (literally of eating grass) as a token of submission. cf. Marāṭhī 'दांतीं तृण धरणें.' There is a reference to this custom in Hch. वैरिणोऽपि हि मुच्यन्ते प्राणान्ते तृणभक्षणम्। तृणाहाराः सदैवैते. हन्यन्ते पशवः कथम्॥ प्रबन्धचिन्तामणि.

तृणारणिमणिन्यायः The simile of straw, araṇi wood, and the burning gem [as means of producing fire]. The kind of fire produced by each varies; and the method of production, too, is different; that being in one case blowing, in another attrition, and in the third the rays of the sun. एवं यत्र कार्यकारणबाहुल्यं कार्यतावच्छेदकं कारणतावच्छेदकं च नाना तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे One should abandon an individual for the sake of a whole family. Sacrifice of the lower one for the higher one! त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत्। ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थे आत्मार्थे पृथिवीं त्यजेत्॥ H. 1. 115.

दण्डापूपिकान्यायः The maxim of the stick and the cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other. cf. मूषिकेण दण्डो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थान्तरमापततीत्येष न्यायो दण्डापूपिका। S. D. 10.

दण्डिन्यायः The simile of a man with a stick [or, men with sticks]. cf. Mbh. 8. 2. 83. This resembles छत्रिन्याय. Read: दण्डिनो गच्छन्तीत्यत्र तु दण्ड्यदण्डिषु समूहिषु लक्ष्यमाणेषु तदन्तर्गतस्याविशेषाद् दाण्डिशब्दार्थस्य परिग्रहः। तत्त्वबिन्दु.

देवदत्तहन्तृहतन्यायः The illustration of the slaying of the murderer of देवदत्त. The point is that the death of the murderer does not bring his victim to life again. न ह्यन्यस्यासिद्धत्वादन्यस्य प्रादुर्भावो भवति। न हि देवदत्तस्य हन्तरि हते देवदत्तस्य प्रादुर्भावो भवति। Mbh. 1. 1. 57.

दृष्टिसृष्टिन्यायः The maxim of the creation while we are awake. प्रजापतेः स्वापकाले तत्कल्पितः स्थावरजङ्गमप्रपञ्चः सर्वोऽपि तदीयेऽज्ञानेऽव्याकृताख्ये लीयते रात्र्यागमे। तथा दिवसागमे पुनस्तत एव यथापूर्वमाविर्भवतीति। एवं दृष्टिसृष्टिन्यायेनास्मत्कल्पितोऽप्ययं वियदादिप्रपञ्चोऽस्मत्सुषुप्तौ लीयतेऽस्मत्प्रबोधे यथापूर्वं प्रादुर्भवतीति। लौ. न्याय.

दृष्टे संभवति अदृष्टकल्पना न न्याय्या When a thing is established by a direct proof, there is no scope for unseen idea. प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणसिद्धे कार्ये अप्रत्यक्षकल्पना न कार्या तस्या अयोग्यत्वादिति। लौ. न्याय.; दृष्टे संभवत्यदृष्टकल्पनानवकाश इति न्यायेन धर्मजिज्ञासाधिकरणे अध्ययनविधिः फलवदर्थावबोधरूपदृष्टान्त इति सिद्धार्थः। बालमीमांसाप्रकाश; दृष्टे सति अदृष्टकल्पना निष्प्रमाणिका। तन्त्र. 1. 3. 2-4; विक्रयो हि श्रूयते, शतमधिरथं दुहितृमते दद्याद् आर्षे गोमिथुनमिति। न चैतद् दृष्टार्थे सति आनमनेऽदृष्टार्थं भवितुमर्हति। SB. on MS. 6. 1. 10.

देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of a lamp on the threshold. A lamp so placed gives light both inside and

outside the house, and is therefore used as an illustration of anything which fulfills a double purpose. यथा प्रासादे कृतः प्रदीपः सन्निधानाद्राजमार्गेऽप्युपकरोति । ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 3. cf. काकाक्षिगोलकन्याय and जामात्रर्थं श्रपितस्य सूपदेरतिथ्युपकारकत्वम्.

द्विर्बद्धं सुबद्धं भवति (The figure of) a thing fastened twice becomes neatly fastened. If an additional support or proof is accorded to a thing already proved the thing is proven beyond doubt.

धनंजयन्यायः The simile of Arjuna. It is used to show that something, though once done, may be done again, as in the case of Arjuna who defeated the Kuru race after Krisṇa had already defeated them. cf. नित्यबोधमहिम्ना बाधितेऽपि द्वैते वाक्यजबोधस्य धनंजयन्यायेन बाधकत्वोपपत्तेः। यथाहुः 'नित्यबोधपरिपीडितं जगद्विभ्रमं नुदति वाक्यजा मतिः । वासुदेवनिहतं धनंजयो हन्ति कौरवकुलं यथा पुनः । रघुनाथ; मयैवैते निहताः पूर्वमेव निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् । Bg. 11. 33; मया हतास्त्वं जहि मा व्यथिष्ठा युध्यस्व जेतासि रणे सपत्नान् । ibid. 34.

धनुर्गुणन्यायः The simile of [fastening] rope to a bow. The archers apply rope to the curved bow; similarly the good superimpose good qualities on the wicked. cf. आजन्मतोऽतिकुटिलेऽपि जने महान्तस्त्वारोपयन्ति हि गुणं धनुषीव शूराः ॥ सायण.

धान्यपलालन्यायः The simile of grain and its husk. cf. Mbh. 1. 2. 39; 3. 3. 18; 3. 4. 21; 4. 1. 92. अवर्जनीयतया दुःखमागतमपि परिहृत्य सुखमात्रं भोक्ष्यते । तद्यथा–मत्स्यार्थी सशल्कान् सकण्टकान् मत्स्यानुपादत्ते स यावदादेयं तावदादाय विनिवर्तते । यथा वा धान्यार्थी सपलालानि धान्यान्याहरति स यावदादेयं तावदादाय निवर्तते । Sar. S. 1. The nyāya seems to have a different application in Marāṭhī literature according to Molesworth. "The law of the corn and its straw. Conquer the king and you conquer his subjects; accomplish or acquire a matter and you attain all it sustains or involves."

न खलु धीमतां कश्चिदविषयो नाम (Ś. 4) There is, indeed, nothing which is beyond the ken of their understanding to the intelligent.

न खलु शालग्रामे किरातशतसंकीर्णे प्रतिवसन्नपि ब्राह्मणः किरातो भवति A Brāhmaṇa does not become a Kirāta by living on the Śālagrāma mountain filled with hundreds of barbarians! This is equivalent to the English proverb. "A horse does not become an ass by being born in the stable of the latter." cf. न ह्यश्वस्थाने गां पश्यन्नश्वोऽयमित्यमूढोऽध्यवस्यति । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 1; अन्यथा किरातशतसंकीर्णदेशनिवासिनो ब्राह्मणजनस्यापि किरातत्वापत्तेः । भामती 1. 1. 5.

न च सर्वत्र तुल्यत्वं स्यात् प्रयोजककर्मणाम् Acts which impel others to action are not always of the same kind. Read: न च सर्वत्र तुल्यत्वं स्यात् प्रयोजककर्मणाम् । चलनेन हासिं योद्धा प्रयुङ्क्ते छेदनं प्रति ॥ सेनापतिस्तु वाचैव भृत्यानां विनियोजकः । राजा संनिधिमात्रेण विनियुङ्क्ते कदाचन ॥ श्लोकवार्तिक; स त्वनश्नन्नन्योऽभिचाकशीति पश्यत्येव केवलम् । दर्शनमात्रेण हि तस्य प्रेरयितृत्वं राजवत् ॥ Saṁkara on Muṇḍa. 3. 1. 1.

नटाङ्गनान्यायः The simile of a wife of an actor. When an actor asks an actress on the stage as to whose wife she was, her answer was that she was his wife. Consonants, in language, resemble नटाङ्गना. व्यञ्जनानि पुनर्नटभार्यावद्भवन्तीति । यथा नटानां स्त्रियो रङ्गगता यो यः पृच्छति कस्य यूयं कस्य यूयमिति तं तं तव तव इत्याहुः । एवं व्यञ्जनानि अपि यस्य यस्य अचः (vowel) कार्यमुच्यते तं तं भजन्ते । लौ. न्याय.

नदीसमुद्रन्यायः The simile of a river going to the ocean. As every river becomes one with ocean, irrespective of name and form, every devotee becomes united with the Lord. यथा नद्यः स्यन्दमानाः समुद्रेऽस्तं गच्छान्ति नामरूपे विहाय । तथा विद्वान् पुण्यपापे विधूय परात्परं पुरुषमुपैति दिव्यम् ॥

न धर्मवृद्धेषु वयः समीक्ष्यते In case of those who are rich in piety, age is not of moment. cf. कृताभिषेकां हुतजातवेदसं त्वगुत्तरासङ्गवतीमधीतिनीम्। दिदृक्षवस्तामृषयोऽभ्युपागमन्न धर्मवृद्धेषु वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ Ku. 5. 16; न तेन वृद्धो भवति येनास्य पलितं शिरः। यो वै युवाप्यधीयानस्तं देवाः स्थविरं विदुः ॥ Ms. 2. 156; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते । R. 11. 3; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वन्द्यासि जगतां गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः॥ U. 4. 11; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववतां न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः ॥ Subhāṣ.

न यद्गिरिशृङ्गमारुह्य गृह्यते तदप्रत्यक्षम् A thing does not become imperceptible because perceived by one who has ascended a mountain peak. cf. ननु यदि श्रोत्रकरणकेनैव प्रत्ययेन साधुत्वासाधुत्वे प्रतिपत्तारः प्रतिपद्यन्ते व्याकरणाध्ययनवन्ध्यबुद्धयोऽपि प्रतिपद्येरन् । न च प्रतिपद्यन्ते तस्मान्न ते इन्द्रियविषये इति । नैष दोषः । वैयाकरणोपदेशसाहायकोपकृतश्रोत्रेन्द्रियग्राह्यत्वाभ्युपगमात् । यथा ब्राह्मणत्वादिजातिरुपदेशसव्यपेक्षचक्षुरिन्द्रियग्राह्यापि न प्रत्यक्षगम्यतामपोज्झति । यथाह न यद्गिरिशृङ्गमारुह्य गृह्यते तदप्रत्यक्षमिति । तंत्र. 1. 2. 2.

नरसिंहन्यायः The simile of the union of man and lion. It is used to illustrate a particular kind of Alaṁkāra consisting of a combination of figures. See क्षीरनीरन्याय.

नर्तकन्यायः The simile of a dancer. One dancer gives pleasure to many spectators, just as one lamp gives light to many persons. cf. प्रत्यङ्गिकार्याण्यङ्गानि तन्त्रेणोताङ्गिनो यतः । एकैकस्योपकारकत्वं तस्मात् प्रत्यङ्ग्यनुष्ठितिः ॥ विधानवदनुष्ठानं सकृदेवोपकारकम् । तद्देशकालकर्तॄणामैक्यान्नर्तकादिवत् ॥ J. N. V. 11. 1. 10.

नष्टाश्वदग्धरथन्यायः The maxim of the lost horses and burnt chariot. This is based on the story of two men travelling in their respective chariots, and one of them losing his horses and the other having his chariot burnt, through the outbreak of a fire in the village in which they were putting up for the night. The horses

that were left were harnessed to the remaining chariot and the two men pursued their journey together. Its teaching is union for mutual advantage. cf. संप्रयोगो वा नष्टाश्वदग्धरथवत्। Kāty. on P. 1. 1. 50; तयोर्नष्टाश्वदग्धरथवत् संप्रयोगः। ŚB. on MS. 2. 1. 1.

न हि करकङ्कणदर्शनाय आदर्शापेक्षा One does not need a looking-glass in order to look at a bracelet on the wrist. cf. अहवा हत्थकंकणं किं दप्पणेन पेक्खीअदि। Karpūr.; Marāṭhī "हातच्या कांकणाला आरसा कशाला?"

न हि काकिन्यां नष्टायां तदन्वेषणं कार्षापणेन क्रियते If a man has lost a cowrie he does not spend a कार्षापण in the search for it. This will resemble expending a sovereign in order to recover a farthing. cf. न हि कपाले नष्टे तदन्वेषणार्था इष्टिर्युक्ता। न हि काकिन्यां नष्टायां तदन्वेषणं कार्षापणेन क्रियते॥ ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 39.

न हि गोधा सर्पन्ती सर्पणादहिर्भवति An iguana creeping along does not on that account become a snake. यदप्युच्यते न खल्वन्यत् प्रकृतमनुवर्तनादन्यद्भवति न हि गोधा सर्पन्ती सर्पणादहिर्भवति। भवेद् द्रव्येष्वेतदेवं स्यात्। शब्दस्तु खलु येन येन विशेषेणाभिसंबध्यते तस्य तस्य विशेषको भवति। Mbh. 1. 1. 23; 1. 3. 12; 6. 1. 50.

न हि ग्रामस्थः कदा ग्रामं प्राप्नुयामित्यरण्यस्थ इव आशास्ते A man who is already in a village does not express a longing to get there, such as a man might who was out in the jungle! cf. न हि प्राणात्मनि उत्पन्नाभिमानस्य तत्प्राप्त्याशंसनं संभवति। न हि ग्रामस्थः कदा ग्रामं प्राप्नुयामित्यरण्यस्थ इव आशास्ते। असंनिकृष्टविषये ह्यनात्मन्याशंसनं न तत् स्वात्मनि संभवति। Śaṁkara on Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 28.

न हि त्रिपुत्रो द्विपुत्र इति कथ्यते A man who has three sons would not be designated as a man with two sons. Therefore, if an order was given to bring the father of two sons, it would not do to bring one who had three sons. त्रित्वस्य द्वित्वव्यापकत्वेऽपि वाक्यस्य सावधारणत्वात् पुत्रत्रयवतः पुत्रद्वयवत्त्वेऽपि न तस्य द्विपुत्रशब्दवाच्यता। न्यूनसंख्याव्यवच्छेदकत्वेन त्रिशब्दस्य न यथा द्विपुत्रवाचकतेत्येवं यत्र विवक्षा तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिरिति। लौ. न्याय.

न हि निन्दा निन्द्यं निन्दितुं प्रयुज्यते किं तर्हि निन्दितादितरत् प्रशंसितुम् ŚB. on MS. 2. 4. 21. Blame is not employed in order to blame something that is blameworthy, but rather to praise something other than that. न हि निन्दा निन्द्यं निन्दितुं प्रवर्तते अपि तु विधेयं स्तोतुम्। तंत्र.; यथैतरेयकब्राह्मणे 'प्रातः प्रातरनृतं ते वदन्ति' इत्यनुदितहोमनिन्दा उदितहोमप्रशंसार्थेति गम्यते। यथा मानवे (4. 124) ऋग्वेदो देवदैवत्यो यजुर्वेदस्तु मानवः। सामवेदस्तु पित्र्यः स्यात् तस्मात्तस्याशुचिर्ध्वनिः॥ इति सामवेदनिन्दा इतरवेदप्रशंसार्था। आगमप्रामाण्य.

न हि पूतं स्याद् गोक्षीरं श्वदृतौ धृतम् Even cow's milk would cease to be pure if placed in a vessel made of dogskin. Read: शाक्योक्ताहिंसनं धर्मो न वा धर्मः श्रुतत्वतः। न धर्मो न हि पूतं स्याद् गोक्षीरं श्वदृतौ धृतम्॥ ब्रह्मचर्यमहिंसां चापरिग्रहं च सत्यं च यत्नेन रक्षेदिति श्रुतावहिंसादिर्धर्मत्वेनोक्तः। स एव धर्मः शाक्येनाप्युक्तः। तस्माच्छाक्यस्मृतिर्धर्मे प्रमाणमिति चेत्। न। स्वरूपेण धर्मस्यापि गोक्षीरन्यायेन शाक्यसंबन्धे सत्यधर्मत्वप्रसंगात्। तदीयग्रन्थेनाहिंसादिः नावगन्तव्यः। तस्मान्न सा स्मृतिर्धर्मे प्रमाणम्। J. N. V. 1. 3. 4; सन्मूलमप्यहिंसादि श्वदृतिनिक्षिप्तक्षीरवदनुपयोग्यं विस्रम्भणीयं च। तंत्र. 1. 3. 7.

न हि भिक्षुकाः सन्तीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयन्ते न च मृगाः सन्तीति यवा नोप्यन्ते Men do not refrain from setting the cooking pots on the fire because there are beggars [who may ask for some of the contents], nor do they abstain from sowing barley because there are wild animals which may devour it. cf. Mbh. 1. 1. 39; 4. 1. 1; 6. 1. 13. दोषभीतेरनारम्भः तत्कापुरुषलक्षणम्। कैरजीर्णभयाद् भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते॥ H. 2. 56; cf. Marāṭhī proverb "कां न सदन बांधावें कीं त्यांत पुढें बिळें करिल घूस।" मोरोपंत.

न हि यद् देवदत्तस्य युध्यमानस्य स्थानमवगतं तदेव भुञ्जानस्यापि भवति The position occupied by देवदत्त when eating is not that which he occupies when fighting. Read: एकत्वेऽपि हि शब्दस्य शक्तिभेदः प्रयोजने। तत्र कार्यान्तरस्थानं न स्यात् कार्यान्तरेष्वपि॥ न शब्दैकत्वेन यत् किंचित् कार्ये स्थानं दृष्टसामर्थ्यं तदेवान्यत्रापि इति शक्यते वक्तुम्। न हि यद् देवदत्तस्य ... भवति इति गम्यते। कार्यप्रयुक्ता हि स्थानविशेषादयो न स्वरूपप्रयुक्ताः। तंत्र.

न हि वरविघाताय कन्योद्वाहः The bride is not married for the destruction of the bride-groom. विषकन्यायां वृतायां यत्र वरस्य घातः संभाव्यते तत्र तां नोद्वहेदेवं विवक्षायामस्य प्रवृत्तिः। तथा चानिष्टान्तरपातादिसंभावनायामभीष्टहेतुरपि वस्तु न वरणीयमित्येवं तन्न्यायतात्पर्यम्। अयमेव न्यायः क्वचित् न हि वरघाताय कन्यामुद्वाहयतीति न्यायतया पठ्यते। तारानाथ.

न हि विधिशतेनापि तथा पुरुषः प्रवर्तते यथा लोभेन Not even a hundred injunctions could move a man to action as readily as the desire for gain does. cf. क्रियाफलं कर्तारमभिप्रैति। याजका यजन्ति गा लप्स्यामहे इति। कर्मकराः कुर्वन्ति पादिकमहर्लप्स्यामह इति। Mbh. 1. 3. 72; ऋत्विग्भ्यो दक्षिणां दद्यादिति दानं विधीयते। लोभादेवार्जनाङ्गत्वात् प्राप्तस्तेषां प्रतिग्रहः॥ न हि दद्यादित्यस्य प्रतिगृह्णीयादित्ययमर्थो भवति। भवेदपि सामर्थ्याद्यदि तदाक्षेपमन्तरेण दानाविधिर्नोपपद्यते। स तु लोभप्राप्तिप्रतिग्रहबलेनोपपद्यमानो न शक्नोत्याक्षेप्तुम्। न हि ...... यथा लोभेन। तंत्र. 3. 4. 34.

न हि विवाहानन्तरं वरपरीक्षा cf. ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय, अरण्यरोदनन्याय, पिष्टपेषणन्याय etc. of the same import. यत्र क्रिया निष्फला तत्रास्य न्यायस्य प्रवृत्तिः। "Doctor after death."

न हि श्यामाकबीजं परिकर्मसहस्रेणापि कलमाङ्कुराय कल्पते Not even by the employment of a thousand different processes can Śyāmāka grain be made to germinate as rice. cf. न हि जातु वटाङ्कुरः कुटजबीजाज्जायते। न खलु कुटजबीजाद् वटाङ्कुरो जायते। भामती 1. 2. 18; 4. 1. 1; अन्यदुप्तं जातमन्यदित्येतन्नोपपद्यते। उप्यते यद्धि यद् बीजं तत्तदेव प्ररोहति॥ Ms. 9. 40; "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

न हि सर्वः सर्वं जानाति Everybody does not know everything. Read : व्याख्यातं न्यायवृन्दं निजमतिमनतिक्रम्य यावन्मयास्तं पारं प्राप्तुं न शक्तो न हि भवति गुरुः किं पुनर्मादृशो ना। सर्वः सर्वं न वेत्ति प्रथितमिदमतो नास्ति मेऽत्रापराधः शिष्टा ज्ञेयाः स्वयं वै सुविमलमतिभिः सम्यगाराधितार्थैः॥ रघुनाथ.

न हि सहस्रेणाप्यन्धैः पाटच्चरेभ्यो गृहं रक्ष्यते Not even a thousand blind men can protect a house from robbers.

न हि सुशिक्षितोऽपि नटवटुः स्वस्कन्धमधिरोढुं पटुः No young actor, however well-trained, is clever enough to get on his own shoulder. न हि नटः शिक्षितः सन् स्वस्कन्धमधिरोक्ष्यति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 54.

न हि सोपानत्के पादे पुनरप्युपानहं प्रतिमुञ्चति One cannot put on again another shoe on the same foot which has already one.

न हि स्वतोऽसती शक्तिः कर्तुमन्येन शक्यते (श्लोकवार्तिक) If a power is not of itself present in a person or thing, it cannot be supplied by another. यदि स्वयं दधिभावशीलता न स्यान्नैवौष्ण्यादिनापि बलाद्दधिभावमापद्येत। न हि वायुराकाशो वा औष्ण्यादिना बलाद्दधिभावमापद्यते। साधनसामग्र्या च तस्य पूर्णता संपाद्यते। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 24; cf. न हि यो यस्य स्वतो धर्मो न संभवति सोऽन्यस्य साधर्म्यात् तस्य संभविष्यति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 2. 29.

न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित् पुष्णन्ति लोके विपरीतमर्थम् (Ku. 3. 63) For, the words of the Lord never foster a contradictory meaning in the the world.

न ह्यन्यस्य वितथभावेऽन्यस्य वैतथ्यं भवितुमर्हति The falseness of one person does not prove somebody else to be false. ननु सामान्यतो दृष्टं पौरुषेयं वचनं वितथमुपलभ्य वचनसाम्यादिदमपि वितथमवगम्यते। नान्यत्वात्। न ह्यन्यस्य ... अर्हति। अन्यत्वादेव। न हि देवदत्तस्य श्यामत्वे यज्ञदत्तस्यापि श्यामत्वं भवितुमर्हति। ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 2; न ह्यनाप्तवाक्यस्य वैतथ्ये सत्याप्तवाक्यस्यापि वैतथ्यम्। पार्थसारथि.

न ह्येष स्थाणोरपराधो यदेनमन्धो न पश्यति It is not the fault of the post that a blind man cannot see it.

नागृहीतविशेषणा बुद्धिर्विशेष्यमुपसंक्रामति Intellect which has not grasped the adjective, does not perceive the substantive. जातिरेव शब्दार्थ इति मीमांसकमतम्। तथा हि, व्यक्तीनामानन्त्यादेकव्यक्तौ शक्तिग्रहे व्यक्त्यन्तराबोधाच्च न व्यक्तौ शक्तिसंभवः। जातिविशिष्टायां व्यक्तौ शक्तिरित्युक्तौ तु नागृहीतविशेषणा बुद्धिर्विशेष्यमुपसंक्रामतीति न्यायाद् आवश्यकत्वाच्च जातावेव शक्तिरस्तु व्यक्तिबोधस्तु आक्षेपात्। लौ.न्याय.; विभक्तिर्हि लिङ्गसंख्याप्रातिपदिकार्थानां श्रुत्यैव क्रियार्थतामाह। क्रिया साध्या साधनं तत्परिच्छेदकानि च लिङ्गसंख्यादीनपेक्षते। अतः सर्वविशेषणविशिष्टा क्रियैव विधीयते। तत्र प्रत्ययः पूर्वं विशेषणे व्याप्रियतेऽन्यथानुपपत्त्या, न हि अगृहीतविशेषणा विशिष्टे बुद्धिः इति। तंत्र 4. 1. 5; cf. न ह्यप्रतीते विशेषणे विशिष्टं केचन प्रत्येतुमर्हन्ति। ŚB. on MS. 1. 3. 33.

नान्तरीयकन्यायः The maxim of invariable, inseparable association; (तदभावे तदभावरूपा व्याप्तिः।) cf. अविनाभावः संबन्धमात्रं न तु नान्तरीयकत्वम्। K. P. 2.; यत्र च संबन्धो विधीयते तत्रान्यतरस्यान्यत्र विधानम्, संबन्धो नान्तरीयको यद् वा संबन्धस्य विधानं नान्तरीयको संबन्धिनौ ŚB. on MS. 3. 3. 21; नान्तरीयमवश्यंभावीत्यर्थः। यथा– प्रतिबन्धकाभावे नान्तरीयकार्योत्पत्तिः अवश्यंभाविनीत्यर्थ इत्युक्तम्। यथा च कश्चिदन्नार्थी शालिकलापं सपलालं सतुषमाहरति नान्तरीयकत्वात्, स यावदादेयं तावदादाय तुषपलालान्युत्सृजति। तथा कश्चिन्मांसार्थी मत्स्यान् सकण्टकान् सशल्कलानाहरति नान्तरीयकत्वात्, स यावदादेयं तावदादाय शल्कलकण्टकान्युत्सृजतीति। लौ. न्याय.

नारिकेलफलाम्बुन्यायः The maxim of water in a cocoanut fruit. Used to illustrate when a thing is beyond any logical reasoning. यथा दृढावयवसंयोगवति नारिकेलफले कथं जलमायातीति न तर्कगोचरतामेति, तथागता लक्ष्मीर्नैवं लक्ष्यते। उक्तं च "आगता लक्ष्यते नैव नारिकेलफलाम्बुवत्" इति। लक्ष्मीरिति शेषः। लौ. न्याय. cf. Marāṭhī proverb "देवाची करणी आणि नारळांत पाणी."

नासाधितं करणम् That which itself is not an accomplished fact cannot be an instrument with which to bring about some other result. cf. नासाधिते हि धात्वर्थे करणत्वं ततोऽस्य सा। साध्यतां वक्ति संस्कारो नैवाशक्यः क्रियात्मतः। J. N. V.

निरङ्कुशाः कवयः (Sk.) Poets are unfettered, completely free. This is used to emphasize the well-known 'poetic licence'. This condones all grammatical and other lapses committed by Kālidāsa and other great writers. प्रभुः स्वातन्त्र्यमापन्नो यदिच्छति करोति तत्। पाणिनेर्नदी गङ्गा यमुना च स्थली नदी॥ "I, too, am indignant when the worthy Homer nods, but in a long work it is allowable to snatch a little sleep." Horace, Ars Poetica.

निरस्तपादपे देशे एरण्डोऽपि द्रुमायते (Subhāṣ.) When there is dearth of wise and honest persons, persons with smattering of knowledge are accorded honour and respect. यत्र बहुसज्जनदुर्लभत्वेऽल्पज्ञादरस्तत्रायं प्रवर्तते। उक्तं च–– यत्र विद्वज्जनो नास्ति श्लाघ्यस्तत्राल्पधीरपि। निरस्त ...... द्रुमायते। लौ. न्याय. cf. Marāṭhī proverb "वासरांत लंगडी गाय शहाणी."

निर्धनमनोरथन्यायः The simile of 'the cars of the mind' or wish of the penniless. उत्पद्यन्ते विलीयन्ते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः। Udb.; उन्नम्योन्नम्य तत्रैव निर्धनानां मनोरथाः। हृदयेष्वेव लीयन्ते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव॥ "If wishes were horses, beggars might ride."

निवातस्थितदीपन्यायः The simile of a lamp placed in a windless place. This is used to denote that a person whose mind has attained complete serenity becomes steadied in meditation, just as a lamp in a windless place, burns steadily, without flicker. cf. यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेङ्गते सोपमा स्मृता। योगिनो यतचित्तस्य युञ्जतो योगमात्मनः। Bg. 6. 19.

निषादस्थपतिन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 926.

नीरक्षीरन्यायः The simile of discriminating water and milk mixed together. It is used to denote the

discriminatory power of separating chaff from corn, right from wrong and truth from falsehood. यथा संमिश्रिते नीरक्षीरे हीदं नीरमिदं क्षीरमिति पृथक्कर्तुं केऽपि पक्षिणो विना हंसं न शक्नुवन्ति, तथा चेदं तथ्यमिदमतथ्यमिति ज्ञातुं विवेकज्ञं परमहंसं विना न कोऽपि शक्नोति पण्डित इति भावः। उक्तं च, क्षीरं ब्रह्म जगच्च नीरमुभयं तद्योगमभ्याहतं दुर्भेदं त्वितरेतरं चिरतरं सम्यग् विभक्तीकृतम्। येनाशेषविशेषदोषलहरीमासेदुषीं शेमुषीं सोऽयं शीलवतां पुनाति परमो हंसो द्विजात्यग्रणीः॥ लौ. न्याय.; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत्। विश्वेऽस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः॥

नृपनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possessions, however ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. (यत्रातिनिन्द्येऽपि स्वकीयेऽतिरम्यताबुद्धिविवक्षा तत्रायमवतरतीति।) It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity, went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supreme good. cf. सर्वः कान्तमात्मीयं पश्यति। Ś. 2.

नो खल्वन्धाः सहस्रमपि पान्थाः पन्थानं विन्दन्ति Not even a thousand blind travellers can discover the road (to be taken); न हि प्राधानिकान्यन्तर्बहिष्करणानि त्रयोदश सत्त्वप्रधानान्यपि स्वयमेवाचेतनानि तद्वृत्तयश्च स्वं वा परं वा वेदितुमुत्सहन्ते। नो खल्वन्धाः...विन्दन्ति। चक्षुष्मता चैकेन चेद् वेद्यते स एव तर्हि मार्गदर्शी स्वतन्त्रः कर्ता नेता तेषाम्। भामती 1. 1. 5.

न्यग्रोधबीजन्यायः The maxim of the fig-tree seed. It is used to denote that a seed, though small and subtle, sown in fertile land grows manifold. यथा न्यग्रोधबीजं स्तोकमपि सुक्षेत्र उप्तं सद् बहुविस्तीर्णतां याति, तथा प्रकृतेऽपि। लौ. न्याय.

पङ्कप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of the washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other. cf. धर्मार्थं यस्य वित्तेहा वरं तस्य निरीहता। प्रक्षालनाद्धि पङ्कस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरम्। Pt. 1. 159; अग्निहोत्रादीनामपि पुण्यान्तरवद् विनाश्यत्वात् पङ्कक्षालनन्यायापातादारुरुक्षुणापि तानि नानुष्ठेयानि। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 4. 1. 16; "Prevention is better than cure."

पङ्ग्वन्धन्यायः The maxim of the lame man and the blind man. The conception is that of a lame man mounted on the shoulders of one who is blind, so that the former is furnished with the power of locomotion and the latter with sight. It is intended to illustrate mutual dependence for mutual advantage. पुरुषस्य दर्शनार्थं कैवल्यार्थं तथा प्रधानस्य। पङ्ग्वन्धवदुभयोरपि संयोगस्तत्कृतः सर्गः॥ Sāṁ. K. 21.

पञ्जरचालनन्यायः The maxim of the moving of the bird-cage. This furnishes an illustration of the power of united effort. ननु पञ्जरचालनन्यायेनैतद् भविष्यति। यथैकपञ्जरवर्तिन एकादशपक्षिणः प्रत्येकं प्रतिनियतव्यापाराः सन्तः संभूयैकं पञ्जरं चालयन्ति। एवमेकशरीरवर्तिन एकादशप्राणाः प्रत्येकं प्रतिनियतवृत्तयः सन्तः संभूयैकां प्राणाख्यां वृत्तिं प्रतिलप्स्यन्त इति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 4. 9.

पञ्जरमुक्तपक्षिन्यायः The simile of a bird let loose from its cage, used to illustrate the upward flight of the soul released from the body. बन्धमुक्तस्योर्ध्वगमनं दृष्टं यथा पञ्जरमुक्तशुकस्य यथा वा वारिनिर्भिन्नपरिणतैरण्डबीजस्य यथा वा दृढपङ्कलिप्तजलनिमज्जनप्रक्षीणपङ्कलेपशुष्कालाबूफलस्य। वेदान्तकल्पतरुपरिमल.

पदातिन्यायः The simile of a footman (in the game of Chess). It is used to suggest the crookedness of the wicked at the nick of the moment. बुद्धिबलापरपर्यायचतुरङ्गाख्यक्रीडने (the game of chess) पदाति (Mar. प्यादें)–ऋजुमार्गेण चलन् हननावसरे वक्रमार्गमुररीकरोति। अयं भावः। बुद्धिबलाख्यक्रीडने कल्पितौ राजमन्त्रिणौ सह चतुरङ्गबलेनान्योन्यं युध्यतः। तत्र तेषां गतिभेदोऽस्ति। पदातेस्तु ऋजुपथेन गमनम्, वक्रमार्गेण चाग्रस्थशत्रुहन्तृत्वमिति तद्विदो वदन्तीति। एवं दुर्जनाचारो ज्ञेयः। ऋजुना पथा चलन्नपि हनने वक्रां गतिं कलयन्। बुद्धिबलाख्यं क्रीडन् पदातिरिव दुर्जनो ज्ञेयः॥ लौ. न्याय.

पदार्थानुसमयन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 960.

पद्मपत्रस्थिततोयन्यायः The maxim of water on the lotus leaf. It is used to illustrate two things: (1) All creation is sentient; (2) the company of the great yields the best reward. cf. लिप्यते न स पापेन पद्मपत्रमिवाम्भसि।; पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियम्। महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः॥; मुक्ताकारतया तदेव नलिनीपत्रस्थितं राजते। Bh. 2.

पर्जन्यन्यायः The simile of rain. cf. ईश्वरस्तु पर्जन्यवद् द्रष्टव्यः। Br. Sūt. 2. 3. 42; कृतकारि खल्वपि शास्त्रं पर्जन्यवत्। तद्यथा पर्जन्यो यावदूनं पूर्णं च सर्वमभिवर्षति Mbh. 1. 2. 9; 6. 1. 127. It rains everywhere without special favour or disfavour. Rain is equal and equitable to all. यथा पर्जन्यो बीजविशेषेषु रागं केषुचिद् द्वेषं चाकृत्वा उदासीनः सन् वर्षति, एवमीश्वरोऽपि पुण्यवत्सु रागं पापिषु द्वेषं चाकुर्वन् जगत् सृजति। नीलकण्ठ on Bg. 9. 9; पर्जन्य इव भूतानामाधारः पृथिवीपतिः। विकलेऽपि हि पर्जन्ये जीव्यते न तु भूपतौ॥ H. 1. 174.

पश्यस्यद्रौ ज्वलदग्निं न पुनः पादयोरधः (हेमचन्द्र) You see the fire burning on the mountain, but not that which is under your feet. "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eyes" cf. Marāṭhi proverbs "आपल्या पायाखाली काय जळतें तें पाहावें!"; "दुसऱ्याच्या

डोळ्यांतलें कुसळ दिसतें पण आपल्या डोळ्यांतलें मुसळ दिसत नाहीं"; "लोकां सांगे ब्रह्मज्ञान आपण कोरडे पाषाण!" (यत् परं शिक्षयस्येवं न स्वं शिक्षयसि स्वयम्।)

पाटच्चरलुण्ठिते वेश्मनि यामिकजागरणम् The vigilance of the watchman after the house has been plundered by thieves. This is equivalent to the English proverb, "Shutting the stable door after the horse is gone".

पाठक्रमन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1003.

पित्तं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोऽर्थः पटोलेन If bile is counteracted [pacified] by sugar what is the use of a species of [bitter] cucumber [used as medicine]. It is used to illustrate the futility of strenuous efforts *to succeed in an undertaking which requires little* effort. सामसाध्येषु कार्येषु यो दण्डं योजयेद् बुधः। स पित्तं शर्कराशाम्ये पटोलं कटुकं पिबेत्। Pt. 3. 132.

पिपीलिकागतिन्यायः The maxim of the speed of ants. "Slow and steady wins the race." यथा पिपीलिका वृक्षशिरःस्थितमधुरफलरसास्वादने झटित्यशक्ता सत्यपि बह्वायासेन गच्छन्ती कालान्तरे तद्रसमवश्यमास्वादते, तथैवाज्ञानी पुरुषः श्रुतिस्मृतिपुराणविहितकर्मोपासनादिमार्गसंजातशुद्धान्तःकरणतया जन्मान्तरेषु कदाचित् प्राप्तपूर्णज्ञानोऽवश्यं ब्रह्मानन्दमनुभवतीति। लौ. न्याय.; योजनानां शतं गच्छेच्छनैर्यान्ती पिपीलिका। अगच्छन् वैनतेयोऽपि पदमेकं न गच्छति॥

पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour. cf. न हि स्निग्धस्य स्नेहनं शक्यं कर्तुं पिष्टस्य वा पेषणम्। ŚB. on MS. 9. 2. 3; यदि तावच्छ्रुतस्यार्थस्य प्रश्नः कृतस्ततः पिष्टपेषणवत् पुनरुक्तोऽनर्थकः प्रश्नः स्यात्। Śaṁkara on Ken. 32; तुषकण्डनन्याय and कृतस्य करणं वृथा।

पुष्टलगुडन्यायः The simile of a stout cudgel. Such a stick hurled at a yelping cur, may at the same time strike and silence other dogs near it; and so the nyāya seems to be used somewhat in the sense of "killing two birds with one stone." एकतान्त्रिकमतनिरासाय प्रयुक्तया युक्त्या तत्सदृशमतान्तरनिराकरणं यदा विवक्ष्यते तदा पुष्टलगुडन्यायप्रवृत्तिः। रघुनाथ. The maxim is akin to प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्याय.

पूर्वं ह्यपवादा अभिनिविशन्ते पश्चादुत्सर्गाः Special rules are taken into consideration first and afterwards general rules. See Mbh. 2. 4. 83; 3. 1. 3; 3. 2. 124 etc.

प्रत्यक्षे किमनुमानम् Where there is direct sense perception, what need is there of inference? It is a well-known principle. cf. वेदवाक्यानुमानं हि तावदेव प्रवर्तते। तदर्थविषयं यावत् प्रत्यक्षं नोपलभ्यते॥; प्रत्यक्षे श्रूयमाणे तु न विधेतानुमानिकम्। न हि हस्तिनि दृष्टेऽपि तत्पदेनानुमीयते॥ तंत्र. 1. 3. 2-3; प्रत्यक्षमनुमानाद्बलीयः। ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 12.

प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्यायः The maxim of the destruction of the chief antagonist. It illustrates the principle that when the most formidable enemy has been defeated, the less formidable are already virtually overcome. अतः प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्यायेनातिदिशति। एतेन प्रधानकारणवादप्रतिषेधन्यायकलापेन सर्वेऽण्वादिकारणवादा अपि प्रतिषिद्धतया व्याख्याता वेदितव्याः। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 28.

प्रपानकरसन्यायः The simile of a kind of drink (sherbet). It is used to illustrate the production of some new thing by the union of others, just as sherbet is the result of the commingling of various ingredients. प्रतीयमानः प्रथमं प्रत्येकं हेतुरुच्यते। ततः संवलितः सर्वो विभावादिः सचेतसाम्। प्रपानकरसन्यायाच्चर्व्यमाणो रसो भवेत्। यथा खण्डमरीच्यादीनां संमेलनादपूर्व इव कश्चिदास्वादः प्रपानकरसे संजायते विभावादिसंमेलनादिहापि तथेत्यर्थः। S. D. This is meant to show how the flavour is single, though spoken of as resulting from a *composition* of causes.

प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मन्दोऽपि प्रवर्तते (श्लोकवार्तिक)—Even a stupid person does not adopt a course of action without a motive.

प्रस्तरप्रहरणन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1119.

फलवत्संनिधावफलं तदङ्गम् (ŚB. on MS. 4. 4. 19) The principle that whatever has no result of its own, but is mentioned in connection with something else which has such a result, is subordinate to the latter. cf. Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 14.

बधिरकर्णजपन्यायः The illustration of whispering in the ear of a deaf man. See अरण्यरोदनन्याय etc.

बर्हिर्न्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1154.

बहूनामनुग्रहो न्याय्यः The association of many is good policy. cf. बहूनामप्यसाराणां मेलनं कार्यसाधकम्। तृणैः संपाद्यते रज्जुस्तया नागोऽपि बध्यते॥ Pt 1. 331.

बीजवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the seed and tree. A tree is an outcome of a seed and the seed is the effect of the tree. It is very difficult to decide which is earlier in time. Each is a cause and effect of the other.

बीजाङ्कुरन्यायः The maxim of an eternal series of seed and shoot. As the seed produces the shoot, so the latter in turn reproduces the former. Each therefore is a cause and effect. न च कर्मान्तरेण शरीरं संभवति। न च शरीरमन्तरेण कर्म संभवतीति इतरेतराश्रयत्वप्रसंगः। अनादित्वे तु बीजाङ्कुरन्यायेनोपपत्तेर्न कश्चिद् दोषो भवति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 16; बीजं विना नाङ्कुरो जायते, अङ्कुरं विना च न बीजोत्पत्तिरिति। एवं यत्र परस्परकार्यकारणभावस्तत्रायं न्यायः प्रवर्तते। तथा च बीजजातीयं प्रत्यङ्कुरजातीयम्, अङ्कुरजातीयं प्रति बीजजातीयं कारणम्। अतो बीजाङ्कुरप्रवाहानादितया च यद् बीजं प्रति यदङ्कुरस्य कारणत्वं तदङ्कुरं प्रति तद्बीजस्य न कारणत्वमतो नान्योन्याश्रयः। लौ. न्याय.; cf. the maxim of the same import अण्डकुक्कुटीन्याय.

बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापम् What sin does a hungry man not do? Hunger leads to any sin, impiety or crime. cf. दरिद्रः किं न कुरुते।

ब्राह्मणग्रामन्यायः The maxim of a village in which Brāhmaṇas abound. This shows the village has more numerous Brāhmaṇas than in some other village (प्रचुरब्राह्मणो ग्रामः) or in the village the Brāhmaṇas outnumber the other castes (प्रचुरब्राह्मणो ग्रामः). This is according to the maxim प्राधान्येन व्यपदेशा भवन्ति. cf. मल्लग्रामन्याय.

ब्राह्मणपरिव्राजकन्यायः The maxim of the Brāhmaṇas and the mendicants. In such a sentence as ब्राह्मणा भोजयितव्याः परिव्राजकाश्च, the separate mention of the mendicants, who are included in the term Brāhmaṇa, merely emphasizes their position as a special part of the general body. The maxim has the same import as गोबलीवर्दन्याय, तक्रकौण्डिन्यन्याय and ब्राह्मणवसिष्ठन्याय. cf. वैदिकानां लौकिकत्वेऽपि प्राधान्यख्यापनार्थं पृथग्ग्रहणं यथा ब्राह्मणा आगता वसिष्ठोऽप्यागत इति । पदमञ्जरी.

ब्राह्मणश्रमणन्यायः The maxim of the Brāhmaṇa-ascetic. The श्रमण is a Buddhist ascetic and hence not a Brāhmaṇa, but the expression ब्राह्मणश्रमण implies that though now a Buddhist formely he was a Brāhmaṇa. cf. अत्रामित,इत्यादावपिशब्दाभावाद् विरोधाभासो व्यङ्ग्यः । व्यङ्ग्यस्यालंकार्यत्वेऽपि ब्राह्मणश्रमणन्यायादलंकारत्वमुपचर्यते । S. D.

भक्षितेऽपि लशुने न शान्तो व्याधिः Although the garlic has been eaten the disease is not cured. cf. ननु भक्षितेऽपि लशुने न शान्तो व्याधिरिति न्यायेन प्रपञ्चस्याधिष्ठानव्यतिरिक्ततया प्रतीयमानत्वात् कथमद्वैतसिद्धिरित्याशङ्कां तूष्णींकुर्वन्नाह अखण्डमिति । com. on वेदान्तसार. This is used to illustrate the non-attainment of the coveted result in spite of the performance of a prohibited act.

भद्रमभद्रं वा कृतमात्मनि प्रकल्पते An act good or bad conduces [to happiness or otherwise] of the performer himself. cf. Marāṭhī proverb "करावें तसें भरावें."

भस्मनि आज्याहुतिः Offering clarified butter on ashes instead of on the sacrificial fire. This is used to illustrate wasted or misdirected effort. cf. स य इदमविद्वानग्निहोत्रं जुहोति यथाङ्गारानपोह्य भस्मनि जुहुयात् तादृक् स्यात्। Ch. Up. 5. 24; अकार्यवारणोद्युक्तो मूढे यः परिखिद्यते । वाग्विस्तरो वृथा तस्य भस्मन्याज्याहुतिर्यथा ॥; नोपदेशशतेनापि मूढोऽकार्यान्निवर्त्यते । शीतांशुग्रसनात् केन राहुर्वाक्यैर्निवारितः॥ उपमितिभवप्रपञ्चा कथा.

भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः This is the theory of the लोकायतिकs or Materialists. They do not believe in pre-birth and rebirth. So they do not take into consideration धर्म and मोक्ष पुरुषार्थs. cf. यावज्जीवं सुखं जीवेद् ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्। भस्मी... कुतः ॥; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्। अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत् कामहैतुकम् ॥ Bg. 16. 8.

भारैकदेशावतरणन्यायः The illustration of the lowering of one part of a load [and thus easing one's *burden*]. *दृढविपर्ययज्ञानानन्तरं सहसैव च सम्यग्ज्ञानोत्पादातिभाराद्* भारैकदेशावतरणार्थं संशयोत्थापनामात्रमेव तावद्युक्तम् । तंत्र. 1. 3. 22.

भिक्षुपादप्रसारणन्यायः The maxim of a beggar's obtaining a firm footing [in a patron's house]. cf. the English equivalent. "Give him an inch and he will take an ell." यथा कश्चिद् भिक्षुर्यथेष्टभोजनाच्छादनवासगृहादिलाभार्थं कस्यचिद् धनिनो गृहे प्रविश्य युगपत् सर्वाभीष्टलाभं मन्यमानः प्रथमं धनिगृहे मे पादप्रसारणमस्तु पश्चादनेन परिचयमुत्पाद्य सर्वमभीष्टं संपादयामीति धिया स्वल्पामपि भिक्षां बहुमन्यमानः पश्चात् क्रमेण स्वाभीष्टं संपादयत्येवं यत्र विवक्षा तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः । रघुनाथ. cf. Mar. "भटाला दिली ओसरी भट हातपाय पसरी"; "चञ्चुप्रवेशे मुसलप्रवेशः।"

भिल्लीचन्दनन्यायः The maxim of a Bhil woman and sandal tree. cf. the English equivalent "Familiarity breeds contempt." अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा संततगमनादनादरो भवति। मलये भिल्लपुरन्ध्री चन्दनतरुकाष्ठमिन्धनं कुरुते ॥ Subhāṣ.; cf. Mar. "*अतिपरिचय खोटा मान राहात नाहीं।*"

भूतं भव्याय कल्पते A thing accomplished in the past conduces to the attainment of the result in future. The मीमांसकs avow that an accomplished sacrificial act is not an end in itself but for the bringing about of a result in the future such as the attainment of heaven etc. This, consequently, necessitates belief in the theory of अपूर्व as a connecting link between the two.

भूमिरथिकन्यायः The simile of the man who in order to become proficient makes drawings of a war-chariot on the ground. यत्तावदुपाध्यायः शिष्यसंनिधावधीते तद्ग्रहणार्थम् । यच्छिष्यस्तद्धारणार्थम् । ग्रहणधारणे प्रयोगार्थे भूमिरथिकवत् शुष्केष्टिवद्वा । तद्यथा भूमिरथिको भूमौ रथमालिख्य शिक्षां करोति संग्रामे प्राशुभावो भवितेति यथा च छात्रः शुष्केष्टीः प्रयुङ्क्ते प्रयोगे प्राशुकर्मा भवितास्मीति । एवमेतद् द्रष्टव्यम् । ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 15.

भूलिङ्गशकुनिन्यायः The simile of the bird भूलिङ्ग. The purport of the maxim seems to be, "Practise what you preach". cf. अथ चैषां न ते बुद्धिः प्रकृतिं याति भारत। मयैव कथितं पूर्वं भूलिङ्गशकुनिर्यथा ॥ भूलिङ्गशकुनिर्नाम पार्श्वे हिमवतः परे। भीष्म तस्याः सदा वाचः श्रूयन्तेऽर्थविगर्हिताः॥ मा साहसमितीदं सा सततं वाशते किल। साहसं चात्मनातीव चरन्ती नावबुध्यते ॥ सा हि मांसार्गलं भीष्म मुखात् सिंहस्य खादतः। दन्तान्तरविलग्नं यत् तदादत्तेऽल्पचेतना ॥ इच्छतः सा हि सिंहस्य भीष्म जीवत्यसंशयम्। तद्वत् त्वमप्यधर्मिष्ठ सदा वाचः प्रभाषसे ॥ इच्छतां भूमिपालानां भीष्म जीवस्यसंशयम्। लोकविद्विष्टकर्मा हि नान्योऽस्ति भवता समः ॥ Mb. 2.44.27-32; यो भूलिङ्गन्यायेन परोपदेशमात्रकुशलः स्वयं च यथेष्टाचरणशीलः सोऽपि दाम्भिकत्वात् त्यक्तव्यः। भूलिङ्गाख्यः पक्षी मा साहसं कुर्विति पुनः पुनरुच्चैर्वदन् सिंहदंष्ट्रान्तलग्नं मांसलवं जिघृक्षतीति प्रसिद्धम्। रघुनाथ.

भ्रष्टावसरन्यायः The simile of a lost opportunity or proper occasion. It is used to illustrate that something does not take place when the occasion for its taking place has once gone. यदपि यजमानस्य भ्रष्टावसरं क्रियमाणं विगुणं भवति इति तदपि गुणलोपे मुख्यस्य इत्यनेन विरुद्धम् । तंत्र. 3. 5. 46. cf. निर्वाणदीपे किमु तैलदानं चौरे गते वा किमु सावधानम्। वयोगते किं वनिताविलासः पयोगते किं खलु सेतुबन्धः। Subhāṣ.; Mar. "बैल गेला नि झोपा केला."

मक्षिकान्यायः The simile of a fly. It is used to illustrate the fault-finding nature of the wicked just as a fly concentrates on a wound.

मञ्जूषाखुन्यायः The simile of a rat entering a casket. It is used to express the effort to obtain the coveted thing ending in a positive harm to one's life. कदाचित् कश्चिन्मूषको भक्ष्याशया सर्पमञ्जूषां दृष्ट्वा प्रविष्टस्तत्र तेन भक्षितः।

मणिविक्रयदृष्टान्तः The illustration afforded by the sale of gems. It is intended to teach that, in disposing of precious stones, one who understands their value will derive greater advantage than one who is without that knowledge. यदेव विद्यया करोति...तदेव वीर्यवत्तरं भवति।... दृष्टं हि लोके वणिक्शबरयोः पद्मरागादिमणिविक्रये वणिजो विज्ञानाधिक्यात् फलाधिक्यम्। तस्माद् यदेव विद्यया विज्ञानेन युक्तः सन् करोति कर्म... तदेव कर्म वीर्यवत्तरमविद्वत्कर्मणोऽधिकफलं भवति। Śaṁkara on Ch. Up. 1. 1. 10.

मण्डूकप्लुतिन्यायः The maxim of a frog's leap. It is used by grammarians and others to express the passing from one rule or topic to another over intervening ones. cf. Mbh. 1. 1. 3; 6. 1. 17. etc; केचन मण्डूकप्लुतिन्यायेनानुवर्तनस्यानुचितत्वाद् भ्रान्तिमदनन्तरमपह्नुतिर्ग्रन्थकृता लक्षिता उल्लेखश्चातिशयोक्त्यनन्तरामिति ग्रन्थं विपर्यासितवन्तः। जयरथ's com. on अलंकारसर्वस्व 20.

मदशक्तिवत् The simile of the power of an intoxicant. अत्रैके देहमात्रात्मदर्शिनो लोकायतिका देहव्यतिरिक्तस्यात्मनोऽभावं मन्यमानाः समस्तव्यस्तेषु बाह्येषु पृथिव्यादिषु अदृष्टमपि चैतन्यं शरीराकारपरिणतेषु भूतेषु स्यादिति संभावयन्तस्तेभ्यश्चैतन्यं मदशक्तिवद्विज्ञानं चैतन्यविशिष्टः कायः पुरुष इति चाहुः। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3.3.53.

मधु पश्यसि दुर्बुद्धे प्रपातं नानुपश्यसि (Mb. 12. 311. 7) Oh wicked one, you behold the honey but do not behold the precipice. cf. मधु यः केवलं दृष्ट्वा प्रपातं नानुपश्यति। स भ्रष्टो मधुलोभेन शोचत्येवं यथा भवान्॥ Mb. 11. 1. 37; यो हि मधुन्येव दत्तदृष्टिर्दुर्वलां शाखामधिरोहति तस्य विनिपात एव भवति। "मधुदृष्टिवदेवास्य गुणकामं प्रपश्यतः। क्रियाफलविनाशात्मा विनिपातः प्रसज्यते॥" शास्त्रदीपिका 3. 6. 3; दुग्धं पश्यति मार्जारो यथा न लगुडाहतिम्। Subhāṣ.; cf. "घी देखा पण बडगा नहि देखा!"

महतापि प्रयत्नेन तमिस्रायां परामृशन्। कृष्णशुक्लविवेकं हि न कश्चिदधिगच्छति (तंत्र 1. 3. 1) Not even by the most thorough examination, could one distinguish between black and white in pitchy darkness. This illustrates the impossibility of tracing the sources from which Manu and other Smriti writers derived their laws.

मर्कटमदिरापानादिन्यायः The simile of monkey drinking wine etc. cf. Marāṭhī equivalents: "आधींच तारें त्यांत शिरलें वारें!; आधींच मर्कट तशांतहि मद्य प्याला। झाली तशांतचि तयासहि भूतबाधा॥"

मात्स्यन्यायः The simile drawn from fish. It is used to illustrate the oppression of the weak by the strong, "Might is right"; "Survival of the fittest." Read: मत्स्य एव मत्स्यं गिलति Śat. Br. 1. 8. 1; दुर्बलं बलवन्तो हि मत्स्या मत्स्यं विशेषतः। भक्षयन्ति सदा वृत्तिर्विहिता नः सनातनी॥ Mb. 3. 190. 8; राजा चेन्न भवेल्लोके पृथिव्यां दण्डधारकः। जले मत्स्यानिवाभक्ष्यन् दुर्बलं बलवत्तराः॥ अराजकाः प्रजाः पूर्वं विनेशुरिति नः श्रुतम्। परस्परं भक्षयन्तो मत्स्या इव जले कृशान्॥ Mb. 13. 67. 16-17; Rām. 2. 67. 31; परस्परामिषतया जगतो भिन्नवर्त्मनः। दण्डाभावे परिध्वंसी मात्स्यन्यायो प्रवर्तते॥ Kām. 2. 40.

मानाधीना मेयसिद्धिः To know the thing to be measured you must know the measure. मानाधीना मेयसिद्धिरिति न्यायेन प्रमाणस्य प्रथममुद्देशे तदनुसारेण लक्षणस्य कथनीयतया प्रथमोद्दिष्टस्य प्रमाणस्य प्रथमं लक्षणं कथ्यते। Sar. S. न्यायदर्शन.

माषराशिप्रविष्टमषीन्यायः The simile of a grain of soot in a heap of spotted beans. This is akin to the English proverb "a needle in a haystack". शकारः– भावे भावे बालिए क्खु अंधआले माशलाशिपविट्ठा विअ मशीगुडिआ दीशन्ती दीशन्ती जेव पणट्ठा वशंतशेणिआ Mk. 1.

मिथिलायां प्रदीप्तायां न मे दह्यति किंचन (Mb. 12. 178) "If Mithilā should be in flames nothing of mine would be burnt up" (said by Janaka). It is used to indicate the freedom from anxiety of one who has nothing to lose. न ह्यस्यकर्म क्षीयते। कर्माभावादेवेति नित्यानुवादः। यथाविदुषः कर्मक्षयलक्षणं संसारदुःखं संततमेव न तथा तदस्य विद्यत इत्यर्थः। मिथिलायां...किंचनेति तद्वत्। Śaṁkara on Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 15.

मुण्डितशिरोनक्षत्रान्वेषणम् Enquiring as to a suitable date for the shaving of one's head when one has already performed that ceremony. See: कृतक्षौरस्य नक्षत्रपरीक्षा.

मुनिर्मनुते मूर्खो मुच्यते A sage meditates on Brahman and a fool is emancipated. This illustrates an impossible sequence (असंगति). "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge." Ezekiel XVIII. 2. एतेनेदमपास्तं मुनिर्मनुते मूर्खो मुच्यत इत्येतच्छास्त्रफलं प्रयोक्तरि इति न्यायविरुद्धम्। तथा चाभाणकः 'काचिन्निषादी तनयं प्रसूते कश्चिन्निषादस्तु कषायपायी' इति। मुनिकर्तृकश्रवणादिविधिफलस्य साक्षात्कारस्य मूर्खेऽनभ्युपगमात्। वेदान्ततत्त्वविवेक.

मृगतृष्णा (तृष्णिका) न्यायः The simile of mirage. It illustrates that the existence of the universe is ill-founded, like a mirage. जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायाम्। Ś. 6. 16; मृगतृष्णारूपमेतद् दर्शनम्। ŚB. on MS. 9. 1. 31; रे चित्त चिन्तय चिरं चरणौ मुरारेः पारं गमिष्यसि यतो भवसागरस्य। पुत्राः कलत्रमितरे सुहृदः सहायाः सर्वं विलोकय सखे मृगतृष्णिकाभम्॥

मृतमारणन्यायः Akin to ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय, अरण्यरोदनन्याय, पिष्टपेषणन्याय etc.

यः कुरुते स एव भुङ्क्ते He who performs an action will himself reap the fruit thereof, whether in the form of a reward or retribution. This doctrine is common to all the six orthodox schools. cf. the Marāṭhī proverb "करील तो भरील."

यः कारयति स करोत्येव He who causes a thing to be done by another is himself the real doer of it. This nyāya is of common occurrence. एवमेकेनापि पिबता द्वौ पिबन्तावुच्येते। यद्वा जीवस्तावत् पिबतीश्वरस्तु पाययति पाययन्नपि पिबतीत्युच्यते। Śaṁkara on Muṇḍ 3. 1. 1.

यत् करभस्य पृष्ठे न माति तत् कण्ठे निबध्यते That for which there is no room on a camel's back, is tied to his neck! The maxim illustrates the piling up of misfortunes almost beyond endurance. It is akin to the English maxim "It is the last straw which breaks the camel's back". महाभारतमाक्रान्तमूर्तेराराटिकारिणः। यत् पृष्ठे माति नोष्ट्रस्य गलके तन्निबध्यते॥ उपमितिभवप्रपञ्चा कथा.

यत् कृतकं तदनित्यम् Anything that has been made is non-eternal. In other words, that which has a beginning has also an end; except of course, the नैयायिक's प्रध्वंसाभाव, which has a beginning but no end!

यदश्वेन हृतं पुरा तत् पश्चाद् गर्दभः प्राप्तुं केनोपायेन शक्नुयात् (न्यायमञ्जरी) The maxim occurs in the course of a discussion of the relative value and authority of Śruti and Smriti. न च श्रुतिजनितप्रत्ययस्य स्मृतिजनितो बाधकत्वं प्रतिपद्यते। स्मार्तस्य बाधकः श्रौतो बलवत्त्वात् प्रतीयते। प्रत्यक्षे चानुमाने च प्रागेतद्व्यवधारितम्। ... न च शीघ्रहृतेऽर्थेऽस्ति चिरादागच्छतो गतिः। अश्वैरपहृतं को हि गर्दभैः प्राप्तुमर्हति॥ तंत्र. 1. 3. 3.

यस्य नास्ति पुत्रो न तस्य पुत्रस्य क्रीडनकानि क्रियन्ते (ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 5) Toys are not made for the son of a man who has no son! न हि अनङ्गे कर्मणि अङ्गस्य विशेषो विधिः स्यात्। भवति च विशेषविधिः 'आश्ववालः प्रस्तरः' इति। न हि असति प्रस्तरे प्रस्तरविशेषः शिष्येत यथा यस्य ... .. क्रियन्ते।

याचितकमण्डनन्यायः The maxim of borrowed ornaments. To appear in borrowed plumes. अस्याः मुखश्रीप्रतिबिम्बमेवं जलाच्च तातान्मुकुराच्च मित्रात्। अभ्यर्थ्य धत्तः खलु पद्मचन्द्रौ विभूषणं याचितकं कदाचित्॥ N. 7. 56.

यादृशो यक्षस्तादृशो बलिः As is the यक्ष, so should be the offering. The general sense of the maxim seems to be "tit for tat", "a Roland for an Oliver". cf. Mar. "जशास तसें", "जशी देणावळ तशी धुणावळ".

यावद्वचनं वाचनिकम् Conveying the meaning actually expressed (and therefore needing nothing to supplement it). कश्चात्र विशेषः। स यदि वाचनिकस्ततो यावद्वचनमेव कर्तव्यः। तंत्र. 3. 5. 19.

रज्जुसर्पन्यायः The maxim of the superimposition of serpent on the rope. This is the usual illustration of विवर्तवाद like शुक्तिरजत etc. यथा रज्जोरज्ञानतया सर्पात्मना भानं ज्ञातायास्तु स्वरूपेण, तथा ब्रह्मणोऽनवबुद्धस्य सप्रपञ्चत्वेन, बुद्धस्य च निष्प्रपञ्चत्वेन भानं न मानान्तरविरुद्धमित्यर्थः। लौ. न्याय. As a serpent is a विवर्त (an apparent or illusory form) of a rope, so is the world a विवर्त of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by विद्या or true knowledge.

रथकारन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1327.

राजपुत्रव्याधन्यायः The illustration of the king's son [who was brought up] as a hunter. The story is that a young prince, abandoned by his parents at his birth, was adopted by a hunter and brought up as his son. The boy remained in ignorance of his real origin until he was discovered by a kindly person and restored to his rightful position. cf. Śaṁkara on Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 20.

राजपुरप्रवेशन्यायः The simile of the manner of entering a royal city. विशृङ्खलतया राजपुरप्रवेशे राजपुररक्षकैस्ताडनादिकं क्रियेतेति भिया श्रेणीभूततया यथा तत्पुरप्रवेश एवं सुशृङ्खलतया यत्र कार्यकारणस्य विवक्षा तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य. We do not grasp the meaning of a long sentence as a whole, but the sense of each word enters the mind singly on the principle of राजपुरप्रवेश. cf. अभिहितान्वयवाद.

रात्रिसत्रन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1338.

राधावेधोपमा The simile of piercing the central figure of a target. It means hitting the bull's eye. It is used of something difficult of accomplishment and requiring great skill.

रुधिरसंपर्कवतो विषस्य शरीरे प्रसर्पणम् The circulation within the body of poison which has entered the blood. It is used as a warning against the beginnings of evil in however small a degree. cf. विषं रुधिरमासाद्य प्रसर्पति यथा तनौ। तथैव छिद्रमासाद्य दोषश्चित्ते प्रसर्पति॥ बोधिचर्यावतार 7. 69; "The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off contention before there be quarrelling." cf. Mar. "भांडणापेक्षा अबोला बरा."

रुमाक्षिप्तकाष्ठन्यायः The illustration of wood thrown into the salt-lake [or mine], Rumā. Rumā is "विशिष्टलवणाकर" [मेदिनीकोश] and situated near Ajmere. यथा रुमायां लवणाकरेषु मेरौ यथा वोज्ज्वलरुक्मभूमौ। यज्जायते तन्मयमेव तत् स्यात् तथा भवेद् वेदविदात्मतुष्टिः॥ तंत्र. The tradition is that anything thrown in there becomes saline itself.

रूढिर्योगमपहरति Popular usage overpowers etymological meaning.

लक्षणप्रमाणाभ्यां वस्तुसिद्धिः [The existence, or nature, of] an object is established by means of some distinguishing characteristic, and by a recognized form of proof [such as sense-perception, scripture etc.]. "यथा गन्धवत्त्वादिलक्षणेन प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणेन च पृथिव्यादिसिद्धिः।" or, just as the wonders of creation establish the "eternal power and Godhead" of the invisible Deity, to which scripture also bears testimony.

लाङ्गलं जीवनम् A plough is existence. That is, it is a means of existence; cause and effect being here identified as in आयुर्घृतम् which is an illustration of शुद्धा सारोपा लक्षणा. cf. यथा लाङ्गलं गवादीनुद्वहति इति निमित्तमात्रत्वादेवमुच्यते न तु प्रत्यक्षमेव लाङ्गलं गवादीनुद्वहति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 2. 4.

लोष्टप्रस्तारन्यायः The maxim of the expanse [or modification] of clods of earth. It is used to illustrate the endless diversity or manifoldness of one original form (i. e. प्रकृतिविकृतिभाव); e.g. from मृत्तिका, a potter prepares a pitcher, a tray and other varieties of earthen vessels. तेन लोष्टप्रस्तारन्यायेनानन्तवैचित्र्यमुक्तम्। अभिनवगुप्त on ध्वन्यालोक.

लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet. It is used to denote a very close affinity between two things by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

वज्रलेपन्यायः The maxim of the smearing of a kind of very hard cement. It is used to denote permanency, indelibility and adamantine nature of an object. अन्यक्षेत्रे कृतं पापं पुण्यक्षेत्रे विनश्यति। पुण्यक्षेत्रे कृतं पापं वज्रलेपो भविष्यति॥ Subhāṣ.; वज्रलेपघटितेव Mal. 5. 10; निःशेषं यान्तु शान्ति पिशुनजनगिरो दुर्जया वज्रलेपाः Ratn. 4. 21; Mar. काळ्या दगडावरची रेघ."

वटे यक्षन्यायः The belief as to a goblin in a Banyan tree. There is a popular belief, based solely on the tradition of the elders, that a यक्ष or goblin, lives in every Banyan tree. It is used as an illustration of ऐतिह्य (Tradition) which some regard as a means of proof (प्रमाण) but which is rejected by गौतम in his न्यायसूत्र 2.2.1. cf. जगति बहु न तथ्यं नित्यमैतिह्यमुक्तम्। भवति तु यदि सत्यं नागमाद् भिद्यते तत्॥ श्लोकवार्तिक; ऐतिह्यं न तु सत्यमत्र हि वटे यक्षोऽस्ति वा नेति वा। को जानाति कदा च केन कलितं यक्षस्य कीदृग्वपुः॥ न्यायमञ्जरी.

वत्सक्षीरन्यायः The maxim of a calf and [its mother's] milk. According to the Sāṁkhya System of philosophy even the insentient Prakṛiti proceeds to liberate the Puruṣa, just as inanimate milk conduces to the growth of the calf. वत्सविवृद्धिनिमित्तं क्षीरस्य यथा प्रवृत्तिरज्ञस्य। पुरुषविमोक्षनिमित्तं तथा प्रवृत्तिः प्रधानस्य॥ Sāṁ. K.

वदतो व्याघातः The simile of the speaker contradicting or defeating or negativing his former statement by the latter one. cf. यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता। माता तु मम वन्ध्यैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः॥ Subhāṣ.

वधूमाषमापनन्यायः The simile of the measuring out of beans by the daughter-in-law. The nyāya refers to a debtor who, in his zeal to pile up arguments in quick succession, fails to be aware of his flaws in them that may be apparent to his adversary. cf. माषमापनव्याकुला वधूः स्वगुह्यसंवरणं यथा न करोति तथा त्वयापि स्वदोषो न समाहित इत्यर्थः। शंकरमिश्र's com. on आत्मतत्त्वविवेक. (Turner Jubilee Volume, p. 94.)

वध्यघातकन्यायः The maxim of the destroyer and his prey. It is used of two things which cannot exist together. यथा वच्छपेनन्नूपकादिना दूषितां भूमिमुपलभ्य तद्विरोधिनो घातकस्य मार्जारादेरभावोऽर्थाद्‌वगम्यते तथा सत्यादिपदान् पदार्थं परमार्थत्वादिकं प्रतीत्य प्रतीतपरमार्थत्वादिविरोधिनोऽसत्यत्वादेरभावोऽर्थापत्त्या ज्ञायते न हि सत्यादेरसत्यादेश्चैकाधिकरणत्वं घटते। आनंदगिरि on तैत्तिरीयवार्तिक 2. 1. 66.

वनसिंह (व्याघ्र) न्यायः The illustration of a lion (tiger) in a forest. It is used of things which mutually aid or protect each other. cf. रदनकन्याय of similar import. When these two are together they become invincible, invulnerable but when separated they are easily assailable and vulnerable. सोऽयं वनसिंहरदनकन्यायः। किरातैर्हन्तुं शक्योऽपि सिंहो महद्वनं शरणं प्रविश्य दुराधर्षस्तेभ्यो न बिभेति वनं च तत् सिंहाधिष्ठानानुगृहीतं तैर्दुष्प्रवेशं भवति। वेदान्तकल्पतरुपरिमल; न स्याद्‌वनमृते व्याघ्रान् व्याघ्रा न स्युर्ऋते वनम्। वनं हि रक्ष्यते व्याघ्रैर्व्याघ्रान् रक्षति काननम्॥ Mb. 5. 37. 46; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति। स एव प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते॥ Pt. 3. 46.

वरगोष्ठीन्यायः The simile of the choice [of a bridegroom] in an assembly where conversation about such matters takes place. Relatives come together and in the course of their conversation marriage is settled by mutual agreement. वरलाभाय गोष्ठी वरगोष्ठी। तत्र यथा वरवधूबन्धूनामैकमत्ये सति विवाहादिरूपमेकं कार्यं निष्पाद्यते तथा प्रकृतेऽपि। लौ. न्याय.

वरं सांशयिकान्निष्कादसांशयिकः कार्षापणः Better is a certain कार्षापण than an uncertain निष्क. cf. वरमद्य कपोतः श्वो मयूरात्। "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush." cf. Mar. "हातचें सोडून पळत्याच्या मागें लागणें."

वरमद्य कपोतः श्वो मयूरात् Better is a pigeon today than a peacock tomorrow.

वराटकान्वेषणे प्रवृत्तश्चिन्तामणिं लब्धवान् A person proceeding to find a cowrie came across the philosopher's stone [which yields its possessor all desires]. अपि चिन्तामणिश्चिन्तापरिश्रममपेक्षते। Mal. 10. 22; चिन्तामणिश्चिन्तितमेव सूते Subhāṣ.; cf. Mar. "देवापाशीं मागितला एक डोळा तर देवानें दिले दोन"; काश्यां स्वर्गादिकमुद्दिश्य यागाद्यनुष्ठानाप्यकस्मान्मरणे प्राप्ते मोक्षमेव लभते। लौ. न्याय.

वह्निधूमन्यायः A maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke (यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः). This is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things (अन्वयव्याप्ति and व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति; e. g. where there is A there is B, where there is not B, there is not A; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः। यत्र यत्र वह्न्यभावस्तत्र तत्र धूमाभावः।)

वाक्यभेदन्यायः The maxim of splitting a sentence. It is taken to be a fundamental rule of composition with Sanskrit authors that there should be only one leading idea in one sentence. In fact, a sentence is defined to be "a proposition containing a single idea, but where the expression of that idea is divided into parts, each part stands in need of other or others." (अर्थैकत्वादेकं वाक्यं साकाङ्क्षं चेद् विभागे स्यात्। MS. 2. 1. 46.) "Where it is possible to take a sentence as embodying a single idea or a single proposition, it is wrong to attribute two ideas or two propositions to it." (संभवत्येकवाक्यत्वे वाक्यभेदो न युज्यते।). The principle of presuming a sentence to have only one leading idea is that, where there is a word expressing an injunction (विधि) in one part of it the remaining part or parts must be regarded as अर्थवाद, which by definition, are merely subsidiary clauses (वाक्यशेष).

विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः When an elephant is sold what is the use of higgling about the goad. cf. सौमित्रिर्वदति विभीषणाय लङ्कां देहि त्वं भुवनपते विनैव कोशम्। सौमित्रिं प्रति निजगाद रामचन्द्रो विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः॥; नारब्धं कुचपरिरम्भणेषु वाम्यं वैमत्यं विरचति चुम्बने कदापि। किं नीवीगतमवले रुणत्सि पाणिं विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः॥; Mar. " हत्ती गेला आणि शेपूट राहिलें ! "

विना मलयमन्यत्र चन्दनं न प्ररोहति A sandal tree does not grow except on the Malaya mountain. This illustrates that a wise man prospers by taking recourse to another great man who appreciates merits.

विनिगमनाविरहन्यायः The simile of the absence of reasoning or argument supporting one of the two sides; एकतरपक्षपातिनी युक्तिर्विनिगमना, वैकल्पिके वस्तुन्येकस्मिन्नवधारणा शक्तिरिति यावत्। तस्या विरहो वियोग इत्यर्थः। लौ. न्याय.

विलूननासिकस्यादर्शदर्शनम् Showing a looking-glass to a man whose nose has been cut off ! This is used as an incitement to wrath.

विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः The downfall of those who have lost their discretion takes place through hundred openings. cf. शिरः शार्वं स्वर्गात् पशुपतिशिरस्तः क्षितिधरं महीध्रादुत्तुङ्गादवनिमवनेश्चापि जलधिम्। अधोऽधो गङ्गेयं स्थलमुपगता स्तोकमधुना विवेक...शतमुखः Bh. 2. cf. Mar. " बुडत्याचा पाय खोलांत. "

विश्वजिन्न्यायः *Vide Dictionary* p. 1475.

विषकुम्भं पयोमुखम् A bowl of poison with milk on the surface. " A wolf in the sheep's clothing." "Oh villain, villain, smiling, damned villain." Hamlet 1. 5; परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम्। वर्जयेत् तादृशं मित्रं विष ... मुखम्। Chāṇ. 18. cf. " मुखमें राम बगलमें छुरी "; " बोलणीं मानभावाचीं करणी कसावाची."

विषकृमिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it like poison which though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it. " What is one man's food is another man's poison." cf. विप्रास्मिन् नगरे महान् कथय कस्तालद्रुमाणां गणः को दाता रजको ददाति वसनं प्रातर्गृहीत्वा निशि। को दक्षः परदारवित्तहरणे सर्वोऽपि दक्षो जनः कस्माज्जीवसि हे सखे विषकृमिन्यायेन जीवाम्यहम्॥ वृद्धचाणक्य.

विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself. विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतम्। Ku. 2. 55; Pt. 1. 245.

विहंगमन्यायः The simile of a bird. cf. पिपीलिकागतिन्याय and प्लवंगमन्याय (the maxim of a monkey leaping from one branch of a tree to another). An ant is proverbially slow of gait, a monkey jumps or leaps, hence quicker; but a bird flies and naturally is the quickest of all. यथा पिपीलिकाप्लवंगमापेक्षया विहंगमोऽनायासेनोच्चतममपि मधुरं फलरसमास्वादते, तथैवोत्तमाधिकारी ज्ञानी मध्यमाधिकार्यपेक्षयानायासेन जन्मान्तरीयसंस्कारैः शुद्धान्तःकरणतया लब्धपूर्णज्ञानोऽचिरादेव चिदानन्दरूपतां प्राप्नोतीति। लौ. न्याय.; cf. देखे उत्प्लवना-सरिसा। पक्षी फळासि झोंबे जैसा। सांगे नरु केविं तैसा। पावे वेगां ॥ ४१ ॥ तैसें देख पा विहंगममतें। अधिष्ठूनि ज्ञानातें। सांख्य सद्यः मोक्षातें। आकळिती ॥ ४३ ॥ ज्ञानेश्वरी अ. ३.

वीचितरङ्गन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward another wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production of sound. सर्वः शब्दो नभोवृत्तिः श्रोत्रोत्पन्नस्तु गृह्यते। वीचीतरङ्गन्यायेन तदुत्पत्तिस्तु कीर्तिता॥ कदम्बकोरकन्यायादुत्पत्तिः कस्यचिन्मते। Bhāṣā P. 165, 166.

वृक्षप्रकम्पनन्यायः The illustration of the shaking of a tree. A man is supposed to be up a tree whilst others are standing below it. One of the latter points to a particular branch which he wishes to be shaken and the others point out other branches for the same purpose; so the man shakes the whole tree at once and thus satisfies everybody by the one effort !

वृक्षवृत्तिन्यायः The illustration of the subsistence of trees. It is used to denote the manner of subsistence on things received of their own accord, without efforts. (अयाचितवृत्ति). अयाचितोपस्थितमम्बु केवलं रसात्मकस्योडुपतेश्च रश्मयः। बभूव तस्याः किल पारणाविधिर्न वृक्षवृत्तिव्यतिरिक्तसाधनः॥ Ku. 5. 22.

वृद्धकुमारी-वाक्य(वर)-न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mbh. 8. 2. 3 says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon said, "पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीरमोदनं कांस्यपात्र्यां भुञ्जीरन्।" This one boon if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle etc., and gold. cf. वृद्धकुमारीवरप्रार्थन in तंत्र. 2. 2. 2.

वृद्धिमिष्टवतो मूलमपि ते नष्टम् Whilst seeking to obtain interest, the creditor loses [that and] the capital too. cf. वृद्धिमिष्टवतो मूलमपि विनष्टमिति न्यायः। वृद्धिर्धनप्रयोगेऽधमर्णात् प्राप्यांशभेदलाभः। तामिष्टवत उत्तमर्णस्याधमर्णदौष्ट्याद् यथा मूलं नश्यत्येवं यत्राभीष्टान्तरसंपादनाय प्रयतमानस्य मूलं नश्यति तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

वृश्चिकभिया पलायमान आशीविषमुखे निपतितः Running away through fear of a scorpion, he falls into the jaws of a poisonous snake. Avoiding Scylla, he falls into Charybdis ! cf. एकामसिद्धिं परिहरतो द्वितीयापद्यते। cf. Mar. " आगींतून निघून फुफाट्यांत पडणें."

व्यालनकुलन्यायः The maxim of the snake and the mungoose. The well-known innate apathy (जातिवैर, शाश्वतिक विरोध) of these two for one another (cf. P. 2. 4. 9) is a commonly used illustration of inherent opposition between two things. The maxim is better known as अहिनकुलन्याय. cf. अत्रान्तरे दैववशात् कृष्णसर्पो बिलान्निष्क्रान्तः। नकुलोऽपि तं स्वभाववैरिणं मत्वा भ्रातृ रक्षणार्थं सर्पेण सह युद्ध्वा सर्पं खण्डशः कृतवान्। Pt. 5. 2.

शकुनिग्राहकगतिन्यायः The simile of the movements of a bird-catcher. यथा शकुनिग्राहकस्य शकुनिं जिघृक्षतश्छद्मना गतिर्भवति शनैः पदन्यासः दृष्टिप्रणिधानमशब्दकरणं च कथमनवबुद्धः शकुनिर्गृह्येत इत्येवमिहाप्यनवबुद्धमिव ग्रहीतुं यज्ञं प्रच्छन्नगतिरपांशुत्वं नाम। यथा शकुनिग्राहकस्य यस्मिन् देशे शनैः पदन्यासो न स तद्देशार्थोऽपि तु तद्देशाभिगतस्य शकुनेरर्थेन क्रियत एवमिहाप्युपांशुत्वं न तद्देशानां पदार्थानामर्थेन क्रियते तद्देशाभिगतस्य यज्ञस्य अर्थेन गम्यते। ŚB. on MS. 9. 1. 22.

शते पञ्चाशत् Fifty [is contained] in a hundred. The greater includes the less. व्यापकशतसंख्यायां यथा व्याप्यपञ्चाशत्संख्या निविष्टा एवं यत्र व्यापके व्याप्यस्य निवेशस्तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

शरपुरुषीयन्यायः The maxim of the man and the arrow. शरश्च क्षिप्तः प्राकाराच्च पुरुष उत्थितः स तेन हतः। तत्तुल्यं शरपुरुषीयम्। G. M. 3. 196. It illustrates a purely accidental and unforeseen occurrence and is therefore, akin to अजाकृपाणीय, खल्वाटबिल्वीय and others of a like nature.

शर्करोन्मज्जनीयन्यायः The maxim of the pebble and the [man's] emerging [from the water]. The moment when the pebble is thrown a man who has been diving or swimming emerges from the water, and is struck by it. Vide the previous न्याय. G. M. 3. 196.

शलभन्यायः The illustration of the moth. The destruction of the silly moth by flying into a lighted lamp is a figure often met with in Sanskrit literature. शृणु येन स कर्मणा गतः शलभत्वं हरलोचनार्चिषि। Ku. 4. 40; सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः कः शालभेन विधिना लभतां विनाशम्। Mu. 1. 10; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते। Ve. 1.19. According to मेरुतुङ्ग the moth, envious of the brilliance of the light, tries to extinguish it at the cost of its own life. उज्ज्वलगुणमभ्युदितं क्षुद्रो द्रष्टुं न कथमपि क्षमते। दग्ध्वा तनुमपि शलभो दीप्रं दीपार्चिषं हरति॥

शवोद्वर्तनन्यायः The simile of perfuming a dead body. For explanation vide अरण्यरोदनन्याय; Mar. "प्रेताचा शृंगार."

शशविषाणन्यायः The maxim of the hare's horn. It is used to denote total negation (अत्यन्ताभाव).

शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous. The maxim is akin to अरुन्धतीप्रदर्शनन्याय.

शान्ते कर्मणि वेतालोदयः When the prescribed ritual for the removal or prevention of evil, is at an end, up comes a goblin! The maxim implies ultimate failure inspite of effort.

शीर्षे सर्पो देशान्तरे वैद्यः A snake above the head and the doctor in another country! उवरि घणं घणराडिअं दूरे दइदा किमेददावडिअम्। हिमवदि दिव्वोसहिओ सीसे सप्पो समाविठ्ठो॥ Mu. 1. 22; Karpūr. 4.

शुष्केष्टिन्यायः The figure of a mock sacrifice. That is, the performance of sacrificial ceremonies, by a pupil with a view to his offering of a real sacrifice. This is akin to भूमिरथिकन्याय q. v.

शृङ्गग्राहिकान्यायः The maxim of seizing oxen by their horns. That is, by way of specification, and not in the sense of English proverb "Taking the bull by the horns!" यथा गोव्रजे का मदीया गौरिति गोपः पृष्टः शृङ्गं गृहीत्वा गां प्रदर्शयेत् तथाबोधकं शास्त्रं विधायकमुच्यते। (शृङ्गस्य ग्रहणं यस्यां क्रियायां सा शृङ्गग्राहिका।); रामकृष्ण's com. on आत्मपुराण 4. 561-62.

शैलूषीन्यायः The illustration of an actress. The actress who plays several roles in succession is likened to उपमा developing into several figures of speech. उपमैका शैलूषी संप्राप्ता चित्रभूमिकाभेदात्। प्रीणयति काव्यरङ्गे नर्तयति तद्विदां चेतः॥

श्येनकपोतीयन्यायः The maxim of the hawk and the pigeon. श्येनकपोतयोरिव श्येनकपोतीयो दुर्योगः। यथा कपोतोऽतर्कितमागतेन श्येनेन गृहीतस्तथाकस्मिको यो दुर्योगः स एवमुच्यते। G. M. 3. 195. The maxim is akin to शरपुरुषीय and others of similar import.

श्वः कार्यमद्य कुर्वीत One should do today that which one intends to do tomorrow. "Boast not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." श्वः कार्यमद्य कुर्वीत पूर्वाह्णे चापराह्णिकम्। न हि प्रतीक्षते मृत्युः कृतं वास्य न वा कृतम्॥ Mb. 12. 175, 278, 323. cf. the names of three fish in Pt. अनागतविधाता, यद्भविष्य and प्रत्युत्पन्नमति.

श्वपुच्छोन्नामनन्यायः The simile of the attempt to straighten a dog's tail. It is an illustration of wasted effort. cf. अरण्यरोदनन्याय and other maxims of similar import. Also Mar. "कुत्र्याचें शेपूट नळींत घातलें तरी वांकडें तें वांकडेंच!"

श्वलीढमिव पायसम् Like a milky preparation that has been licked by a dog. It is used of something which has become impure and therefore unacceptable. cf. न हि पूतं स्याद् गोक्षीरं श्वदतौ धृतम्।

श्वश्रूनिर्गच्छोक्तिन्यायः The maxim of the mother-in-law who said, 'Be off'. भिक्षामटते माणवकाय भिक्षां प्रत्या-

चक्षाणामात्मनः स्नुषां भर्त्सयित्वा श्वश्रूः पुनस्तमाहूय समागते तस्मिन् नास्ति भिक्षा निर्गच्छेति तथैव प्रत्याचष्टे। ज्ञानोत्तम's com. on नैष्कर्म्यसिद्धि 1. 28. The maxim illustrates mother-in-law's supremacy, rather autocratic rule or dictatorship, in household affairs. Even the justified refusal of the daughter-in-law requires confirmation and sanction of the mother-in-law. cf. Mar. "नकार ग्यावयाचा तोहि सासूनेंच!"

श्वा कर्णे वा पुच्छे वा छिन्ने श्वैव भवति नाश्वो न गर्दभः A dog, when an ear or its tail has been cut off, is still a dog, not a horse nor a donkey! एकदेशविकृतमनन्यवत् Mbh. cf. न हि गोर्गडुनि जाते विषाणे वा भग्ने गोत्वं निरोधीयते। and न हि केवलभोजी देवदत्तो अन्यैः सह पङ्क्त्यां भुञ्जानोऽन्यत्वं प्रपद्यते। तंत्र; cf. Mar. "आर्धी होता वाघ्या दैवयोगें झाला पाग्या, त्याचा एळकोट राहिना मूळस्वभाव जाईना" तुकारामगाथा; See also नीलीभाण्डपतितस्य शृगालस्य।

षोडशिग्रहणाग्रहणन्यायः The maxim of the acceptance and non-acceptance of षोडशी cup. (cf. अतिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति। नातिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति।) This is a case of direct conflict and there cannot be any attempt to reconcile them. In such a case, option to follow one or the other rule is the only course left. The final decision in the matter is this will not be a contradiction, but the second proposition (viz. नातिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति।) will be read as a पर्युदास (exception), which does not affect the essence of the first proposition.

सकृत्कृते कृतः शास्त्रार्थः To do a thing once is sufficient to satisfy the demands of the Śāstra. It seems to resemble the Marāṭhī phrase शास्त्रापुरता which Molesworth thus defines: "To be enough indeed for the supplying, serving, or fulfilling of any matter or point required by the Śāstra, but without excess beyond; to exist in just sufficient quantity or to be performed with just definiteness of action, as to warrant the name or designation borne, and to preclude disallowal of its existence or its performance; *to be enough to swear by.*"

सकृत्प्रवृत्तायाः किमवगुण्ठनेन A woman who has fallen once need veil her face no more. अरुणाशब्दः (अरुणया पिङ्गाक्ष्या एकहायन्या सोमं क्रीणाति) तावदवश्यमेव केनाचिद् गुणिना संबन्धनीयः। एकहायनीशब्दस्यापि क्रियासंबन्धात् स्वातन्त्र्यमपनीतम्। तत्र पदान्तरसंबन्धेऽपि सकृत्प्रवृत्तायाः किमवगुण्ठनेन इतिवत् तस्य तावत्येव श्रुतिपीडेति। तंत्र 3. 1. 12.

सकृद्गतिन्यायः "When two rules while they apply simultaneously mutually prohibit each other, that which is once superseded is superseded altogether." Kielhorn. cf. यथा तुल्यबलयोरेकः प्रेष्यो भवति स तयोः पर्यायेण कार्यं करोति तदा तमुभौ युगपत् प्रेषयतो नानादिक्षु च कार्यं तदोभयोर्न करोति यौगपद्यासंभवात्। Mbh. 1. 4. 2; 1. 1. 56; 6. 3. 42 etc.

सदृशात् सदृशोद्भवः Like produces like. cf. न चैष नियमो लोके सदृशात् सदृशोद्भवः। वृश्चिकादेः समुत्पादो गोमयादपि दृश्यते॥ Though scorpions are produced from cowdung it is equally true that they are produced from scorpions also. So the rule is not disproved. cf. Mbh. 1. 4. 30; Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 6.

संदंशन्यायः The maxim of a pair of tongs. अभिक्रमण which is enjoined in between घृतानयन and मिथुनभावना both of which are accessories (अङ्गs) of प्रयाजs, becomes the अङ्ग of the प्रयाजs. परप्रकरणस्थानामङ्गे श्रुत्यादिभिस्त्रिभिः ज्ञाते पुनश्च तैरेव संदंशेन तदिष्यते॥ तंत्र. 3. 1. 14; दर्शपूर्णमाससंबन्धिनां प्रयाज्याद्यङ्गानामेकस्मिन् घृतानयनरूपेऽङ्गे श्रुत्यादित्रयान्यतमप्रमाणेन प्रयाजाङ्गत्वेन बोधिते तथा पुनरन्यस्मिन् मिथुनभावनारूपेऽङ्गे श्रुत्यादित्रयान्यतमप्रमाणेन प्रयाजाङ्गत्वेन बोधिते तयोरङ्गत्वेन विनियुक्तयोर्द्वयोर्मध्ये पठितम् [अभिक्रमणं] संदंशपतितत्वात् प्रयाजाङ्गत्वेनेष्यत इत्यर्थः। प्रभा on मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश p. 148; संदंशो नाम एकाङ्गानुवादेन विधीयमानयोरङ्गयोरन्तराले विहितत्वम्। मी. न्या. p. 147.

संदिग्धस्य वाक्यशेषान्निर्णयः The meaning of an ambiguous expression is to be determined from the context. cf. संदिग्धेषु वाक्यशेषात् MS. 1. 4. 29; संदिग्धं वाक्यशेषेण निर्णयमवधारितम्। विद्युद्देशेन निर्णीते किं तु शेषः करिष्यति॥ तंत्र. 3. 4. 36.

संभवत्येकवाक्यत्वे वाक्यभेदश्च नेष्यते (श्लोकवार्तिक 1.1. 1.) When a sentence can suitably be regarded as one, it is not right to divide it. cf. Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3; वक्तृभेदेऽप्येकवाक्यता साकाङ्क्षत्वात् पूर्वोत्तरवाक्ययोरेकार्थत्वे वाक्यैकसंभवे तद्भेदस्यायोगादित्यर्थः। आनंदगिरि on Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 2. 15.

सर्वं ज्ञानं धर्मिण्यभ्रान्तं प्रकारे तु व्यत्ययः No cognition is erroneous in respect of a thing as possessed of certain properties; but there may be error in regard to the exact form of the thing. For example, a man sees a glittering object on the ground, and supposes it to be silver; but it turns out to be nacre, and not silver. There is no mistake in his cognition of the shining object, but his conception of the *nature* of the object is erroneous.

सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति पण्डितः (Pt. 4. 27; 5. 42) When the loss of all is impending, a wise man will give up half [if by so doing he can save the other half]. सर्व...पण्डितः। अर्धेन कुरुते कार्यं सर्वनाशो हि दुस्तरः॥

सर्वं बलवतः पथ्यम् Everything is suitable or proper for the strong. "Might is right." A strong man may be lawless with impunity. cf. मात्स्यन्याय.

साकमेधीयन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1663.

साक्षः पुरुषः परेण चेन्नीयते नूनमक्षिभ्यां न पश्यति (ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 31.) If a man with eyes is led by somebody else, it is clear that he does not see with his eyes. This is used by an objector to illustrate his argument that it is not necessary to understand the meaning of

Vedic sentences employed in sacrificial rites, since the way in which they are to be used is clearly laid down in works prepared for the purpose.

सावकाशनिरवकाशयोर्निरवकाशो बलीयान् That injunction which leaves no room for others is stronger than one which leaves such room for others. An injunction directing animal sacrifices 'अग्नीषोमीयं पशुमालभेत' which leaves no room for option, overpowers the more general one forbidding the taking of life (न हिंस्यात् सर्वभूतानि). In this way one Smriti may prevail over another.

सिंहावलोकनन्यायः The maxim of a lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach. The lion has the habit of looking in front and behind, after killing its prey, to see if there is any rival to dispute possession. सिंहावलोकनन्यायेन शंयोः पौत्रमूर्जपुत्रं भरतं स्तौति सार्धेन गुरुभिः। नीलकण्ठ's com. on Mb. 3. 221. 1.

सिकताकूपवत् The simile of a well dug in sandy soil (the sides of which are incessantly falling in). It is used as an argument that will not hold water. किं बहुना, सर्वप्रकारेण यथा यथायं वैनाशिकसमय उपपत्तिमत्त्वाय परीक्ष्यते तथा तथा सिकताकूपवद् विदीर्यत एव। न कांचिदत्रोपपत्तिं पश्यामः। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 2. 32.

सिकतातैलन्यायः The figure of oil from sand. A non-entity like शशविषाण. cf. लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् पिबेच्च मृगतृष्णिकासु सलिलं पिपासार्दितः। कदाचिदपि पर्यटञ् शशविषाणमासादयेत् न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् ॥ Bh. 2. 5; न यत्नेनापि महता प्राप्यते तैलमश्मतः। (v. l. रत्नमश्मतः) योगवासिष्ठ 2. 5. 23; यच्च यदात्मना यत्र न वर्तते न तत् तत उत्पद्यते यथा सिकताभ्यस्तैलम् Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 16.

सुन्दोपसुन्दन्यायः The simile of Sunda and Upasunda. It is used of conflicting and mutually destructive things. अन्योन्यनाश्यनाशकभावविवक्षायां सुन्दोपसुन्दन्यायः। यथा हि सुन्दोपसुन्दसंज्ञौ सहोदरावसुरौ तिलोत्तमार्थं वध्यघातकभावेनोभावपि नष्टाविति भारते प्रसिद्धम्॥ लौकिकन्यायसंग्रह. This nyāya is used when the things in opposition are of equal strength; but when they are of unequal strength, and the weaker go to the wall, the मात्स्यन्याय is employed.

सुभगाभिक्षुकन्यायः The maxim of the mother-in-law (सुभगा) and the mendicant. The import of the maxim would be that the more important woman in the house (सुभगा) could not tolerate the less important woman (दुर्भगा) taking the liberty of dismissing the beggar without her permission; she therefore recalled the dismissed beggar and then dismissed him herself. cf. श्वश्रूनिर्गच्छोक्तिन्याय. (Turner Jubilee Volume, p. 93.)

सुवर्णन्यायः The illustration of gold. Purity or otherwise of a person is determined by four tests just as gold. यथा चतुर्भिः कनकं परीक्ष्यते निघर्षणच्छेदनतापताडनैः। तथा चतुर्भिः पुरुषः परीक्ष्यते श्रुतेन शीलेन कुलेन कर्मणा ॥ Subhāṣ.; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा। R. 1. 10.

सूक्तवाकन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1686.

सूचि (ची) कटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

सूत्रबद्धशकुनिन्यायः The simile of a bird tied by a cord. यथा शकुनिः सूत्रेण प्रबद्धो दिशं दिशं पतित्वा अन्यत्रायतनमलब्ध्वा बन्धनमेवोपश्रयते एवमेव खलु सोम्य तन्मनो दिशं दिशं पतित्वा अन्यत्रायतनमलब्ध्वा प्राणमेवोपश्रयते प्राणबन्धनं हि सोम्य मनः। Ch.Up.6.8.2.

सूर्यास्तन्यायः The maxim of the sun's setting. It is used to denote that a mere statement 'गतोऽस्तमर्कः' with वाच्यार्थ suggests several different meanings to several different hearers. The same advent of night suggests to a paramour, thief, and a pious Brāhmaṇa etc. that it is proper time to meet the lady-love at the rendezvous, to stir out for house-breaking and to perform religious rites such as सायंसंध्या etc. respectively.

सोपानत्के पादे द्वितीयामुपानहमशक्यत्वान्नोपादत्ते A man does not attempt to put a second shoe on a foot already having a shoe on, for it would be an impossibility. cf. ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 33 where the पूर्वपक्षिन् objects to certain Vedic texts as unnecessarily setting forth things already known.

सोपानारोहणन्यायः The simile of the ascent of a staircase. It is used of knowledge arrived at gradually, by easy steps. "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." एवं चानात्मविद आत्मानं विविदिषोर्नारदस्य प्रश्ने परमात्मानमेवारभ्य व्याख्यास्यामीत्यभिसंधिमान् सनत्कुमारः सोपानारोहणन्यायेन स्थूलादारभ्य तत्तद्भूमव्युत्पादनक्रमेण भूमानमतिदुर्ज्ञानतया परमसूक्ष्मं व्युत्पादयामास। भामती 1. 3. 8.

सौभरिन्यायः The illustration afforded by सौभरि. The illustration leads to the inference that the sage, सौभरि entered into fifty bodies simultaneously and enjoyed the company of all his fifty wives. सौभरेरभिनिर्मितविविधदेहस्यापर्यायेण मान्धातृकन्याभिः पञ्चाशता विहारः पौराणिकैः स्मर्यते। भामती 4. 4. 11; the story occurs in V. P. 4. 2; Bhāg. 9. 6.

स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well-cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when

the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of the part. पर्याप्तो ह्येकः पुलाकः स्थाल्या निदर्शनाय। Mbh. 1.4.23; लिङ्गस्य पूर्ववत्त्वाचोदनाशब्दसामान्यादेकेनापि निरूप्येत यथा स्थालीपुलाकेन। ...एतन्न्यायपूर्वकं लिङ्गमेकत्रापि दृश्यमानं तुल्यन्यायानां सर्वेषां धर्मवत्तां ज्ञापयति। यथा स्थाल्यां तुल्यपाकानां पुलाकानामेकमुपमृद्यान्येषामपि सिद्धतां जानाति। ŚB. on MS. 7.4.12; cf. Mar. "शितावरून भाताची परीक्षा."

स्थूणानिखननन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments etc. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position. आक्षेपपूर्विका हि परिहारोक्तिर्विवक्षितेऽर्थे स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन दृढां बुद्धिमुत्पादयति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3.3.53; 2.1.34; 3.4.2; यदि स एव निर्णयः, किमर्थमाक्षेपः। दार्ढ्यार्थः, स्थूणानिखननवत्। ŚB. on MS. 7.2.1; cf. Marāṭhī "खुंटा हलवून बळकट करणें."

स्नेहदीपन्यायः The illustration of oil in a lamp. The burning of a lamp depends on oil as its feeder; if oil is over, the lamp automatically is extinguished. So there is the relation of cause and effect between स्नेह and दीप. वपुषा करणोज्झितेन सा निपतन्ती पतिमप्यपातयत्। ननु तैलनिषेकबिन्दुना सह दीपार्चिरुपैति मेदिनीम्॥ R. 8.38; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान्। आसीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि॥ ibid. 12.1; यावत्तैलं तावदाख्यानम्।

स्फटिकलौहित्यन्यायः The simile of the redness of the crystal. This redness is due to the proximity of a red object; such as a rose (जपाकुसुम) etc. अन्यदीयगुणग्रहणाग्रहणे च रक्तस्फटिकवस्त्रमालिन्यादिन्यायेनान्यदीयगुणेनैव अनुरञ्जनाननुरञ्जने विवक्षिते। Kuval. under the figure अतद्गुण; नानाविधवस्तूनां वर्णान् धत्ते यथामलः स्फटिकः। तद्वदुपाधिर्गुणभावितस्य भावं विभुर्धत्ते॥ १६॥ विगतोपाधिः स्फटिकः स्वप्रभया भाति निर्मलो यद्वत्। चिद्दीपः स्वप्रभया तथा विभातीह निरुपाधिः॥ ६१॥ परमार्थसार.

स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Nature is hard to overcome. यः स्वभावो हि यस्य स्यात् तस्यासौ दुरतिक्रमः। श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहम्॥ H. 3.56; एकस्य न क्रमः क्वापि वैचित्र्यं च समस्य न। शक्तिभेदो न चाभिन्नः स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः॥ कुसुमाञ्जलि I.7; "Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed." Bacon; cf. Mar. "स्वभावाला औषध नाहीं."

स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects. न हि साम्ये सत्युपकार्योपकारकभावो भवति। न हि प्रदीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः। ननु चेतनमपि कार्यकारणं स्वामिभृत्यन्यायेन भोक्तुरुपकरिष्यति। न, स्वामिभृत्ययोरप्यचेतनांशस्यैव चेतनं प्रत्युपकारकत्वात्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2.1.4; 2.3.43.

हस्तामलकन्यायः The simile of a myrobalan on hand. It is used to denote an evident result or reward, requiring no proof. It stands for a self-evident fact. वाक्यमप्रतिबद्धं सत् प्राक्परोक्षावभासिते। करामलकवद् बोधमपरोक्षं प्रसूयते॥ cf. Marāṭhī "हातचा मळ."

हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः (Ki. 1.4; 14.63.) Words which are salutary and persuasive and arrest attention are difficult to find. सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयान्न ब्रूयात् सत्यमप्रियम्। प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयादेष धर्मः सनातनः॥ Mb.; अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः। Rām.

हंसकाकन्यायः The maxim of a goose and a crow. It is used to denote the chasm which could never be bridged between the proverbially superior and the inferior. इभतुरगशतैः प्रयान्ति मूढा गुणवन्तो विबुधाश्चलन्ति पद्भ्याम्। गिरिशिखरगतापि काकपङ्क्तिः पुलिनगतैर्न समेति राजहंसैः॥ Subhāṣ.; प्रासादशिखरारूढः काको न गरुडायते। Mb.

हंसबकन्यायः The maxim of a goose and a crane. It is used to denote the permanent distinction between these two and a reliable truth and the best thing becoming a butt of laughter at the hands of the ignoramus. हंस श्वेतो बकः श्वेतः को भेदो बकहंसयोः। नीरक्षीरपृथक्कारो हंसो हंसो बकः बकः॥; "कस्त्वं लोहितलोचनास्यचरणो", "हंसः", "कुतो", "मानसात्", "किं तत्रास्ति", "सुवर्णपङ्कजवनं नीरं सदा निर्मलम्। रत्नानां निचयाः सुवर्णलतिका वैदूर्यरोहाः क्वचित्", "मण्डूका अपि सन्ति तत्र", "न", "बकैराकर्ण्य हीहीकृतम्"॥

होलाकाधिकरणन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1767.

ह्रदनक्रन्यायः The simile of an alligator in a lake. It is used of things which mutually aid or protect each other. See: वनसिंहन्याय.

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APPENDIX F

GRAMMATICAL CONCORDANCE

अ

अक्— (1) A grammatical abbreviation which is used to denote the vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ.

(2) That which does not contain क् (the अकच् suffix); P. 6. 1. 132

अकथित— It is one of the varieties of कर्मकारक. It is that object which is not otherwise intended to be expressed as अपादान, अधिकरण etc.; if the speaker intends to express that in any other case, he can put it in the other case, as गोः पयो दोग्धि, अन्वरुणद्धि गां व्रजे etc. There are some verbs in Sanskrit which take अकथित object, in addition to their usual direct one. The roots that are capable of governing two accusatives are mentioned in the following कारिका—

दुह्याच्पच्दण्ड्रुधिप्रच्छिचिब्रूशासुजिमथ्मुषाम् ।
कर्मयुक् स्यादकथितं तथा स्यान्नीहृकृष्वहाम् ॥

अकर्तृक— Not having an agent; cf. नाकर्तृकं कर्मास्ति (no verbal process without an agent).

अकर्त्रभिप्रायार्थ— The grammatical rule which prescribes the आत्मनेपद in the case where the result of the action is not benificial to the agent.

अकर्मक—Intransitive. When the action and the result reside in the same substratum, the root is intransitive; the root भू or अस् is intransitive, because the action favourable to the result (सत्तानुकूलव्यापार) and the result सत्ता reside in the same substratum, i. e. the agent घट etc.; फलव्यापारयोरेकनिष्ठतायामकर्मकः । —वै. भू.

अकालक—The term refers to Pāṇini's grammar because Pāṇini was the first to do away with the कालाधिकार in Sanskrit grammar; पाणिन्युपज्ञमकालकं व्याकरणम् । — Kāśi. 2.4.21.

अकृतव्यूह— The follower of Pāṇini who does not insist (on the taking effect of a rule, when its cause or causes disappear); Pbh. 56.

अकृताभ्यागम— Liability for what is not done.

अकित्— That which receives no augment having an indicatory क् (P. 7.4.83), that which has no indicatory क्.

अक्षर— That which does not admit of the analysis, element, word, to be moved as subordinate to something else (Vbh.), letter (Mbh. 1. 1. 2), vowel (Tp. 1.2), syllable.

अखण्डत्व— The state of not being subject to be divided; Pur. Pv. 14.

अखण्डपदस्फोट— The word without division into stem and suffix—which is the conveyer of the sense as a unit.

अखण्डवाक्यस्फोट— The undivided linguistic unit which is the conveyer of the meaning.

According to the अखण्डवाक्यस्फोट theory, the analysis into letters, or the distribution of the meaning between stems and suffixes or between the words in a sentence is purely fictional and the sentence itself undivided into its constituent elements conveys the meaning.

अखण्डोपाधि— Indivisible imposed property (opposed to a generic character).

अगमक— (The grammatical rule) which does not prove (the particular proposition), inadequate.

अगृहीतशक्तिग्राहकत्व—The state of being the conveyer of a convention (of a particular word), which was not previously comprehended; Pbh. 8.

अग्लोपिन्— (अक्-लोपिन्) (The original stem) whose vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, and ऌ are dropped. (अक् is a प्रत्याहार); P. 7.4.2.

अघोष— Non-voicing, hard articulation or effort as applied to the hard consonants and विसर्ग.

अङ्ग— Subordinate member, auxiliary (to a rule), assisting an operation, being a formal cause (of an operation); the stem or base to which the suffix has been added (हन् + ति); the base or stem together with the intermediate विकरण (करिष्य + वः).

अङ्गाङ्गिभाव— Relation of reciprocal subserviency (between two grammatical rules); Pbh. 12.

अच्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the vowels (अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ).

अचरितार्थ— (Grammatical operation) which cannot take effect anywhere; Pbh. 67.

अजहत्स्वार्थावृत्ति— (A compound or a complex unit) which involves the additional meaning without losing

the respective meaning of the constituent members of the compound: cf. व्यपेक्षा.

अजितसेनाचार्य— Author of the मणिप्रकाशिका, a commentary on यक्षवर्मन्'s चिन्तामणि on the शाकटायन-शब्दानुशासन.

अञ्चूत्तरपद— A compound word which has अञ्चु as the last member.

अट्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the letters अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ, ह्, य्, व्, र्; P. 8.4.2.

अण्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote अ, इ, उ; P. 1.1.51; or used to denote the vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ, the semivowels य्, व्, र्, ल् and letter ह्; P. 1.1.69.

अणिकर्तृ— The agent of a non-causal verb; P. 1.4.52.

अण्यदर्थ— Not having the sense of impersonal action or not having the passive sense; P. 6.4.60.

अतद्गुणसंविज्ञान-बहुव्रीहि— बहुव्रीहि compound where the meaning of the constituent members has no connection with what is construed with the meaning of the whole compound, e. g. चित्रगुमानय (bring me a man possessing variegated cows). Here the meaning 'cow' has no connection with the action of bringing with which the meaning of the whole बहुव्रीहि compound is construed.

अतिदेश— An extended application by analogy, analogical transference; analogical extension of an argument; cf.

अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंहतेः ।
अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥

अतिपरोक्षवृत्ति— A word in which the root is not clear.

अतिव्याप्ति— Overpervasion, where that which is expressed by the definition is so wide as to pervade more than the element to be defined: e. g. 'Cows are horned beasts.'

अतिसर्ग—*Permission to do as one likes*; P. 3.3.163.

अत्यन्तसंयोग— Uninterrupted continuity of time or space through the action: P. 2.3.5. The words denoting duration of time and space are put in the accusative case; क्रोशं कुटिला नदी । मासं गुडधानाः । Sk.

अत्वत्— A root (धातु) which possesses a short अ as its root vowel in the original धातुपाठ; P. 7.2.62.

अदन्त— Words ending in short vowel अ (अत् + अन्त); P. 8.4.7.

अदर्शन— Elision or disappearance of affix or stem or augment, or of the part of affix or stem or augment: P. 1.1.60

अदिप्रभृति— Having अद् at the head i. e. the roots of the second conjugation P. 2.4.72.

अदुपदेश— That which is given in grammar with vowel अ; P. 6.1.186.

अदुपध— A unit having short 'अ' as its penultimate; P. 3.1.98.

अदूषण— No objection to a particular form in grammar: Sir. Pr. 191.

अधिकरण—(1) Material things or substances: P. II.4.13.
(2) A grammatical agreement: P. I.2.43.
(3) Location.

Acc. to भर्तृहरि, अधिकरण is said to be that which is a substratum of action indirectly through the medium of the agent or the object and which is helpful for the accomplishment of the action: e. g. रामः कटे आस्ते and स्थाल्यां पचति; कट and स्थाली are indirectly the substrata of the actions of sitting and cooking, through the medium of the agent (person) and food respectively.

अधिकरण is threefold :

(1) औपश्लेषिक. When the action does not pervade its substratum, but is only a part of it: कटे आस्ते, one sits only in a part of a mat.

(2) अभिव्यापक. When the substratum of the action is wholly pervaded; तिलेषु तैलम्.

(3) वैषयिक. मोक्षे इच्छा, the sense being मोक्षविषयक इच्छा.

अधिकरणविचाल— A change in the apportionments or distribution of substance; here अधिकरण means, matter, stuff, substance. विचाल means change in number, i. e. to make one into many or to make many into one; P. 5.3.43.

अधिकार— (P. 1.3.11) Rules which have to be repeated wholly or in part. P. shows that a particular सूत्र is an अधिकारसूत्र, by the word प्राक् followed by a word in the ablative case P. 1.4.56, or the सूत्र marked with स्वरित accent where स्वरित has the same. P. 4.1.[illegible] It is threefold :

सिंहावलोकितं चैव मण्डूकप्लुतमेव च ।
गङ्गाप्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारस्त्रिधा मतः ॥

अधिकार्थवचन— An exaggerated statement whether of praise or censure: P. 2.1.33.

अध्याहर्तव्य— Which has to be supplied; Sir. Pr. 51.

अध्याहार— Supplying (a particular word which is necessary); Pbh. 61.

अध्यै— A termination showing तुमर्थ i. e. termination of the infinitive of purpose used in the Vedic Literature; P. 3.4.9.

अर्धमात्रालाघव— (*The grammarians rejoice over*) the saving (even) the length of half a short vowel.

अर्धस्पृष्ट— Formed by half contact applied to sibilants and ह्.

अनच्क— That which does not contain a vowel.

अननुज्ञापक— (Grammatical rule) which does not teach something definite; Pbh. 1.

अनद्यतन— That which has not occurred during the course of the current day; the name of the Impersonal Past; P. 3.2.111.

अनधिकरणवाचिन्— The word or unit not denoting the sense material substance; P. 2.4.13.

अनन्तर— In the sense अव्यवहित, (unseparated by vowels); P. 1.1.7.

अनन्यलभ्यः —(The denoted meaning of the grammatical element) must be such as cannot be obtained otherwise; the primary meaning of the word is that which is not known from that word by any other significatory potency.

अनपेक्ष— Absolutely or independently valid.

अनभिहित— P. 11.3.1. (The meaning) not being denoted (by other suffixes, compounds etc.); P. 2.3.1.

अनल्विधि— The grammatical operation which does not apply to or concern the phoneme; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ। The substitute is liable to all the rules which hold good for the primitive (स्थानि) but not in the case of the rule which applies to or concerns the phoneme.

अनर्थक— Purposeless, superfluous, in so far as the rules of Pāṇini are supposed to contain no 'purposeless' elements.

अनवकाश— Possessing no scope.

अनस्तिः — Any root other than अस्; P. 8.2.73.

अनाकृति— That which has no form. The term refers to the conventional name (संज्ञा) opposed to संज्ञी which has forms; अनाकृतिः संज्ञा, आकृतिमन्तः संज्ञिनः। लोकेऽपि ह्याकृतिमतो मांसपिण्डस्य देवदत्त इति संज्ञा क्रियते। Mbh.

अनाख्यात— cf. अकथित.

अनागमक— (A grammatical item) to which an augment is not attached (opposed to सागमक).

अनादिष्ट— That which is not substituted or replaced, i. e. base form (स्थानिभूत); योऽनादिष्टादचः पूर्वः तस्य विधिं प्रति स्थानिवद्भावः। Mbh. 1.1.57.

अनाप्य— Intransitive.

अनालिङ्गित— Having no connection with; Pbh. 100.

अनिगन्त— A grammatical item which does not end in इ, उ, ऋ and ऌ; P. 6.2.52.

अनिट्— The roots that do not take augment इ (इट्).

अनिति— Not followed by the word इति; P. 5.4.57.

अनितिपर— (अन् इति पर) That which has not the word इति after it; P. 1.4.62.

अनित्य— A rule that does not apply after the taking effect of another rule that applies simultaneously and which is in conflict with the application of the rule in question.

अनित्यसमास— A compound where the addition of the case terminations to the members of the compound is sufficient to bring out the sense of the compound; e. g. in the compound राजपुरुषः, the genitive राज्ञः and the nominative पुरुषः are competent to denote the sense of the compound.

अनिदित्— A root which does not possess a short इ as indicatory letter. [अन् (not), इत् (इ), इत्, (indicatory)]; P. 6.4.24.

अनियामकत्व— (A cause) causing an effect to remain even after it has ceased to exist; Pbh. 63.

अनिरवसित— Those who have not been expelled from (the communication of higher class); P. 2.4.10.

अनिराकर्तृ— A kind of संप्रदान that does neither accept nor refuse what is given, as in 'सूर्याय अर्घ्यं ददाति'; the sun neither solicits worship nor does he reject it.

अनिर्दिष्ट— That which is not mentioned specifically in grammar (अनुपदिष्ट), that which has no meaning assigned (in grammar).

अनिर्दिष्टार्थ— (The suffixes) to which no meaning has been assigned; अनिर्दिष्टार्थाः प्रत्ययाः स्वार्थे। Pbh.

अनिष्टापातभय— Danger of undesirable happenings (in grammatical operations).

अनीप्सित— One of the different forms of कर्मकारक. This refers to undesirable object as in विषं भुङ्क्ते (he eats poison).

P. defines it thus: that which is not desired by the agent but which is connected with the action which achieves the desired object through the operation of the agent; P. 1.4.50.

अनुकार्यानुकरण— Original and imitating; cf. अनुकार्यानुकरणयोरभेदविवक्षा (no intention to express the difference between original and imitating).

अनुक्तसमुच्चयार्थ— (The particle च) having the meaning of accumulation (of things expressed) with things not expressed; अनुक्तसमुच्चयार्थः चकारः.

अनुत्तरपदस्थ— That which does not stand in the last member of the compound; P. 8.3.45.

अनुदात्त— Unraised, grave, within a given register a syllable with low tone, not pronounced with the उदात्त

accent, the vowel grammatically accented; P. 1. 2.30. In the text of Ṛv. the अनुदात्त is marked by a horizontal line below the word, e. g. अग्निना (अनु).

अनुनासिक— Accompanied by a nose sound, the nasal consonants and अनुस्वार, the nasalization of vowel or semivowel, a sound where both nose and mouth are involved; P. 1.1.8.

अनुपन्यास— No raising (of an objection); Pbh. 114.

अनुपप्लव— No repetition (of a rule); Pbh. 35.

अनुपसर्जन— That which is not a subordinate term in a compound; P. 4.1.14.

अनुपाख्य— That which is not perceived, observed or known clearly; P. 6.3.80.

अनुपात्यय— Not breaking the series or order; P. 3.3.38.

अनुपादान— (Which) cannot be said with propriety; Pbh. 47.

अनुप्रदान— The articulatory process (प्रयत्न) occurring outside the buccal cavity, secondary features as nasality; Extra-buccal process :

(a) voicing and non-voicing,

(b) aspiration and non-aspiration,

(c) nasality and non-nasality.

अनुबन्ध— That which is tagged on, significant or indicatory letters, certain symbolic letters or syllables attached to roots, terminations, augments and substitutes, either at the beginning or at the end, to indicate accentuation or पद or grammatical operation in connection with them; such as गुणवृद्धि which a stem undergoes, as in शीङ्, इट्, ङीप् etc. It is the same as इत्.

अनुभूतिस्वरूपाचार्य— Author of the सारस्वतप्रक्रिया, belongs to the सारस्वत school, date ranges from 1250 A. D. to 1350 A. D.

अनुमन्तृ— A kind of संप्रदान that approves of a gift as in उपाध्यायाय गां ददाति where the priest permits the giver to give him a cow (though he does not actually request him to do so).

अनुल्लेख— (Such a meaning of a term) having nowhere been mentioned in the authoritative books; Pbh. 47.

अनुलोमसंधि— Combination of letters where vowel precedes and consonant follows it.

अनुवाद— (Portion of a rule) stating simply (that, concerning which something is taught in the rule); Pbh. 93.

Repetition by way of explanation, illustration, corroboration; P. 2.4.3.

अनुवृत्ति— Continued influence of the governing word, the act of continuance of the governing word in the following rule (or rules). The process of supplying the word from the preceding सूत्र; a whole rule or an expression in a given rule which 'turns up' again, that is to be supplied in a rule taught later.

अनुवृत्तिनिर्देश— Employment of a letter (in a rule) similar to that which is already mentioned in the first fourteen aphorisms; e. g. the letter अ is employed in the rule अस्य च्वौ (P. 7.4.32), which is similar to that mentioned in the प्रत्याहारसूत्र अइउण्; Mbh. 1.1.1.

अनुषङ्ग— (अनु + सञ्ज्; to stick to, to attach to.).

It means close connection and is applied to the penultimate nasals of roots in grammatical literature, probably because those nasals were felt to be separate entities attached to the roots, since they appear sometimes with those nasals and sometimes without; उपधाभूतस्य नकारस्य अनुषङ्ग इति प्राचां संज्ञा ।

अनुस्वार— After sound, subordinate sound, a nasal sound markd by a dot above the line.

It is restricted to a post-vocalic position, primarily occurs before the fricatives and ह्. The phonetic feature of this sound is not known clearly. It may be nasalized fricative or it may be a nasalization and lengthening of the vowel. It is either vocalic or consonantal; P. 8.3.4.

अनृष्यानन्तर्य— Not being the name of ऋषि or in-expressing an immediate descendant; P. 4.1.104.

अनेकाच्— That which contains more than one vowel, non-monosyllabic.

अनेकान्त— A grammatical element (specifically indicatory letters) which does not form a part of anything, as in अनेकान्ताः अनुबन्धाः; Pbh. 5; (the indicatory letters do not form a part of that to which they are attached).

अनेकाल्— A grammatical element (specially substitute) which consists of more than one letter; P. 1.1.55.

अनेजन्त— A grammatical element which does not end in either ए or ओ or ऐ or औ.

अन्तरङ्ग— (1) A rule the causes of the application of which lie within or before the sum of the causes of a बहिरङ्ग rule.

(2) A kind of कर्मकारक; the connection (of a word signifying substance) with a verb is prior to that of a word (signifying time, verbal action, the roads to be traversed, countries) with a verb. Therefore द्रव्यवाचक कर्म is अन्तरङ्ग while the कालादिवाचक कर्म is बहिरङ्ग.

अन्तर्भावितण्यर्थ— (The non-causative root) having the sense of causative force.

अन्तस्थ— Standing between, standing between stops and fricative (Uvata RP. 1.9); standing midway between the vowels and consonants, semivowels. P. refers to the semivowel by the term यण्.

अन्तस्था— An intermediary, liquid-sounds, अर्धस्वर or semivowels— य, व, र, ल.

अन्तःकार्य— An अन्तरङ्ग operation (the causes of the application of which) lie within the order (of the pronunciation of letters) of the causes of a बहिरङ्ग; अन्तःकार्यत्वं च पूर्वोपस्थितनिमित्तकत्वम् । Pbh.

अन्तःपादम्— That does not occur in the middle of a पाद (fourth part of a stanza); P. 3.2.66.

अन्तादिवत्— The single substitute (which takes the place of preceding and following) is considered as the final of the preceding (form) and the initial of the succeeding (form). An आदेश is like the स्थानी, but in an एकादेश the स्थानी is intermediate or rather the स्थानी is the collection or the sum, of the preceding and the succeeding.

अन्तोदात्त— (A word) whose final vowel is accented; P. 4.1.52.

अन्यतरस्याम्— (Loc. form of अन्यतर).
Either way, optionally, विभाषा; P. 1.4.53

अन्यतरोपदेश— A list of either (correct words or incorrect words); Mbh.

अन्यपदार्थप्रधान— (The characteristic feature of the बहुव्रीहि compound) is that the meaning denoted by the word that is not a member of the compound stands predominant in respect to the meaning denoted by the members.

अन्यपूर्वक— This term refers to that object (कर्मकारक) where it is specially sanctioned by the rules of grammar in the place of other कारकs as in क्रूरमभिक्रुध्यति. Here the accusative case denoting the sense of object is sanctioned by the special rule of P. 1.2.36 for the संप्रदानकारक.

अन्वक्षरसंधि— Combination according to the succession of letters.

अन्ववसर्ग— Permission to do as one likes; P. 1.4.96; अन्ववसर्गः कामचारानुज्ञा Sk. on P. 1.4.96.

अन्वादेश— Saying after, re-employment, mentioning or sanctioning which is already mentioned: P. 2.4.32.

अन्विताभिधानवाद— This view is propounded by the new school of the मीमांसकs (प्राभाकर). According to this view, the individual morphemes or morphemic sequences do not convey any particular meaning when they are detached or separated from the sentences but when they occur united together in a sentence they convey the particular or absolute meaning. According to this view the relation is also denoted by the morphemic sequences when they occur in juxtaposition with other morphemes, and there is not separate constructional meaning as such; but it is conveyed by the words when they are part of a sentence.

अपदान्त— That which is not a final (letter) in a पद; P. 8.3.24.

अपादान— A कारक which denotes the limit of separation, the thing which remains more or less unaffected in the course of separation. According to भर्तृहरि an object whether movable or immovable, which is the substratum of separation, at the same time that is not substratum of the action is called अपादान. Thus in वृक्षात् पर्णं पतति both a leaf and a tree are the substrata of the act of separation; but leaf is also the substratum of the action of falling and therefore tree is अपादान and a leaf is not; P. 1.4.24.

अपित्— Not having the प as indicatory letter: P. 1.2.4.

अपृक्त— Not united, uncombined. In the प्रातिशाख्य it is used in the sense of 'a word consisting of a single letter.' P. restricted this term to suffixes consisting of a single letter; P. 1.2.41.

अपेक्षितक्रिय— A kind of अपादान where the action of separation is to be understood as in कुतो भवान् (wherefrom do you come?) where, आगतः is to be understood.

अपोद्धार— Disintegration (of the constituent member from the constitute); Vāk. P. 1.24.

अप्पयदीक्षित— Author of सूत्रप्रकाश, son of रङ्गराज अध्वरिन् and grandson of आचार्य दीक्षित. He flourished between 1473 and 1545 A. D.

अप्रत्यय— Not an affix; other than affix, augment and substitute; P. 1.1.69. Sk. interprets अप्रत्ययः as अविधीयमानः (that which is not prescribed in grammar); प्रतीयते विधीयते इति प्रत्ययः.

अप्रथमासमानाधिकरण— Not agreeing with what ends with the nominative case; P. 3.2.124.

अप्राप्तविभाषा (or अप्राप्ते विभाषा)— An operation allowed in a particular operation which another rule makes it impossible. When there is no such general rule but there is an optional rule, then the optional rule is called अप्राप्तविभाषा.

अप्राप्तियोग्य— The element of the word which has no scope for application (of a grammatical rule); Pbh. 65.

अबाधक— Not superseding: अबाधकान्यपि निपातनानि भवन्ति (the ordinary rules of grammar are not necessarily

superseded by the fact that forms contrary to them are put down in a rule); Pbh. 108.

अभयचन्द्र— Author of the प्रक्रियासङ्ग्रह; flourished in the first half of the 14th century A. D. Belongs to शाकटायन school.

अभयानन्दिन्— Author of the shorter version of the जैनेन्द्र grammar. Earlier than 1205 A. D.

अभाषितपुंस्क— A noun which is always either feminine or neuter and has no corresponding masculine form; P. 7.3.48.

अभिनिधान— Close contact, non-release of a consonant; this feature takes place when a stop is followed by a stop, making it obscure, arrested, esp. suppression of initial अ after ए or ओ.

अभिमन्यु—A king of Kashmir. Restored the corrupt text of the महाभाष्य.

अभिरामविद्यालङ्कार— Author of a gloss on the कारकपाद of गोयीचन्द्र's commentary on the संक्षिप्तसार.

अभिहितान्वयवाद— This view is propounded by the भाट्ट school of Mīmānsā. This school admits that when the morphemes or morphemic sequences are used in a sentence, each morpheme or morphemic sequence denotes independently separate meaning.

According to this view the अन्वयार्थ (the relation between different meanings denoted by morphemes or morphemic sequences) is not the denoted meaning of morphemes but it is conveyed by the morphological construction or syntactical construction.

अभूततद्भाव— When the cause of a thing arrives at the state of being that very thing so produced is said to be अभूततद्भाव, when something arrived at the state of being while it was not so previously, the state of that what it was not, changing into anything which one has not been before; Vārt. on P. 5.4.50.

अभेदक— A feature of a letter which does not render the letter distinctive even in the presence or in the absence of that particular feature, allophonic feature. अभेदका गुणाः (when the same letters have different qualities these qualities do not render them different letters); Pbh. 109.

अभ्यस्त— The root along with the reduplicated portion; P. 6.1.5.

अभ्यास— Repetition, reduplicated (Nirukta); P. restricted this term to the first portion of reduplicated root; P. 1.3.71.

अभ्युपगमविरोध— Running counter to cherished or accepted dogma.

अभ्युपाय— Means, mode, method (specially in understanding of the grammatical construction or formation); Mbh. .

अमरचन्द्र— A pupil of जिनदत्तसूरि of वायडगच्छ. Author of स्यादिसमुच्चय on declensions and their irregularities. He lived about the middle of the 13th century A. D.

अम्बूकृतम्— Pronounced in shutting the lips, the sound then remaining as it were in the mouth.

ग्रस्तं निरस्तमविलम्बितं हतमम्बूकृतं ध्मातमथो विकम्पितम्।
संदष्टमेणीकृतमर्धकं द्रुतं विकीर्णमेताः स्वरदोषभावनाः॥ Mbh.

(पस्पशा). अम्बूकृतो यो व्यक्तोऽप्यन्तर्मुख इव श्रूयते। प्रदीप on Mbh.

अमोघवृत्ति— Written by शाकटायन. Date ranges from 817 A. D. to 877 A. D.

अयोगवाह— Contextually dependent element distinguished from the independent letters, विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय, अनुस्वार, यम. The letters not mentioned in the वर्णसमाम्नाय (Mbh. 1. 1. 2), letters which attain their realisation when joined with other independent letters; Uvata VP.

अर्थ— Sense, signification, notion, object, purpose; purpose of (the use of) a grammatical element, concept.

अर्थप्रत्यय— Certainty of meaning; निरुक्त I. 15.

अर्थनिमित्तक— A grammatical operation caused by the meaning (opposed to an operation caused by the word-form) and eventually being बहिरङ्ग; Pbh. 41.

अर्थयाथात्म्य— True nature as it is of things or denoted meanings.

अर्धक— Shortened sound (in a wrong way); Mbh. (पस्पशा); अर्धको दीर्घोऽपि ह्रस्व इव। प्रदीप on Mbh.

अलक्षण— An ambiguous rule or statement (not clearly understood); व्याख्यानतो विशेषप्रतिपत्तिः न हि संदेहादलक्षणम्। Pbh. I.

अल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all letters.

अल्पप्राण— Little breath, non-aspirate (Mbh. 1. 1. 4), the first, third and fifth letters of a वर्ग, the first and third यम and the semivowels.

अल्पाख्य— Denoting a sense of a small quantity; P. 4.1.51.

अल्पाच्तर— The word which consists of fewer vowels; P. 2.2.33.

अल्पापेक्ष— A grammatical operation dependent on a smaller number of causes and eventually being अन्तरङ्ग; Pbh. 42.

अलुक् समास— A compound in which the case-termination of the first member is not dropped as in युधिष्ठिरः, जनुषान्धः.

अवच्छिन्न— Limited.

अवच्छेद— Exact delimitation of a grammatical operation; Pbh. 113.

अवच्छेदक— That which exactly determines a predicate; Pbh. 33.

अवच्छेदकतावच्छेदक— Limitor of limitor.

अवच्छेदकसंबन्ध— Limiting relation.

अवयवप्रसिद्धि— The meaning based on the derivation of a word: अवयवप्रसिद्धेः समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बलीयसी (the conventional meaning which a word conveys when taken as a whole, is stronger than the derivative meaning of a word); Pbh. 100.

अवयवावयविभाव— (A grammatical) relation of a whole and its constituents.

अवयवावयविविभाग— Process of dividing a whole (grammatical utterance) into its constituent parts.

अवलम्बित—A sound mixed with another sound: Mbh. (पस्पशा); अवलम्बितो वर्णान्तरासंभिन्नः। प्रदीप on Mbh.

अवसान— Resting place, conclusion, termination, end, pause; in grammar it means the end of a word, verse, sentence, or utterance; P. 1.4.110.

अवाग्योगविद्— The non-grammarian (who cannot use the right word in the right place).

अविद्यमानवत्— (A consonant or grammatical unit) which is regarded as not-existing (in respect to a rule which is given with reference to an accent).

अव्यक्तानुकरण— An imitation of an inarticulated sound: P. 5.4.57.

अव्यय— Which does not undergo any change, an indeclinable.

सदृशं त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु सर्वासु च विभक्तिषु।
वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम्॥ Mbh. 1.1 37.

अव्यापक— Not concomitant (with every grammatical rule).

अव्याप्ति— Non-pervasion. Where the definition is too narrow, so that the part of the element to be defined is not pervaded by that which is expressed by the definition: e. g. 'Cows are dark beasts'.

अव्याहत— Not conflicting with.

अव्युत्पत्तिपक्ष— Alternative according to which (उणादि words) have no etymology: Pbh. 21.

अश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to indicate all vowels, the semi-vowels, the nasals and letters ह, झ, भ, घ, ढ, ध, ज, ब, ग, ड, द.

अशास्त्रीय— Which is not taught in an authoritative grammatical system.

अशित्— (A grammatical element) which does not have श् as indicatory letter; P. 6.1.45.

अष्टाध्यायी— Written by Pāṇini. The work consists of over 4,000 grammatical aphorisms composed in a sort of algebraic formula, thrown into eight अध्यायs of four पादs, and which employs single letters and syllables for the names of the cases, moods, persons etc. in which linguistic phenomena are classified. Date ranges from 600 B. C. to 350 B. C.

असत्त्व— That which does not signify substance (निपातs); P. 1.1.57.

असमञ्जस— Not standing to reason; incoherent.

असमर्थसमास— A compound which is formed in absence of mutual connection between the members which are compounded; e. g. असूर्यंपश्य (those who do not see the sun). Here the compound असूर्य is असमर्थसमास because here नञ् is not connected with सूर्य but with पश्य.

असरूप— A grammatical element (specially affixes) which differs in form; P. 3.1.94.

असर्वविषयत्व— The not-being (for a grammatical rule) of universal application.

असाधकत्व— Not possessing probatory power.

असार्वत्रिक— Not being universally valid.

असिद्ध— Not realised in regard to what precedes them; P. 8. 2. 1, an operation nonrealised in regard to preceding operations.

असिद्धवत्— An operation considered as not to have taken effect (in regard to the application of any other rule mentioned in the section P. 6. 4. 23 to 6. 4. 129).

असंयोगपूर्व— Not preceded by any conjunct consonant; P. 6.4.82.

असंज्ञक— A nick-name for the चान्द्र school. In this grammar संज्ञाs are not treated separately. Where पाणिनि has used the term संज्ञा, चन्द्रगोमिन uses the word 'नामन्'. Date ranges from 470 A. D. to 550 A. D.

असत्कार्यवाद— Doctrine of origination of non-existents; of non-existence of effect prior to its origination.

असंभव— Impossibility, where that which is expressed by the definition does not coincide at all with the element to be defined: e. g. 'Cows are solid-hoofed beasts.'

असर्वविभक्ति— That which is not declined in all the cases: P. 1. 1. 38.

अस्पृष्ट— Non-contact, the process of minimal closure. This feature provides the criterion for the distinction of vowels from consonants; Pś. 38. In the case of vowels the organs do not come into complete contact with the point of articulation. The reverse is the case of consonants.

अस्वाङ्गपूर्वपद— (Compound) having the antecedent word not being a word denoting a part of the body; P. 4.1.54.

आकाङ्क्षा— It is an absence of completion of the sense owing to the inability of a word to convey a connected idea in absence of other words. To form an intelligible construction the linguistic utterance requires the आकाङ्क्षा. The utterance like 'गौः, अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती' does not form construction because the words are used in disorganised way and they lack in आकाङ्क्षा.

आकृतिगण— A list of specimens belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens where a simple गण exhibits every word; e. g. अर्शआदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण etc. The list in the गणपाठ is generally exhaustive and a word 'वृत्' at the end of the गण often shows this. The गणs which are not regarded exhaustive by पाणिनि and which are not ended by the word 'वृत्' are regarded as आकृतिगणs. बालमनोरमा explains आकृतिगण thus : आकृत्या एवंजातीयकतया निर्णेतव्योऽयं गण इत्यर्थः। लोकप्रयोगानुसारेणैवंजातीयकाः शब्दा अस्मिन् गणे निवेशनीया इति यावत्।

आक्षिप्त— Cast down, in a given register a syllable with a falling tone, swarita; Vāk. P.

आक्षेप— (1) (In phonetics) Casting down, falling tone; cf. आक्षिप्त.

(2) (In grammar) Assumption of something on the basis of the peculiarities in the rule which otherwise cannot be explained, indication of परिभाषा by certain peculiarities in the rule which cannot be explained otherwise.

आख्यात—(1) A root; सर्वाणि नामानि आख्यातजानि। निरुक्त. (2) A finite verb; चत्वारि पदजातानि नामाख्यातोपसर्गनिपाताः। निरुक्त. The grammarians use the word in the sense of a finite verb; एतेन आख्यातपदेन धातुः आख्यायते सर्वप्रधानीभूतार्थोऽनेनेति व्युत्पत्तेरिति परास्तम्। लघुमञ्जूषा.

(3) The modern मीमांसकs use the word in the sense of the तिङ् suffixes; यजेतेत्यत्रास्त्यंशद्वयम्, यजिधातुः प्रत्ययश्च, प्रत्ययेऽपि अंशद्वयम्। आख्यातत्वं लिङ्त्वं च। मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश.

आख्यात-पद-विकरणाः — The words which modify the finite verb (i. e. make it accented).

आख्यातशक्तिवाद— A work on the meaning of the verbal suffixes by रघुनाथशिरोमणि. It is a new treatment of the matter discussed in the आख्यातशक्तिवाद chapter of T. C. (तत्त्वचिन्तामणि) IV.

आगमशासनानित्यत्व— The fact of a rule teaching (the addition of) an augment not being universally valid.

आगमिधर्मविशिष्ट— (An augment) is regarded as endowed with the same properties to which it is added; Mbh.

आगर्वीय— The roots belonging to the sub-division of चुरादिगण.

आङ्— It is the name of the suffix टा (the instr. sing.) given by the ancient grammarians; P. 7.3.105.

आङ्ग—(An operation) taught in the अङ्गाधिकार (P.6.4–7.4) which affects the अङ्ग or base.

आजानिक— The eternal convention established by the history of human society in unknown remote past, in the sense that the words have been current in human society from a period of time of which history does not keep any reliable rocord.

आजानिकश्चाधुनिकः सङ्केतो द्विविधो मतः।
नित्य आजानिकस्तत्र या शक्तिरिति गीयते॥ Vāk. P.

आतिदेशिक—Resulting from transferring; आतिदेशिकं कार्यम् अनित्यम्। 'Whatever (by a rule of grammar) is transferred (from one element to another) need not necessarily come to pass'.

आत्मनेपद— Word to one's self, that form of the verb which implies an action belonging to self, the terminations of the middle voice; P. 1.4.100.

आत्मनेभाषा— cf. आत्मनेपद.

आदेन्न— Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपस्फूर्ति, a commentary on महाभाष्यप्रदीप; son of वेङ्कट.

आदेश— That which is ordered in the place of another, a substitute; योऽभूत्वा भवति। Mbh.

आधुनिक— The modern convention; e. g. the technical terms (संज्ञाs) used with their specialized sense in most of the treatises of various sciences;

कादाचित्कस्त्वाधुनिकः शास्त्रकारादिभिः कृतः॥ Vāk. P.

आधृषीय— Of a secondary गण in the tenth गण of the धातुपाठ.

आनुमानिकस्थान्यादेशभाव— The relation between substitute and that which is substituted, which is resulted from the statements and reasoning (without being actually stated in a rule); Pbh. 11.

आन्यभाव्यम्— The state of being different (in the expression 'आन्यभाव्यं तु कालशब्दव्यवायात्' state of being a different letter on account of the intervention of time and sound; e. g. the अकार found after द् in the word दण्ड is different from the अकार found after ण्ड् in the word दण्ट); Mbh. 1.1.1.

आप्— It is a grammatical formula [प्रत्याहार formed with आ of टा (instr. sing.) and प् of सुप् (loc. pl.)], used to denote the case-endings of the instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, and locative, in all numbers; P. 7.2.112.

आपिशलि— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 6.1.92. Founder of the pre-Pāṇinian grammatical school; his rules are quoted by काशिका, कैयट and वोपदेव.

आभीय— The rules P. 6.4. 22-129 are called आभीय; the grammatical operations prescribed by these sūtras are also called आभीय. When two rules of this आभीय section simultaneously appear for application in one and the same place, both are applied, one being *considered as non-existent for the purposes of* the other; P. 6.4.22.

आभ्यन्तर (प्रयत्न)— The articulatory process occurring within the buccal cavity. For it P. uses the term आस्यप्रयत्न 1.1.9, mouth process; it refers to the area from the lips to the Adam's apple. This process is of four kinds, स्पृष्ट, ईषत्स्पृष्ट, विवृत, संवृत.

आमन्त्रित— Vocative word; P. 2.1.2.

आर्थभावना (or **आर्थी भावना**)— The effort (प्रयत्न or कृति) or volition on the part of the agent. According to the मीमांसकs the root-portion of the verb denotes accomplished activity like त्याग, पाक etc. (completed action), while the personal suffixes (the तिङ् suffixes) denote the effort of the agent (आर्थी भावना).

आर्धधातुक— The suffixes other than verbal endings (the तिङ् suffixes) and those with an indicatory 'श्' are called आर्धधातुक; P. 3.4.114. In ancient times विकरण was regarded as part of the root, so the verbal endings were added to the root with the विकरण, these roots with विकरण were known as सार्वधातुक; but those roots without विकरण were known as आर्धधातुक because before these endings only half of the root was desirable.

आर्हीय— The secondary suffixes ठण्, ठक् (क-इक) etc. taught by the rules, P. 5.1.19-71.

आवचन— Incomplete pronunciation; ईषद्वचनमावचनम् । Mbh. on P. 1.1.8.

आयतनभाव— Aptitude to be the abode of.

आशीः— The name of the fricative used by the कातन्त्र system.

आशीर्लिङ्— Fricative form of the verb.

आश्रयाश्रयिभाव— Relation between the substratum and the substrata.

आसत्ति— Juxtaposition. The linguistic utterance, which forms the construction, should not be intervened by any longer pause or by any discontinuous morphemic sequences (words). If we utter the words गाम् and आनय with the interval of five minutes then they cannot form a construction, owing to absence of juxtaposition between them. Similarly the utterance गिरिर्भुक्तमग्निमान् देवदत्तेन does not form construction because the connected words गिरिरग्निमान् are intervened by the discontinuous word भुक्तम्.

आस्थापित— Arrested; cf. अभिनिधान.

आस्वदीय— The roots belonging to the subdivision of the चुरादिगण.

इक्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote इ, उ, ऋ and लृ; P. 6.1.77.

इच्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote vowels इ, उ, ऋ, लृ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ; P. 6.3.68.

इजादि— (इच् आदि) That which begins with a vowel except अ (इच् is a grammatical formula which denotes the vowels except अ).

इट्— The augment इ (ट्); P. 1.2.2.

इण्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the the vowels इ and उ; P. 8.3.57.

इत्— पाणिनि and his followers use the monosyllabic term 'इत्' for the polysyllabic term अनुबन्ध. Indian commentators derive the word from the root 'इ' to go, having added the agent suffix क्विप्. Thus एति गच्छतीति इत्. Many European scholars believe the word to be a corruption of 'इति'; cf. अनुबन्ध; P. 1.3.2.

इतरेतराश्रयत्व— Mutual interdependence.

इत्थंभूताख्यान— Mere statement of circumstances; P. 1.4 90.

इदुदुपध— That which has short इ or उ as a penultimate letter; (इत्, उत्, उपधे यस्य); P. 8.3.41.

इन्दिरापति— Author of परीक्षा, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

इन्दुमित्र— Author of अनुन्यास, a commentary on काशिका. He flourished between 743 and 1093 A. D.

इन्द्र— Son of कश्यप and अदिति. Pupil of बृहस्पति, प्रजापति, अश्विनीकुमारs and यम. First constitutor of grammar.

इन्द्रदत्तोपाध्याय—Author of फक्किकाप्रकाश, a commentary on कौमुदी.

इयङुवङ्स्थानौ— (the letters इ and उ) which admit the substitutes इयङ् (इय्) and उवङ् (उव्); P. 1.4.4.

इष्टसाधन— The causes of the desired result. The नैयायिकs insist that the mere knowledge of the विधि or प्रेरणा would not make the man always act if he does

not understand that this action is the cause of the desired result. Therefore the नैयायिकs assert that this is the primary meaning of the potential suffix. The मीमांसकs and the grammarians argue that the primary meaning of potential suffix is प्रवर्तना or प्रेरणा. From the प्रवर्तना it can be inferred that the object in question is the cause of the desired result on the basis of the knowledge of invariable concomitance between the object of प्रवर्तना and the cause of the desired result.

इष्टसिद्धि— To bring out only such results as may be desirable; Pbh. 101.

इष्टि— What is desired, desirability, as that which is desired by an authoritative teacher of grammar, specifically by पतञ्जलि.

ईषच्छ्वास— Slight aspiration; Pś.

ईषत्स्पृष्ट— Formed by slight contact of the organs of utterance applied to semi-vowels.

उक्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the vowels उ, ऋ, ऌ.

उक्तपुंस्क— cf. भाषितपुंस्क.

उक्तानुवाददोष— Objection that (a restricted rule) states that which has been already stated; Pbh. 101.

उगित्— Having उ, ऋ, or ऌ as an indicatory letter; P. 7.1.70.

उग्रभूति— Author of a न्यास on बालबोधिनी of भट्ट जगद्धर.

उज्ज्वलदत्त— Author of a वृत्ति on उणादिसूत्रs. Its date is circ. 1250 A. D.

उत्तरपदार्थप्रधान— (A तत्पुरुष compound) where the meaning denoted by the last member stands qualified in respect to that of the other member.

उत्तरविद्या— Epithet of grammar. Grammar is called उत्तरविद्या because it can be grasped only by intelligent students (उत्तर = skilful).

उदय— That which rises; then it came to mean that which follows. It is used in this sense in all प्रातिशाख्यs; उदयशब्दः परशब्देन समानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येषु प्रसिद्धः।

उदयचन्द्र— Author of a larger न्यास on हेमचन्द्र's बृहद्वृत्ति. Preceptor of देवेन्द्रसूरि who has abridged the work.

उदयसौभाग्य— Author of ढुण्ढिका on the प्राकृत chapter of हेमचन्द्र. A pupil of हर्षकुल of लघुतपागच्छ. He flourished in the reign of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat (1525–1537 A. D.). The work was written in 1533 A. D.

उदात्त— Raised sound (P. 1.2.32). The vowel that is perceived as having a high tone, in given register a syllable with high tone. In the text of the Rv. this accent is unmarked. In German system of transliteration of Sanskrit it is shown by a vertical stroke or by putting a small 'उ' above the vowel.

उदासीन (कर्म)— It is one of the varieties of अनीप्सित-कर्म (that which is not intended by the agent). उदासीन (कर्म) is that which is attained by the agent through indifference; e. g. in ग्रामं गच्छन् तृणं स्पृशति (while going to a village he touches a straw); Here the agent has no intention in touching a straw; P. 1.4.50.

उद्देश्यता— Said of a word form being subjected to (a rule); Pbh. 35.

उच्चनीच— High-low, another name of स्वरित; cf. स्वरित.

उपगीत— The phoneme attached to the other phoneme that is sung; Mbh. (पस्पशा); उपगीतः समीपवर्णान्तरगीत्यानुरक्तः। प्रदीप on Mbh.

उपग्रह— (1) The term उपग्रह is used to denote all the distinct senses conveyed by the use of परस्मैपद and आत्मनेपद, i. e whether the action is performed for the benefit of the agent or not; the use of the आत्मनेपद shows that the benefit of the action accrues to the agent. In the case of परस्मैपद roots, the use of परस्मैपद shows that the action is being done for others; ("लादेशव्यङ्ग्यः क्रियाविशेषो मुख्य उपग्रहः" शब्दकौस्तुभ॥).

(2) It also means 'that which is seized', hence addition of sound.

उपघोषिन्— The syllable ह्.

उपजन— A grammatical augment (a meaningless syllable or letter inserted in any part of the radical word); उपजनमाधिक्यम्। निरुक्त.

उपधा— That which is set or placed next to a preceding letter or word; RP. The penultimate letter (in a word or stem); P. 1.1.65.

उपध्मानीय— Blowing upon, voiceless bilabial fricative, a half विसर्ग. It is the bilabial spirant produced by the sound of विसर्जनीय before 'प' or 'फ'. The symbolic representation of the sound is 'ᳲप', 'ᳲफ'. TP., VP., SK. बोपदेव describes this sound as गजकुम्भाकृति.

उपपद— (1) The word which is determined by the general meaning of the word employed in the locative and which occurs in the 3rd Chapter of Pāṇini's अष्टाध्यायी is called उपपद. Thus in the सूत्र 'कर्मण्यण्' (3.2.1) the word 'कर्मणि' is employed in the locative case which means the word in the accusative case. Therefore the word in the accusative case will be called उपपद; e.g. कुम्भं + कृ + अण् = कुम्भकार, 'a potter' where the word 'कुम्भम्' is उपपद; P. 3.1.92.

(2) A word standing near another word (उपोच्चारितं पदम् उपपदम्); in this sense the word is used by पाणिनि in 1.3.77.

उपपदविभक्ति— Case ending in connection with an individual word.

उपबन्ध—(उप + बन्ध्—near, to bind) That which is attached to. It is used in the sense of a suffix in the निरुक्त. अध्वर्युः ... अपि वार्धीयानि सुरुपबन्धः। निरुक्त 1.8.

उपलक्षण— Implication of something else in addition to what is denoted; स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति स्वेतरप्रतिपादकत्वम् उपलक्षणम्।

उपसर्ग— Literally means discharged near; then 'addition to the verb' i. e. preposition; verbal prepositional prefixes. P. defines the word उपसर्ग as 'the words प्र etc. are called उपसर्गs when they are connected with verb': P. 1.4.59. According to शाकटायन, उपसर्गs modify the sense of nouns and verbs, but are themselves practically without any meaning. So he regarded them as empty morphs. गार्ग्य, on the other hand, says that the उपसर्गs have a sense of their own, by means of which they cause modification in the cases of nouns and verbs. When the उपसर्गs govern the nouns or pronouns they are known as कर्मप्रवचनीयs to later grammarians. When they are neither connected with a verb nor do they govern the cases of nouns, then they are known as निपातs.

उपसर्गप्रतिरूपक—(Form) having the appearance (only) of a preverb.

उपात्तविषय—A kind of अपादान when the root expresses its own sense to which the sense of another root is subordinate as in बलाहकाद्विद्योतते ज्योतिः (बलाहकान्निःसृत्य ज्योतिर्विद्योतते).

उपाधि—Imposed property.

उभयत्रविभाषा (or प्राप्ताप्राप्तविभाषा).— That which is प्राप्तविभाषा as well as अप्राप्तविभाषा. cf. प्राप्तविभाषा, अप्राप्तविभाषा.

उभयपदाश्रयत्व — Fact (for a grammatical operation) to be applicable to both elements or members (of compound word).

उभयरूपत्व— Double nature.

उभयाश्रय— Fact (for a grammatical operation) to have a double concerning or a double domain of application (so that it may be called बहिरङ्ग).

उरस्य— Pulmonic sound: the voiced fricative 'ह्' and voiceless fricative '–ह्' are considered as उरस्य (pulmonic), because the place of articulation in the case of these sounds is the lung. PŚ. tells us that 'ह्' before nasals and semivowels is considered as उरस्य; e. g. किन्+हुते, किंहुँ+हुः. In rest of the cases they are considered as glottal (कण्ठ्य).

ऊकाल—A vowel, whose time is that of short उ, long ऊ and the prolated उ ३, is called respectively ह्रस्व (short), दीर्घ (long), and प्लुत (prolated); P. 1.2.27.

ऊष्मन्—Hot vapour, those sounds where the emission of hot breath is involved. According to RP. letters श्, ष्, स्, ह् (voiced), विसर्जनीय (voiceless –ह्), अनुस्वार, जिह्वामूलीय and उपध्मानीय are called ऊष्मन्s. VP. excludes अनुस्वार, विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय and उपध्मानीय for which P. uses the term 'शल्' (i. e. श्, ष्, स्, ह्).

एकजातीय—Of one kind.

एकतरपक्षपातिनी (युक्ति)—Argument favouring one side more than the other.

एकदेशविकृत—That which has undergone a change in regard to one of its parts.

एकदेशिन्—(The substance) that consists of parts. P. 2.2.1.

एक-प्राण-भाव—Breath-group. The basic unit for the phonetic description; TP. V. 1; act of breathing once.

एकमुनिपक्ष—Alternative (where we have recourse not to the महाभाष्य but to the one sage viz. पाणिनि) only to explain a difficult formation.

एकयोगनिर्दिष्ट—Words which are mutually connected in one rule.

एकवत्—That which takes the termination of the singular; P. 1.2.69.

एकविभक्ति—(1) One and the same case; P. 1.2.64.

(2) (Member of a compound) which (when the compound is dissolved) appears throughout in one and the same case; P. 1.2.44.

एकाजुत्तरपद—A compound where the second member is a monosyllable.

एकाधिकरण—The unity of substance, (the substance consisting of parts) which is distinguished by singularity; P. 2.2.1.

एकान्त—A grammatical element (specifically indicatory letters) that forms a part (of anything) as in एकान्ता अनुबन्धाः (Pbh. 5). The indicatory letters form a part of that to which they are attached.

एकार्थीभाव—The act of conveying only one idea, the unity of meaning, oneness of meaning denoted by the compound where the individual meanings of the constituent members of the compound merge into one and lose their separateness. The grammarians uphold the एकार्थीभाव point of view in the compounds and say that the compound-form like चित्रगु as a whole denotes the meaning 'the owner of handsome cows', where its constituent parts cease to retain their

individual meanings. पृथगर्थानां पदानामेकार्थीभावः समर्थम् इत्युच्यते। Mbh. on P. 2.1.1. इत्थं तावद् भाष्ये पक्षसृष्टिः प्रतीयते। समासादेकार्थीभावः, विग्रहवाक्ये च व्यपेक्षैकः पक्षः।

एकाल्—That which has a single letter; single letter; P. 1.2.41.

एङ्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote ए and ओ; P. 6.1.109.

एच्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the vowels ए, ओ, ऐ and औ; P. 1.1.48.

एणीकृतः—A sound uttered ambiguously; Mbh. (पस्पशा);

एणीकृतोऽविशिष्टः किमयमोकारः अथवौकार इति यत्र संदेहः।—प्रदीप on Mbh.

ऐकपद्य—The state of being one word; Kāśi. on P. 2.1.25

ऐन्द्र व्याकरण—Its author इन्द्र is regarded as the first of grammarians. P. refers to this grammar by the word प्राचाम्. कात्यायन and व्याडि were followers of this school.

ऐकस्वर्य—The state of having but one accent (as of a compound); Kāśi. on P. 2.1.25.

ओज—Odd (विषम) as the first, third, fifth etc. in a series; ऋक्प्रातिशाख्य.

ओरम्भट्ट—Author of व्याकरणदीपिका. His date is 1843A.D.

ओष्ठ्य—Labial letters, उ, पवर्ग and उपध्मानीय. The shape of the lips in the pronouncing of these letters is variously described as rounded or protruded.

औणादिक—A suffix belonging to the उणादि class; the word derived by adding उणादि suffix.

औदुम्बरायण—Name of a grammarian mentioned in the निरुक्त.

औपदेशिक— Originally enunciated (as opposed to प्रायोगिक); Pbh. 120.

औपमन्यव—Name of a grammarian mentioned in the निरुक्त.

और्णवाभ—Name of a grammarian mentioned in the निरुक्त.

कच्चायन—A Pāli grammar based on कातन्त्र.

कण्ठ—Glottis, throat.

कण्ठ्य—Glottal letters. अ, ह् (voiced), विसर्जनीय (voiceless-ह्); the later Pāṇinian scheme as represented in Sk. refers to कवर्ग as glottal; अकुहविसर्जनीयानां कण्ठः—Sk.

कन्दर्पसिद्धान्त—A commentator on सौपद्म.

करण—(1) (In phonetics) the lower part of the glottis. (2) The organs of articulation by which the articulation is started as opposed to the स्थान.—येन उपक्रम्यते तत् करणम्। A. P. (3) (In grammar) The most indispensable accessory that helps the agent in the accomplishment of the action; P. 1.4.42.

According to भर्तृहरि, of all the accessories of action that which is intended to be described as most indispensable for the accomplishment of action is called करण. करणत्व of accessory depends upon the desire of the speaker and we may have the usage स्थाल्या पच्यते instead of स्थाल्यां पच्यते।

करिष्यत्—The name of the Future in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

कल—The phoneme articulated in wrong way; Mbh. (पस्पशा); स्थानान्तरनिष्पन्नः काकलिकत्वेन प्रसिद्धः। प्रदीप on Mbh.

कल्म— The term कल्म was used by the ancient grammarians as a technical name for those objects (कर्मकारक[s]) that are sanctioned and recognized by the rule of P. 1.4.51.

कर्तृ— (Whatever the speaker chooses as) the independent source of action is called agent (कर्तृ), the agent of an action, acting of his own accord; P. 1.4.54; the substratum of activity (व्यापार) denoted by the verbal root; धात्वर्थव्यापाराश्रयः कर्ता।

कर्तृस्थक्रियक— Where the क्रिया (cf. क्रिया) inheres in the agent; (a root) whose action is confined to the agent.

कर्तृस्थभावक— The term refers to the root when the result of an action is not specifically perceptible in the object, e. g. the action of going or knowing does not cause any perceptible change in the object; in the case of the कर्तृस्थभावक roots the reflexive construction like ज्ञायते घटः स्वयमेव is not allowed.

कर्मप्रवचनीय— One of the longest technical terms in Sanskrit grammar. It means that which spoke of an action (कर्म = क्रियां प्रोक्तवन्तः). (1) That which once referred to actions but now governs substantives. (2) That which is used with the word ending in the accusative. According to Mbh., words which are no longer expressive of क्रिया but indicate the relation given rise to by a क्रिया (whether present or absent) are कर्मप्रवचनीय[s]. P. as usual does not define the term but simply enumerates कर्मप्रवचनीय[s]; P. 1.4.83.

कर्मधारय— It is a तत्पुरुष compound, which maintains (does not change) the construction or the case-meaning of its parts; the compound whose constituent members are construed with the same action; एकार्थप्रतिपादनरूपकर्मणः धारयः।

कर्मव्यतिहार— Reciprocity or interchange of an action; P. 1.3.14.

कर्मस्थभावक— The term refers to the root when the result of an action is specifically perceptible in the

object; e. g. the root भिद् is कर्मस्थभावक as the action of splitting produces a perceptible change in the object (wood); the reflexive construction (कर्मकर्तरि) like भिद्यते काष्ठं स्वयमेव is allowed in the case of कर्मस्थ-भावक roots only.

कर्मोपसङ्ग्रह—The explanation of यास्क is obscure. According to दुर्ग it stands for aggregation which is only one of the meanings conveyed by the term.

कर्षण—Dragging, extension; extension of duration (कालविप्रकर्ष).

कविकल्पद्रुम—A list of roots arranged according to their endings by वोपदेव.

कातन्त्रविस्तर—A commentary by वर्धमान on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति. वर्धमान was patronized by कर्णदेव, probably the ruler of Gujarat in 1088 A. D. He is different from वर्धमान, author of गणरत्नमहोदधि.

कात्यायन—He is said to have been born at कौशाम्बी, to सोमदत्त and वासवदत्ता and educated under वर्ष at पाटलिपुत्र, but this is not certain. His probable date is around 300 B. C.

In explaining पाणिनि's सूत्रs he adopts the method which is generally used in dealing with the अधिकरण by giving the पूर्वपक्ष, answering the points raised and finally giving सिद्धान्त. He also explains grammatical points on the analogy of incidents found in the world and mentioned in the Vedas; cf. वार्त्तिक.

कार—The Suffix which, when it has been added to the वर्ण, designates the letter; कात्यायन. (वर्णात् कारः) e. g. ककार, गकार etc. This is the usual method of designating a particular letter.

कारक—Cause of action, instrumental in bringing about an action; that which is construed with a word denoting sense of an action; P. 1.4.23.

कारकचक्रप्रयोक्तृ—The term refers to the agent because he instigates the whole circle of accessories (कारकs) towards the accomplishment of action; वै. भू.

कारकव्यापार—Operation of causal agencies.

कारिकावलि—An elementary grammar, meant for his son, by नारायण भट्टाचार्य चक्रवर्ती.

कार्य—The grammatical operation.

कार्यकाल—(संज्ञाs and परिभाषाs) leave their places and unite with the operation enjoined by the Pāṇinian rules which require for their own construction the संज्ञाs and परिभाषाs that are indicated by certain peculiarities in the rule; Pbh. 4.

कार्यिन्—A grammatical element undergoing a grammatical operation; requiring an affix.

कालदुष्ट—(A word) corrupt by the effect of time.

कालभिन्न—The letters which differ considerably in length.

कालविप्रकर्ष—Extension of duration.

कालसामान्यवाचिन्—(A word or grammatical element) which denotes an undifferentiated time.

कालापकाः (Plural)—Adept in the कालाप school of grammar.

काशकृत्स्न—Founder of a grammatical school, prior to पाणिनि.

काशिका—Jointly written by जयादित्य and वामन in 650 A. D.

काशीनाथ—(1) Author of सार, a commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

(2) Author of सारस्वतभाष्य, a commentary on सारस्वत-प्रक्रिया; lived prior to 1610 A. D.

काश्यप—(1) An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.4.67.

(2) Author of बालावबोध (1200 A. D.). He was a Ceylonese Buddhistic priest different from ancient काश्यप.

कु—The class of gutterals; क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ्; P. 8.3.37.

कुमारतातय—A commentator of पातञ्जल महाभाष्य.

कुमारीस्तनयुगाकृति—The graphic description of विसर्जनीय.

कुर्वत् (or कुर्वती)—The name of the present (लट्) used by the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

कुशल—Commentator on कातन्त्रवृत्तिपञ्जिका.

कूक्ति—A bad expression.

कृत्—The name of the primary suffixes which form nouns from roots; Vāk. P. पाणिनि defines the terms thus: the suffixes which follow the roots except the तिङ् suffixes are called the कृत् suffixes; P. 3.1.93.

कृतम्—The name of the Past tense in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

कृताकृतप्रसङ्ग—Contingency of the application (of a rule) when some operation was to take effect and when it does not take effect; Pbh. 39.

कृतार्थ—Said of a rule which serves the purpose; Sīr. Pv. 49.

कृत्य—The suffixes which form the potential passive participles by adding तव्य, अ, अनीय, य and एलिम are included under the name 'कृत्य' suffixes, which is subdivision of कृत् suffixes. (कृत्य itself being such a participle); [P. 2.1.68]. Potential passive participles

are generally used either with instrumental or with genitive case.

कृत्वसुच्—The affix कृत्वसुच् (कृत्वस्) added to numerals to denote the repetition of action; P. 5.4.37. In the वेद^s, कृत्वस् is used as a separate word; (e. g. भूरि कृत्वः, पञ्च कृत्वः).

कृत्वोऽर्थ—The numeral adverbs denoting repetition of action; P. 8.3.43.

केवलसमुदायशक्ति—cf. रूढि.

केवलावयवशक्ति—cf. योग.

कैयट—cf. कैय्यट.

कैय्यट—Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीप, a commentary on महाभाष्य. Son of जैय्यट, pupil of महेश्वर. The lower limit of his date is circ. 1300 A. D.

कौण्डभट्ट—Author of वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तभूषण, an original work on syntax and philosophy on the lines of भट्टोजी, his uncle.

क्ङित्—The suffixes with the indicatory letters क् and ङ् i. e. weak endings. पाणिनि generally uses this term instead of the terms निवृत्तिस्थान and संक्रम.

क्रम—Doubling or the lengthening of consonants in certain contexts. P. refers to this phenomenon in the following rules by the term द्वे — 8.4.46; 8.4.47; 8.4.50; 8.4.51; 8.4.52.

क्रमदीश्वर—Author of संक्षिप्तसार modelled on भर्तृहरि's महाभाष्यदीपिका.

क्रिया—That which is accomplished by the movement of the agent; सपरिस्पन्दनसाधनसाध्या क्रिया । cf. कर्तृस्थक्रियक.

क्रियातिपत्ति—The non-realisation of an action; P. 3.3.139. The name of the conditional (लृङ्) in the कातन्त्र system.

क्रियान्तराकाङ्क्ष—That which has expectancy of another word denoting the sense of action to complete the sense. The forms पाकः, कृतिः etc. have expectancy of other verbs as भवति etc., because they cannot stand alone without a verb.

क्रियान्वयित्व—Connection (of a कारक) with an action; Pbh. 97.

क्रियार्थोपपद—Existence of another verb denoting an action performed for the sake of the future action; P. 2.3.14.

क्रियासमभिहार—The intensity of the action or the repetition of the action; P. 3.1.22.

क्रियासामान्यवाची—That which denotes an action in general (i. e. the roots कृ, भू, अस्); Sk. under P. 3.1.40.

क्रैयादिक—The roots belonging to the क्र्यादि class (9th conjugation).

कृदन्त— A noun derived from a root by the addition of a कृत् affix; a primary derivative noun.

कृष्णमित्र—Author of भावप्रदीप, a commentary on भट्टोजी's शब्दकौस्तुभ and रत्नार्णव, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

कृष्णमिश्र—Author of रत्नार्णव, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी; कल्पलता, on प्रौढमनोरमा; and भावदीप, on शब्दकौस्तुभ.

कृष्णाचार्य— Father of रामचन्द्र, the author of प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

क्षीरस्वामिन्— Author of (i) धातुवृत्ति, a commentary on धातुपाठ, (ii) निपाताव्ययोपसर्गवृत्ति, (iii) निघण्टुवृत्ति, (iv) a commentary on अमरकोश, (v) क्षीरतरङ्गिणी. His date is roughly 1050 A. D.

क्षेमेन्द्र— Son of हरिभट्ट or हरिभद्र, pupil of कृष्णाश्रम. Lived before the first quarter of 16th century A. D.

क्षेमेन्द्रटिप्पनखण्डन— A work by धनेश्वर who flourished before 1535 A. D.

खय्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the first two letters of each वर्ग.

गजकुम्भाकृति— The graphic description of उपध्मानीय.

गणकार्य— An operation affecting a गण; गणकार्यमनित्यम् (Pbh.) 'an operation affecting a गण is not universally valid'.

गणरत्नमहोदधि— A complete work on गणपाठ in metrical form, written by वर्धमान in 1140 A. D.

गति— The technical term गति is the name given to certain particles and indeclinables for purposes of compounds and their accentuation. The गति^s are also connected with the verbs; P. 1.4.60-79.

गमकत्व— *Being intelligible.*

गार्ग्य— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.2.40.

गालव— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P.

गुण— The vowels अ, ए, ओ; P. 1.1.2; the title गुण (or secondary feature) corresponds to the Indo-European 'reduced' grade vowels.

गुणरत्नसूरि— Author of क्रियारत्नसमुच्चय (1408 A. D.) on the use and conjugational peculiarities of more important Sankrit roots. Pupil of देवसुन्दरसूरि.

गुणवृद्धिस्थान— Endings or suffixes in which there is the presence of the cause of गुण and वृद्धि, i. e. strong endings or suffixes. This term is preserved in the कातन्त्र system.

गुणीभूत— (An augment which) forms a part (of that to which it has been) added; Pbh. 10.

गुरु— A long vowel; a short vowel followed by a consonant group; P. 1.4.11-12; (a syllable containing) a long vowel; (a syllable containing) a short vowel followed by a consonant group or by a final consonant.

गुरुप्रसादशास्त्रिन्— Author of वरवर्णिनी, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

गोत्र— Literally it means that which protects cows; grammarians use this word in connexion with अपत्य and distinguish between गोत्रापत्य and युवापत्य. The use of the former is restricted to the grandson and his descendants, if no older offspring of the same ancestor than his grandson lives. If the son lives, then the fourth descendant is known as युवन्, so also if some older offspring lives; P. 4.1.162-165.

गोपालकृष्णशास्त्री— Author of शाब्दिकचिन्तामणि, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य.

गोपालगिरि— Author of सुबोधिनी, a commentary on प्रबोधचन्द्रिका of विज्जलभूपति.

गोपालचक्रवर्तिन्— Author of a commentary on जौमार grammar.

गोपीनाथ तर्काचार्य— Author of a subcommentary to श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

गोयीचन्द्र— Author of a commentary on क्रमदीश्वर's संक्षिप्तसार and works on उणादिs and 127 परिभाषाs.

गौणमुख्यन्याय— Rule concerning primary and secondary meaning of a word; Pbh. 15.

गौणलाक्षणिकत्व— Said of a word metaphorically denoting a person or a thing on account of certain qualities (which the latter has in common with, which is expressed by the word in its primary sense); Pbh. 15.

ग्रहणकशास्त्र— The rule (P. 1.1.69) which prescribes that letters refer to their own form as well as to the homogeneous letters.

ग्रहणवत्— The word or grammatical element which is mentioned in a rule.

ग्राह्यग्राहकभाव— Nature or relation of denoted and denoter, or perceived and perceiver, or object and agent.

घ— The term denotes the comparative suffix 'तर' and superlative suffix 'तम'; P. 1.1.22.

घि— The 'non-नदी' (non-feminine) words ending in short 'इ' or short 'उ' are called घि words, except the word सखि. The peculiarity of these words is that the vowels 'इ' and 'उ' of these words take गुण in the dative and ablative singular; e. g. हरये, गुरवे etc. मति being a feminine noun does not get the designation घि but retains its name of 'नदी.' For, otherwise, its declension will be मतये, formed by applying the rule P. 7.3.112.

घु— The roots दा, and धा not originated from the roots 'दाप्' and 'दैप्'; P. 2.1.20.

घुले सदाशिवभट्ट— Author of सदाशिवभट्टी, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

घोष— Voicing, the soft sound heard in the articulation of the sonant consonants (ग्, घ्, ज्, झ्, ड्, ढ्, द्, ध्, ब्, भ्, ङ्, ञ्, ण्, न्, म्, य्, र्, ल्, व्, ह्), the vowels and अनुस्वार, the यमs with the first 10 of the soft consonants (altogether 40 sounds).

ङम्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the nasals ङ्, ण् and न्; P. 8.3.32.

ङमुट्— (ङम् + उट्) The three augments ङुट्, णुट्, and नुट् (ङम् is a grammatical formula = प्रत्याहार, meaning ङ्, ण् and न्, and 'उट्' is a unit of indicatory letters showing that ङ्, ण् and न् are augments); P. 8.3.32.

चन्द्रकीर्ति— The author of the commentary called सुबोधिका or दीपिका on साहित्यप्रक्रिया; belonged to the middle of the sixteenth century.

चन्द्रगोमिन्—The founder of the new school of grammar, the new school being founded upon the principle of brevity and precision in the Pāṇinian grammar, has arranged the उणादि list, धातुपाठ, गणपाठ, लिङ्गानुशासन or लिङ्गकारिकाs, उपसर्गवृत्ति and वर्णसूत्रs on the new priciples, but no work on परिभाषा is seen in his school. Date ranges from 465 A. D. to 544 A. D. approximately.

चन्द्रशेखर विद्यालङ्कार— Commentator of गोयीचन्द्र's commentary on संक्षिप्तसार.

चर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the hard-unaspirate letters and sibilants; P. 8.4.44.

चर्करीत— This is a गणसूत्र. The word चर्करीत is the name given to the intensive verbs excluding यङ्. All यङ्लुक् intensive roots are conjugated as अदादि roots. In fact they belong to this class.

चाक्रवर्मण— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 6.1.130.

चानुकृष्ट— That which is attracted (from a preceding rule) by (the particle) च.

चान्द्रव्याकरण— The treatise of the new school of grammar founded by चन्द्रगोमिन्; the सूत्रs are very brief and at times new ones (as compared to those of Pāṇini). The 3100 सूत्रs are thrown into 6 अध्यायs of 4 पादs each. This school is called as असंज्ञक because संज्ञाs are not treated here separately.

चिकित्सा— A commentary on काशिका

चित्तवत्कर्तृक—(A root denoting the sense of action) whose agent is endowed with reason; P. 1.3.88.

चिद्रूपाश्रम— Author of दीपव्याकरण for students.

चिन्त्य— Said of an opinion (or a word-form) which is untenable (Pbh. 5) or at least regarded with suspicion (Pbh. 43).

चु— The letters च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ्; P. 8.2.30.

चैतन्यामृत— A वैष्णव grammar.

छव्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the consonants, छ्, ठ्, थ्, च्, ट्, त्; P. 8.3.7.

जगद्धर भट्ट— Author of बालबोधिनी.

जगन्नाथ— Author of मनोरमाकुचमर्दिनी. Pupil of शेषकृष्ण. Court-poet of Shahjahan, contemporary of भट्टोजी दीक्षित. Flourished in 1630 A. D.

जयकृष्ण— Son of रघुनाथभट्ट; author of a commentary on the स्वर and वैदिकी प्रक्रिया of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, thus supplementing the तत्त्वबोधिनी; belongs to the first half of the 18th century A. D.

जश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft-unaspirates, ज्, ब्, ग्, ड्, द्; P. 8.4.53.

जहत्स्वार्था वृत्तिः— (A compound or a complex unit) which loses its original meaning, a compound where the individual meanings of constituent members merge into one, so that they cease to retain their original meaning separately. cf. एकार्थीभाव; Vārt. 2 on P. 2.1.1.

जहद्धर्मत्व— Fact (for a word) of being subject to loss of its modality.

जातबहिरङ्ग— A बहिरङ्ग operation which has taken effect prior to the operation of अन्तरङ्ग rule.

जातिपक्ष— Alternative according to which (a word-form etc. given in a rule) denotes a genus; alternative representing the whole class; Pbh. 11.

जातिस्फोट— The linguistic symbol, conveyer of meaning, which is virtually a class (revealed by the various individual instances which are the members of the class and are designated as ध्वनि, but are not themselves स्फोट[S]).

जिनेन्द्रबुद्धि— Author of काशिकान्यास alias काशिकाविवरणपञ्जिका, a commentary on काशिका. He is not later than 750 A. D.

जिह्वाग्र— Tip of the tongue.

जिह्वामध्य—Middle of the tongue.

जिह्वामूल— Root of the tongue. In the later Pāṇinian scheme this word refers specifically to the place of articulation of the जिह्वामूलीय (the विसर्ग before क् and ख्).

जिह्वामूलीय— Formed at the root of the tongue, the general term for velor, the term applied generally in the प्रातिशाख्य[S] to the ऋ, ऌ, विसर्ग, spirants and कवर्ग; but in the later Pāṇinian scheme this term particularly applied to the peculiar pronunciation (अर्धविसर्गात्मक) of the विसर्ग before क् and ख्.

जुमारनन्दिन्— Author of रसवती, a वृत्ति on क्रमदीश्वर'[S] संक्षिप्तसार and reviser of पाणिनीय धातुपाठ.

जैयट—Father of कैयट, author of महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

जोगराज— Author of पादप्रकरणसङ्गति.

जौहोत्यादिक—The roots belonging to the जुहोत्यादि class, i. e. to the third class of roots; P. 3.1.56; Sk.

ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती—Author of तत्त्वबिन्दु, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. Pupil of वामनेन्द्र सरस्वती.

ज्ञापक— Any rule or term or any proceeding of पाणिनि which indicates any परिभाषा rule or reasoning without which the rule or term or proceeding of पाणिनि would be meaningless or superfluous.

झय्— A grammatical abbreviation denoting the letters of the five वर्ग[S] except the nasals; P. 8.4.62.

झर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all consonants except ह्, the semivowels and the nasals; P. 8.4.65.

झल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants except the semivowels and nasals; P. 8.4.53.

झष्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft aspirates of the five वर्ग[S]; P. 8.2.40.

ञम्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the nasals; P.

ञ्णित्— That which has an indicatory letter ञ्, or ण्; P. 7.1.115.

टकितौ (Dual)—The augments having the indicatory letters ट् and क्; e. g. अट्, वुक् etc.

टि—The last vowel in a word or stem along with the final consonant or consonants, if any; P. 1.1.64. It may have been suggested to the ancient grammarians by the word कोटि.

टु— The letters ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्; P. 8.4.42.

ढुण्ढिका— (1) A commentary on हेमचन्द्र'[S] बृहद्वृत्ति.
(2) A commentary on दुर्गसिंह'[S] वृत्ति.

तङ्— It is a grammatical formula (प्रत्याहार) used to denote the middle endings.

तत्कालप्रासिक— (Said of a grammatical operation) which applies simultaneously (with another); Pbh. 43.

तत्त्वबोधिनी— A commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. It is written by ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती who omits the स्वर and वैदिकी प्रक्रिया which is supplemented by जयकृष्ण. ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती belongs to the first half of the 18th century A. D.

तत्पुरुष— A compound in which the second member is the principal member and the first is connected with it by some case. (राज्ञः पुरुषः राजपुरुषः or वाचा कलहः वाक्कलहः etc.); P. 1.2.42.

तदधीनवचन—(To be) under the control of, or under the supremacy of, or under the proprietorship of; P. 5.4.54.

तदाद्याचिख्यासा— Intention to express the starting point of a work which is first invented or commented; P. 2.4.21.

तद्गुणसंविज्ञानबहुव्रीहि— A बहुव्रीहि compound where the meaning of the constituent member has connection with what is construed with the meaning of the whole compound; e. g. लम्बकर्णमानय, 'bring long-eared.' Here one is not brought without having long ears and hence it is right to accept that the meaning of constituent is also construed with what is construed with the meaning of whole compound.

तद्धित— The word is formed from the rule 'तस्मै हितम्' (good for that or him or that which is beneficial to others but not to one's own); a secondary affix forming a secondary derivative from a primary derivative; opposed to कृत् suffix as अ or एय etc., as in गाङ्ग and गाङ्गेय.

पाणिनि uses this term for the secondary suffixes which fall under the अधिकार rule "तद्धिताः"; P. 1.1.38.

तद्धितान्त— The secondary derivative formed by the addition of a तद्धित affix.

तद्राज— The affixes treated in Sūtras 4.1.168 up to 4.1.173 (six rules) are called तद्राज affixes (the king of affixes) because they have a special designation of गोत्र and युवन्; P. 4.1.172.

तन्मध्यपतितः — That which is inserted in (the word-form).

तपर— A letter which has त् after or before it, (refers to its own form as well as those homogeneous letters which have the same prosodial length or time), e. g. the letter अत् denotes six letters अ, अ, अ, अँ, अँ, अँ, (and not long or prolated अ); P. 1.1.70.

तर्कतिलकभट्टाचार्य—Author of a commentary on सारस्वतसूत्र[s]. The son of द्वारिक or द्वारकादास and the younger brother of मोहन मधुसूदन. He wrote his work in 1614 A. D. in the reign of Jahangir.

ताच्छब्द्य—The having that form of a word (तद् शब्द); तादर्थ्यात् ताच्छब्द्यम् । Mbh.

ताच्छीलिक— The suffix which denotes the sense of 'one whose habit is that'.

तात्पर्य (ज्ञान)— (The knowledge of) the purport of the speaker, (the knowledge of) the intention of the speaker; it (तात्पर्यज्ञान) is a necessary condition for the exact apprehension of the construction which consists of homophoneous forms.

तादात्म्य— A grammatical relation of identity existing between a noun and an adjective used in the same case.

तिङ्— The प्रत्याहार contains the following eighteen terminations, nine of which are Ātmanepada and the rest are Parasmaipada. It means the terminations applied to roots, i. e. Verbs. They are तिप् तस् झि, सिप् थस् थ, मिप् वस् मस् । त आताम् झ, थास् आथाम् ध्वम्, इट् वहि महिङ् ॥ The first nine suffixes are of Parasmaipada and the rest are of Ātmanepada. 'तङ्' represents the Ātmanepada terminations.

तिङन्त— That which ends in the तिङ् terminations, i. e. the verb either in Parasmaipada or in Ātmanepada.

तिङन्तप्रतिरूपक— (Word) having the appearance (only) of a verbal form (e. g. अस्ति used as a particle).

तिरुमल— Author of सुमनोरमा, a commentary on कौमुदी.

तिरुमलयज्वन्— Author of अनुपदा, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य. Son of मल्लययज्वन्.

तु— The letters त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न्; P. 8.4.60.

तुमर्थ— Having the meaning of an infinitive; P. 2.2.15.

तुल्ययोग— That which has an equal affectation by any action or thing; P. 2.2.28.

तृज्वत्— (The word) which is treated as if it ended in तृच् (तृ); e. g. the word क्रोष्टु (a jackal) is declined in the strong cases like क्रोष्टृ (क्रोष्टा क्रोष्टारौ क्रोष्टारः etc.); P. 7.1.95.

तोप्पल दीक्षित— Author of प्रकाश, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

तोलकप्पियम्— One of the oldest Tamil grammars, full of ऐन्द्र system. Read and approved in पाण्ड्य king's assembly. Closely related to कातन्त्र, प्रातिशाख्य[s] and कण्ठायन['s] Pāli grammar.

तौदादिक— The roots belonging to the तुदादि class, i. e. the sixth class of roots; Sk.

त्रिपादी— Rules given in P. 8.2 to 8.4.

त्रिलोचन— Author of उत्तरपरिशिष्ट to श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

त्रिलोचनदास— Author of कातन्त्रवृत्तिपञ्जिका, a commentary on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति.

त्रैपादिक— (Operation) taught in P. 8.2. to 8.4.

त्रैशब्द्य— Three kinds of (śabda) 'expression': triple form of speech: Mbh. on P. 1.4.74.

त्रैस्वर्य— (स्वरत्रय) Three accents (उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित); P. 1.2.29: Kāś.

दयानन्द सरस्वती— Author of अष्टाध्यायीभाष्य. Born in 1824 A. D. and died in 1883 A. D.

दयापाल (or दयालपाल)— Author of रूपसिद्धि, a shorter abridgement of शाकटायन's grammar, similar in scope to लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी. A pupil of मतिसागर and a co-student of वादिराज alias जयसिंह II, the चालुक्य Emperor (1025 A. D.).

दशगणी— The ten classes of roots: P. 1.3.1.

दुर्गादास— Wrote a commentary on वोपदेव's कविकल्पद्रुम. His date is 1639 A. D.

दुर्विनीत— Author of शब्दावतार.

दुःस्पृष्टम्—Imperfect contact; Rv. Pr.

दूराद्धूत— Addressing (a person) from a distance: P. 8.2.84.

दृष्टानुविधि — Applying grammatical rule in conformity with that which is seen (to the usage); दृष्टानुविधिः छन्दसि भवति।

देवताद्वन्द्व— A compound whose members are two or more names of deities: P. 6.3.26.

देवदत्तहन्तृहतन्याय— The maxim says that देवदत्त does not revive when his murderer has been killed: the implication of this maxim in grammar is that the grammatical operation does not take place although its अपवाद has not been effected, because its उत्सर्ग is already put to an end by the अपवाद.

देवनन्दिन्— The founder of the Jainendra school of grammar. The date is placed circ. 450 A. D.

देवेन्द्रसूरि— Author of हैमलघुन्यास, a commentary on बृहद्वृत्ति, purporting to be an abridgment of a larger न्यास by उदयचन्द्र, his preceptor.

दैवादिक— The roots belonging to the दिवादि class, i. e. to the fourth class of roots: P. 8.3.65.

द्योत्यद्योतकभाव— Connection between that to be suggested and that which suggests (such as between उपसर्ग and verbal form).

द्विगु— (संख्यापूर्वो द्विगुः) A compound made up of two components: P. gives the name द्विगु to those compounds which are brought under the rule 2.1.52: possessive compound having a numeral adjective for its prior member. द्विगु compounds were in origin 'determinative' compounds, but they are treated as the possessive compounds in respect of dealing with the accent. Pāṇinīyas treat them as a subdivision of तत्पुरुष comps.

द्वियम— (The sound) of two pitches (acute-grave): the term refers to स्वरित vowel: Tp.

द्वेष्य (कर्म)— It is one of the varieties of अनीप्सितकर्म (that which is not intended by the agent). द्वेष्यकर्म is that which is attained by the agent through hate, e. g. in विषं भक्षयति (while eating rice he eats poison) विषम् is a द्वेष्यकर्म. Here eating of poison is not intended by the agent, but he hates it: P. 1.4.50.

द्व्यजवरार्ध— The word of four or more syllables, the word whose half consists of at least two vowels: द्व्यच् अवरं न्यूनं न तु ततो न्यूनम् अनेकाजिति यावत्। तादृशमर्धं यस्य। Sk. on P. 5.4.57.

धनेश्वर— Author of a new grammar for beginners called प्रक्रियामणि, and a commentary on the महाभाष्य called महाभाष्यचिन्तामणि. He flourished before 1595 A. D.

धरणीधर— Author of वैयाकरणसर्वस्व.

धर्मधर्मिन् (Dual)— A quality and bearer of it. धर्मधर्मिणोरभेदः (no distinction between a quality and the bearer of quality).

धातु— Element, constituent part, essential ingredients of words. पाणिनि does not define the term धातु semantically, but simply enumerates the roots in his गणपाठ and says that the utterances beginning with भू etc. are roots: P. 1.3.1. शाकटायन defines the term धातु semantically 'क्रियावचनो धातुः', the words denoting the sense of an action are called roots.

धात्वर्थफलाश्रय— The term refers to the object (कर्मकारक), that which is the substratum of the result denoted by the verbal root. In the sentence देवदत्तः ओदनं पचति, ओदन is the object, because it is the substratum of the result softening (विक्लित्ति).

धात्वर्थव्यापाराश्रय— The term refers to the agent, that which is substratum of the activity denoted by the verbal root. In the sentence देवदत्तः ओदनं पचति, देवदत्त is agent, because he is the substratum of the activity (action of cooking) while the object is the substratum of the result of the action.

धात्वर्थानुवादक— That which repeats the sense of the verbal root, e. g. in भवति, अस्ति etc. the तिङ् suffixes express the same sense which is denoted by the roots भू and अस् etc.

ध्रुव— (1) (In phonetics) Continuance.

(2) (In grammar) A limit from which separation

is to be effected, fixed point in relation to actions of separation; P. 1.4.24.

नति— Bending, curvature. Ṛv. Pr. employs this term with reference to the nature of prosody.

नदी— Feminine stems which are not used in other genders ending in ई or ऊ are designated as नदी; feminine stems ending in long ई or ऊ which change their finals to इय् and उव् respectively are optionally designated as नदी before the genitive plural endings. Feminine stems ending in इ and उ, short or long are also optionally designated as नदी before the dative, ablative, genitive and locative singular endings; P.1.4.3-6.

नन्दकिशोरभट्ट— Author of a supplement to वोपदेव's मुग्धबोध. His date is 1398 A. D.

नागोजीभट्ट— Author of उद्योत on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप, परिभाषेन्दुशेखर, शब्देन्दुशेखर, शब्दरत्न, a commentary on प्रौढमनोरमा, विषमी, a commentary on भट्टोजी's शब्दकौस्तुभ and वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तमञ्जूषा. Pupil of हरिदीक्षित, son of शिवभट्ट and सती, a Māhārāṣṭriya Brāhmaṇa surnamed काळे, a resident of Benares, a protege of रामसिंह, a local prince of शृङ्गवेरपुर. He flourished between 1688 to 1728 A. D.

नाद— Voice as opposed to श्वास (breath); this term refers to the letters, semivowels, nasals, the third and fourth letters of the वर्गs and ह्.

नामिन्— It is the name given to the vowels with the exception of अ (short or long or prolated), the vowels after which the dental स् is changed into the cerebral ष् are known as नामिन्. नमयन्ति दन्त्यं सन्तं मूर्धन्यं कुर्वन्ति इति नामिनः । इ, उ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ इति । उवट.

नारायण— Author of विवरण on कैयट's प्रदीप.

नारायण सुधी— Author of अष्टाध्यायी-प्रदीप.

नासिकामूल— The root of the nose, velum; the यमs are produced by the root of nose ; नासिकामूलं यमानाम् ।

नासिक्य— The nasal consonants; having a nasal component (अनुनासिक); in later times this term came to be used in opposition to अनुनासिक and was restricted to the nasal glide or transition sound between 'ह्' and a nasal (because of its connection with ह् and nasal), the यमs and अनुस्वार.

नित्य—A rule which applies both before and after the taking effect of another rule that applies simultaneously and which is in conflict with the application of the rule in question.

नित्यसमास—A compound which cannot be dissolved so as to convey the same sense of the compound, or the same meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members separately-as द्विजार्थः (द्विजाय अयम् ।); cf. अविग्रहोऽस्वपदविग्रहो वा नित्यसमासः । In a नित्यसमास the case-endings of the constituent elements cannot fully bring out the sense of a compound ; e. g. the compound कृष्णसर्प means a snake irresistible by herbs or physicians, while कृष्णः सर्पः means merely a black serpent.

नित्यानन्द पर्वतीय—Author of दीपक, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर. Pupil of बालशास्त्री रानडे. He died in 1931 A. D.

निपात—Those that are not regarded as essential parts of the sentence, nor as having independent existence as well as those that have their forms and senses fixed and convey the conjunction etc. of actions and things (verbs and nouns). Regarding निपातs, P. as usual does not define the term semantically but simply enumerates; P. 1.4.56.

निपातन—A form put down by the authorities of grammar, which (according to the rules of the language) should have been formed differently; अन्यादृशे प्रयोगे प्राप्ते अन्यादृशप्रयोगकरणम् । Pbh. 106.

निमित्त—That which is the cause or condition of the grammatical operation is called निमित्त in grammar.

निमित्तनिमित्तिन्—(Du.) 'Cause and effect' in expression निमित्तनिमित्तिनोरेकपदे (the cause and effect of a grammatical operation being located in the same word); one of the markers of अन्तरङ्गत्व.

निरनुबन्धक—Void of अनुबन्ध (in the परिभाषा 'निरनुबन्धकग्रहणे न सानुबन्धकस्य' when a form void of अनुबन्धs is employed in grammar, it does not denote that which has अनुबन्धs attached to it).

निरवकाश—(A rule) which otherwise would have no opportunity for the taking effect of it; Pbh. 67.

निरस्त—Harsh sound; Mbh. निरस्तो निष्ठुरः । प्रदीप on Mbh.

निराकरण—Refutation; way out of difficulty.

निरुपाख्य—Indescribable; void of characterization.

निरूपक—Describer.

निरूपित—Described.

निर्दिश्यमान—(A grammatical element) atcually enunciated in a rule; Pbh. 12.

निर्दिष्टविषय—A kind of अपादान where the limit of separation is fixed, or, where the root directly denotes the meaning 'separation' as in अश्वात् पतति.

निर्धारण—Specifying or separating one out of many, the separation of one out of many on account of the

generic character, quality, action and singular term: जातिगुणक्रियासंज्ञाभिः समुदायादेकदेशस्य पृथक्करणं निर्धारणम्। Sk. under P. 2.2.10.

निर्भुज—संहितापाठ, in which all euphonic combinations are carried out.

निर्मलदर्पण—A commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

निर्वर्त्य (कर्म)—One of the ईप्सिततमकर्मs. निर्वर्त्य कर्म is defined thus: an object (कर्मकारक) is called निर्वर्त्य when by the action of the agent something is brought into existence which was before non-existent or something is brought into manifestation which before exists only latently in its cause. The definition is based on two different views, सत्कार्यवाद and असत्कार्यवाद; e. g. कुम्भं करोति (he makes the jar), here कुम्भ is निर्वर्त्य कर्म, because a jar is brought into existence which was non-existent or a jar is brought to the manifestation which was latently existent in its cause.

निवृत्तप्रेषण—(The causative root) which ceases to have the force of causative and whose meaning remains the same as of the pure non-causative.

निवृत्तिस्थान—The word stands for गुणवृद्धिनिवृत्तिस्थान opposed to गुणवृद्धिस्थान. It means literally the places, i. e. endings (or suffixes) in which there is the absence of a cause of गुण or वृद्धि, i. e. weak endings or suffixes. अथाप्यस्तेर्निवृत्तिस्थानेष्वादिलोपो भवतीति। निरुक्त II.1.

निषेध्य—A grammatical operation which should be (abandoned) forbidden.

निष्ठा—The name of the past participial suffixes क्त and क्तवतु; P. 1.1.26.

नीलकण्ठ वाजपेयिन्—Author of भाष्यतत्त्वविवेक, a commentary on the पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य; सुखबोधिनी, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी and पाणिनीयदीपिका. He flourished from 1513 to 1593 A. D.

नेमस्पृष्ट—Half contact (one of the intermediate degrees of constriction). cf. ईषत्स्पृष्ट.

नैगमी— The name of the subjunctive in the AVP.

नैगण्डुक— Subordinate.

न्यग्भूत— Going down (said of the time-power of a grammatical form, which is being changed).

न्यायपञ्चानन— Son of विद्याविनोद. Author of a commentary on [illegible] of [illegible].

न्यायसिद्ध— A maxim (परिभाषा) established by reasoning or argumentation.

पञ्चवस्तु— A recast of Jainendra grammar.

[illegible]— Author of [illegible], a commentary on [illegible], Pupil of [illegible]. Died in 1919 A.D.

पतञ्जलि— The date assigned to him is 150 B. C. The personal history of पतञ्जलि is very little known. He was contemporary of पुष्यमित्र and probably much honoured by him for his learning. He has written an extensive commentary on वार्तिक. He skilfully interprets पाणिनि's rule and shows the usefulness of कात्यायन's additional corrections. Many times he defends पाणिनि by skilful interpretation against the unfair criticism of कात्यायन.

पद्— (1) Any inflected word after the addition of a case termination and a verbal termination: P. 1.4.14.

(2) The middle base or the base of nouns before the case endings which begin with consonant to the exclusion of य and first five suffixes सु, औ, जस्, अम्, औट्, शस्) and before the तद्धित suffixes to the exclusion of those which begin with य; P. 1.4.17.

(3) It also means voice as in आत्मनेपद (voice for oneself) and the परस्मैपद (voice for another).

पदगौरव— Said of a rule which involves the employment of a greater number of words or of longer words.

पदलाघवविचार— The procedure which examines whether a word can be saved (in the rule).

पदविभाग—Separating the syllables of a word to derive *it from different roots.*

पदसंस्कारपक्ष— The alternative (that the various elements) of which a word is made up (or all placed side by side before the rules of grammar are applied to them): Pbh. 43. The alternative (where we have recourse) to the formation of the word (itself, not to the meaning or to the connection between the word and sentence).

पदस्फोट— A word itself a conveyer of the meaning. It is very hard to discriminate which exactly is the base and which is the *suffix* in the word 'पठेत' or 'ते' or 'त': and therefore, it is necessary to postulate that a word as a whole conveys the meaning.

पदार्थ— The sense of word understood: P. 1.4.96; cf. अप्रयुज्यमानस्य पदस्य अर्थः पदार्थः.

पदावधिक— The grammatical description in which the parts of a word are placed side by side: Pbh. 63.

पद्मनाभदत्त— Son of दामोदरदत्त, grandson of श्रीदत्त. Founder of सौपद्म school, author of सुपद्मव्याकरण and सुपद्मपंजिका, a commentary on it.

परमप्रकृति— Original base.

परंपरासंबन्ध— Indirect relation.

परसमीपद्योतक— Denoting (the place) which stands near the root: Pbh. 5.

परस्मैपद—The word for another; the transitive or active word and its terminations, the form of the verb which implies an action belonging to others; active endings; P. 1.4.99.

परस्मैभाषा— cf. परस्मैपद.

परा— Subtle sound, luminiferous consciousness raised in the मूलाधार (a mystical circle situated above the generative organs). This परा speech is known as शब्दब्रह्म. This is exceedingly subtle and cognizable by योगिन्^s alone.

पराश्रय— Dependent, the term refers to those letters which are bound to a more closely limited series of contexts, i. e. विसर्ग, जिह्वामूलीय, उपध्मानीय, अनुस्वार, यम; PS.

परिग्रहण— Complete enumeration.

परिनिष्ठित—A form whose formation has been completed.

परिसंख्यान— Comprehensive enumeration; Mbh.

परोक्षवृत्ति—A word in which a root is slightly altered.

परोक्षा— The name of the perfect (लिट्) in the कातन्त्र system.

पश्यन्ती — A little manifested sound that comes up to the navel region from the मूलाधार (a mystical circle situated above the generative organs) where परा speech rises. This पश्यन्ती speech is subtle and not divisible into parts, and cognizable by योगिन्^s alone in समाधि. This is second stage of gradual amplification of sound.

पस्पशा— The first chapter (आह्निक) of the महाभाष्य is named पस्पशा. This name should have been at least as old as the time of माघ since he mentions it in one of the verses in the Śi. 11.112. The word पस्पशा is derived from the root स्पश् which means to refute or to touch upon. This आह्निक refutes the arguments of others and touches upon the preliminaries of the शास्त्र.

पाठक उदयशंकर— Author of ज्योत्स्ना, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर and पाठकी, on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

पाणिनि— Nothing is known of his life except the fact that he was born in the extreme Northwest of India at शलातुर. The date of पाणिनि is most commonly fixed in the fourth century B.C. which is in accordance with the native tradition which connects him with the नन्द king of मगध. He is the author of अष्टाध्यायी, धातुपाठ, गणपाठ etc. His अष्टाध्यायी consists of 4,000 aphorisms of the greatest brevity. This brevity was achieved by the invention of an algebraical system of notation of a kind not found outside the grammatical school. In his धातुपाठ he gives every root along with its meaning. The roots are classified in ten major groups or classes (called गणs), the basis of the classification being the manner in which the roots form the present stem. The गणपाठ forms the most important accessory treatise to the अष्टाध्यायी. The significance of गणपाठ is that it introduces a comprehensive principle of classification by which similar grammatical formation may be grouped together or brought under the operation of common grammatical rule.

पिण्ड— Conjunction, a type of consonant group.

पित्— The terminations having 'प्' as the indicatory letter; the term generally represents singular परस्मैपद terminations, before which the final vowels or the penultimate short vowels of the base take गुण or वृद्धि substitute. Hence these are known as the 'strong terminations'; P. 3.4.92.

पु – The letters प्, फ्, ब्, भ्, म; P. 8.3.37.

पुञ्जराज — Author of a commentary on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया, belonged to the श्रीमाल family of मलबार. He was a minister to Ghiyasuddin Khilji of Mālvā (1469-1500 A. D.); cf. पुण्यराज.

पुण्डरीकाक्ष— Author of a commentary on श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

पुण्यराज (पुञ्जराज)— Author of a commentary प्रकाश on the वाक्यपदीय.

पुण्यसुन्दरगणिन्— Arranged for the हैम school the different Sanskrit roots in an alphabetical order giving after each root its meaning, गण and other conjugational peculiarities.

पुरुष— The term 'पुरुष' in the grammatical sense of 'person' appears to have been used by यास्क. तद्‌ परोक्षकृताः सर्वाभिः नामविभक्तिभिर्युज्यन्ते, प्रथमपुरुषैश्चाख्यातस्य । निरुक्त 7.2. पाणिनि drops the term पुरुष and uses the terms प्रथम (3rd person), मध्यम (2nd person), उत्तम (1st person) instead of the term पुरुष: P. 1.4.105-108.

पुरुषोत्तमदेव— Author of प्राणपणा, a commentary on पातञ्जल महाभाष्य; also wrote कुण्डलीव्याख्यान, कारककारिका, भाषावृत्ति, दुर्घटवृत्ति, परिभाषावृत्ति, ज्ञापकसमुच्चय and उणादिवृत्ति.

पूजार्थ— (The specific mention of the names of other grammarians by Pāṇini) which shows respect for their views; (need not necessarily indicate that Pāṇini differs from their view).

पूरणी— The words in the feminine gender ending in an ordinal affix; P. 5.2.48. An ordinal number in the feminine gender.

पूर्वपदार्थप्रधान— (An अव्ययीभाव compound) where the meaning denoted by the first member (indeclinable)

stands as qualificand in relation to that of the other member.

पूर्वोपस्थितनिमित्तक— A rule, the causes of the application of which precede the causes of the application of बहिरङ्ग rule in the order of the pronunciation of the letters.

पृथ्वीधर— Author of a commentary on वर्धमान's[s] कातन्त्रविस्तार, a commentary on दुर्गसिंह's[s] वृत्ति.

पृषोदरादिवृत्ति— Written in 1357 A. D. by पद्मनाभदत्त, son of गणेश्वर and grandson of श्रीपति.

प्रकार— A natural application of the term प्रकार (qualifier) is to refer to what stands as a qualifier (in the शाब्दबोध); the term प्रकार refers to what stands as a qualifier in the subject of the sentence or in the predicate of the sentence. Thus in the knowledge 'the tall man (is) handsome,' height as well as beauty is प्रकार (qualifier) in the शाब्दबोध. In the शाब्दबोध only one meaning stands as विशेष्य (a chief qualificand) and the rest are प्रकार[s].

प्रकृतिप्रत्यापत्ति— Turning back to its original form; for example कंसवधमाचष्टे = कंसं घातयति, where the word वध resumes its original form 'हन्' in the expression कंसं घातयति; Katy. on P. 3.1.26.

प्रकृतिविकारभाव— Relation of cause and effect.

प्रक्रिया— Mode of a grammatical description, process of grammatical analysis, system.

प्रक्रियाकौमुदी— A work supposed to be a model for सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. It is written by रामचन्द्र belonging to the first half of the 15th century A. D.

प्रतिकण्ठ— (निपातन) Specific ready-made forms which behave abnormally, or irregularly.

प्रतिप्रसव— Return to the original state; return to a general rule when its अपवाद (exception) is forbidden for its effect. For example, in the formation of the nom. du. of 'वृक्ष' (from वृक्ष+औ) वृद्धि operation (औ for अ+औ) takes place by the general rule, P. 6.1.88, because its अपवाद operation पूर्वसवर्णदीर्घ, P. 6.1.102, is forbidden by the rule, P. 6.1.104.

प्रतिभा— The creative power, intellect, शब्दब्रह्म, (शब्द is not mere phonetic sound but it is pure intellect that forms ultimate world-elements); Vāk. P. 1.119.

प्रतिरूपक— A word-form imitating another kind of word-form.

प्रतिलक्ष्म्— (Adv.) As many times as there are individuals.

प्रतिलोमसंधि— Combination of letters where consonant precedes and vowel follows it.

प्रतिवेष्टित— The term for the retroflex series, the मूर्धन्य sounds.

प्रत्यक्षवृत्ति— A word in which a root is clearly visible.

प्रत्यय— To go towards or against, subsequent word or sound, that which follows (Vāj. P.), augment (TP.), case-ending (गोपथब्रा०). From the प्रातिशाख्य[s] it appears that the term प्रत्यय at one time is used in the senses of suffix, prefix, infix and augment. P. uses this term in the above sense only once, in 1.1.69. P. frames the अधिकारसूत्र and tells us that the prescribed items which fall in 3rd to 5th chapters and come after the base are प्रत्यय[s]; P. 3.1.1–2.

प्रत्ययलक्षण— The grammatical operation dependent upon the suffix; P. 1.1.62.

प्रत्ययलोप— The elision of an affix; P. 1.1.62.

प्रत्याहारसूत्र[s]— According to tradition these सूत्र[s] are revealed to पाणिनि by God शिव. They are meant to produce brevity. वाजसनेयि प्रातिशाख्य has the same प्रत्याहारसूत्र[s] as of पाणिनि.

प्रथम— The first (our third) person or its terminations.

प्रथमा— (1) The first or nominative case and its terminations.

(2) When the word is used in the dual (प्रथमयोः) it denotes the first two cases and their terminations; P. 6.1.102.

प्रथमान्तविशेष्यकः (शाब्दबोधः)— (A semantic paraphrase of a sentence) where the meaning denoted by the word ending in the nominative stands qualificand (in respect to other meanings which stand qualifiers). This is the view of the नैयायिक[s] according to whom the meaning of the प्रथमान्त, (the stem with the nominative case) should be considered as leading concept in verbal cognition; cf. कर्तृमुख्यविशेष्यक.

प्रधानप्रत्ययार्थवचन— (1) The proposition (वचन) (that the meaning of a word in a compound) is determined by its principal word and (in a derivative word the meaning) is determined by the suffix; Kāśi. on P. 1.2.56.

(2) The proposition that the meaning of the affix (प्रत्यय) stands as the predominant or leading concept; Sk. on P. 1.2.56.

प्रभाचन्द्राचार्य— Author of न्यास, a commentary on अमोघवृत्ति.

प्रमत्तगीत— That which is composed by an intoxicated person; Mbh.

प्रयत्न— The basic articulatory process, the articulatory effort.

प्रयागवेङ्कटाद्रि— Author of विद्वन्मुखभूषण, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य.

प्रयोगवृत्तिपर— (A grammatical) operation depending on usage.

प्रयोजककर्ता— Agent of the causative verb, the instigator agent.

प्रयोजन— (i) The advantages (derived from the study of grammar) and the authority that enjoins it. In both the meanings the derivation of the word प्रयोजनम् is प्रयुज्यते अनेन; Mbh.

(ii) Motive of a word used in a rule by the authorities of grammar.

प्रयोज्यकर्मत्व— Fact of being an object of the action which is instigated.

प्रवण— The term प्रवण lit. means 'downhill slope', a continuous fall; the term explains the स्वरित vowel where according to some it is a continuous fall of the high tone (उदात्त).

प्रवर्तकोपाध्याय— Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपप्रकाशिका.

प्रसङ्ग— The earlier term for उत्सर्ग (a general rule); प्रसङ्गादपवादो बलीयान्; Aś.

प्रसारण— Changing a semivowel into a vowel: Avp. (cf. संप्रसारण).

प्रस्तीर्ण— Spread, flat, a characteristic feature of dental articulation.

प्राकृतध्वनि— The phonological structure, the sound pattern of the norm, the name of the class of which various instances are members. This is indicated by वैकृतध्वनि. All the non-linguistic personal variations are eliminated at this stage. It should be considered as an auditory image of the normal expression in the mind keeping the time order with it.

प्राग्दीव्यतीय— The suffixes enumerated by P. from 4.3.134 to 168.

प्रातिपदिक— पाणिनि's commentators do not take trouble of defining this five-syllabled term. श्रीधर, a Bengali commentator of the 17th century A. D., explains it as that which embraces every inflected word which is in the different inflected forms such as वृक्षम्, वृक्षान् etc.

पाणिनि defines the term in 1.2.45-46 as, that which conveys sense and is neither root nor affix (nor a word ending in a suffix) is a प्रातिपदिक. e. g. the non-derivative words like डित्थ, डवित्थ etc. The words ending in primary (कृत्) and secondary (तद्धित) suffixes and compounds also are प्रातिपदिक्s: e. g. the word like कर्तृ formed with the primary suffix तृ, दाशरथि formed by the secondary suffix इञ् and compounds like राजपुरुष are also प्रातिपदिक्s.

प्रातिश्रुत्क— The resonators: a list of five resonators is also given by the Tp.: उरः, कण्ठः, शिरः, मुखं, नासिका च.

प्राप्तविभाषा (or प्राप्ते विभाषा)—An operation allowed in a particular operation which another rule makes necessary, when the general rule is already given and then follows the optional rule, then the optional rule is called प्राप्तविभाषा.

प्राप्य (कर्म)— An object which is neither brought into existence or manifestation nor changed or modified by the action of the agent but when it is simply attained or reached by the action of the agent is called प्राप्य; an object which is constant and not even slightly affected by the action of the agent is called प्राप्य: it is an object where the results of the action are neither perceived nor inferred: e. g. घटं जानाति. Here no difference is seen in the jar before knowing it and after knowing it; Vāk. P. 3.51.

प्रायिक— (Rule) commonly valid but not universally so.

प्रायोगिक— That which occurs in the ordinary language (as opposed to औपदेशिक): Pbh. 120.

प्रेरक— A kind of संप्रदान which incites some one to give anything as in विप्राय गां ददाति। Here the Brāhmaṇa incites the giver to give him a cow.

प्रेरणा— cf. विधि.

प्रैपणी— Av. uses this term for the imperative.

प्रौढमनोरमा— A commentary on his Sk. written by भट्टोजी दीक्षित himself about A. D. 1630.

प्रौढिवाद— Bold statement.

प्लुत— Protracted vowel: a vowel three times longer than the short vowel like अ and its value is 3 मात्राs.

फलोपहित— Immediately preceding the result.

फुल्लराज— Commentator of वाक्यपदीय.

बर्स्व— The elevation behind the row of teeth, the socket of a tooth.

बश— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft unaspirates except 'ज्'.

बहिरङ्ग— A rule the causes of the application of which lie without or beyond the sum of the causes of the application of अन्तरङ्ग rule.

A variety of a कर्मकारक; शब्दादिज्ञानक कर्म is regarded बहिरङ्ग; cf. (2) अन्तरङ्ग.

बहपेक्ष— (A grammatical operation) dependent on a greater number of causes and eventually being बहिरङ्ग.

बाधक— A rule or operation which supersedes the other rule or operation.

बाध्य— A rule or operation which is superseded by another rule or operation.

बालमनोरमा— (1) An abridgment by भट्टोजी of his own प्रौढमनोरमा, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी which is also his own. (2) A commentary by वासुदेव दीक्षित on Sk.

बालरामपञ्चानन— Author of प्रबोधप्रकाश, a शैव grammar and धातुप्रकाश.

बालावबोध— (1) A popular recast of the चान्द्र grammar (1200 A. D.), by काश्यप, a Buddhistic Ceylonese priest.

(2) Written by नरहरि to remove the obstacles in the way of students learning पञ्चमहाकाव्यs arising from the circumstance of their not having studied grammar before.

बाहुलक— Fact (for a grammatical operation) of being subject to diversity (that is to apply in some cases, not to apply in other cases).

बाह्यप्रयत्न— The external articulatory efforts, extra-buccal process.

बालंभट्ट— Author of उद्योत, a commentary on शब्दकौस्तुभ.

बिन्दुद्वय— Double dot, graphic representation of the विसर्जनीय.

बुद्धिनिर्ग्राह्य— (A word) grasped by the mind; Mbh. 1.1.1.

बृहस्पति— Second propounder of grammar.

बोपदेव— The founder of a modern school of grammarians, wrote मुग्धबोध, a new treatise on grammar. Date ranges from 1200 A. D. to 1300 A. D.

ब्रह्मन्— First propounder of grammar.

भ— Name of the weakest base of nouns (as opposed to पद), i. e. of the base before the vowel terminations except in strong cases, before feminine suffixes, and before तद्धितs beginning with vowels or य; P. 1.4.18 etc. भ may be the first syllable of भङ्ग or भग्न because, before weak endings the stem often undergoes reduction or syncoption; P. 1.4.16.

भट्टोजी दीक्षित— The author of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी; has written a commentary प्रौढमनोरमा on it, also a commentary on the P.'s सूत्रs named शब्दकौस्तुभ. Date is placed circ. 1630 A. D.

भरत— Commentator of भट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तृहरि— The author of वाक्यपदीय and a commentary named दीपिका on the महाभाष्य of पतञ्जलि.

Date ranges from 550 A. D. to 650 A. D.

भवत्— The name of the present in the शाङ्खायन आरण्यक and in the मुग्धबोध grammar,

भवन्ती— The name of the present (लट्) used by कात्यायन.

भव्य— The name of the simple future in the मुग्धबोध grammar.

भविष्यत्— The name of the future in the शाङ्खायन आरण्यक.

भविष्यन्ती— The name of the simple future in the कातन्त्र system and ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण.

भष्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft apirates except 'ह्'; P. 8.2.37.

भागुरि— Author of a grammar.

भारद्वाज— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 7.2.63.

भाव— (1) The action which can be accomplished without mark of the agent (cf. कर्तृस्थभावक). अपरिस्पन्दनसाधनसाध्यो धात्वर्थो भावः।, e. g. the action of seeing which does not require the movement on the part of the agent.

(2) Ultimate result. In a verb the ultimate result is principal; action itself is subordinate. Action is just a means to bring about the भाव.

(3) भाव = Action to be accomplished (साध्य). In a verb an action is principal and the various means used for the action are subordinate; निरुक्त.

(4) Action of an accomplished nature; सिद्धावस्थापन्नो धात्वर्थो भावः। Sk.

भावगर्हा— The contempt in regard to the sense of the action; P. 3.1.24.

भावना— Technical term in the मीमांसा system. Lit. it means bringing into being, that which produces some effect; it is defined as भवितुर्भवनानुकूलो भावकव्यापारविशेषः, the particular activity of the person or thing capable of producing the effect, the effort or activity on the part of the agent to achieve his desired end, it is a व्यापार of to be, which is of accomplished nature According to the मीमांसकs this भावना is denoted by the verb-ending suffixes.

भावनाविशेष्यकः (शाब्दबोधः)— (A semantic paraphrase of a sentence) where productive operation (भावना) stands qualificand (in respect to other meanings which are qualifiers); this is the view of the मीमांसकs according to whom the predominant idea in the sense of a sentence is productive operation.

भाविन्— It is the name given to vowels with the exception of अ and आ, that which causes change of a dental स् into the corresponding cerebral ष्. कण्ठ्यावकाराकारौ वर्जयित्वा स्वराणां भाविसंज्ञा भवति। उवट.

भाष्यमान— That which is taught in a rule.

भावितपुंस्क— A (feminine or neuter) word of which also a masculine is mentioned or exists (and whose meaning only differs from that of the masculine by the notion of gender), e. g. the word गङ्गा is not भावितपुंस्क, whereas such words as शुभ्रु and ग्रामणी are so; P. 7.1.49.

भास्करशास्त्री अभ्यंकर— Commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and शब्देन्दुशेखर. His date is 1783-1871 A. D.

भीमभट्ट—Author of भैमी, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

भुग्न— Bent. The Rv. Pr. gives this title to the half elided or released letter व, a mode of junction.

भूत— The name of the past tense in शाङ्खायन आरण्यक and मुग्धबोध grammar.

भूतकरण— The name given to the augment in the प्रातिशाख्यs. In the original Indo-European language the tenses had no time signification but they only denoted differences in the aspect of the action. The augment was prefixed to the Imperfect, Plu. perfect, Aorist and Conditional to express past time. This is why augment is called भूतकरण.

भैरवमिश्र— Author of a commentary भैरवी on नागोजी भट्ट's परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

भोज— Author of सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, a grammatical work and सरस्वतीकण्ठभरण, a rhetorical work.

भोजव्याकरण— Written by विनयसुन्दर for the benefit of a king भोज, son of भारमल्ल.

भ्रष्टावसरन्याय— The implication of this maxim in grammar is that a grammatical operation does not take place, when the occasion for the taking place of it has once gone by.

मङ्गरस— Author of चिन्तामणिप्रतिपद, a commentary on यक्षवर्मन्'s चिन्तामणि.

मण्डन— Son of वाठड, महाप्रधान and सङ्घपति to Alpusāhi. Commented on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया.

मध्यमपदलोपिन्— (Compound) where the middle member has been dropped.

मध्यमा— Subtle sound. It is revealed by the air which passes to the region of heart from the navel region where the पश्यन्ती speech is revealed from the परा speech. परा is minutest, पश्यन्ती is minuter and मध्यमा is minute speech. The पश्यन्ती speech is the third stage of gradual amplification of नाद. The मध्यमा sound might be cognized at the time of जप or when ears are shut up. The मध्यमा नाद is called स्फोट also.

मन्तुदेव— Author of दर्पण, a commentary on वैयाकरणभूषणसार and दोषोद्धरण, on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

मय्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the consonants belonging to all the वर्गs except 'ञ्'; P. 8.3.33.

मलयगिरि— Author of शब्दानुशासन and a commentary on it. Flourished about 1143 A. D.

मल्लय-यज्वन्— A commentator of कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

महादेव— Author of a commentary known as शब्दसिद्धि on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति.

महाप्राण— Big-breath, the term for the aspirate sound.

महाभाष्य-चिन्तामणि— A commentary on महाभाष्य by धनेश्वर.

महावाक्य— A compound sentence, a sentence which consists of more than one sentence; वाक्योच्चयो महावाक्यम्।

महासंज्ञा— Large-sized (technical term in grammar which means significant in general).

मात्रा— The length of time required to pronounce a short vowel (a long vowel contains 2 मात्राs; and a prolated vowel, 3 मात्राs); the device adopted by the Indians for the purpose of phonological description where the basic vowel units are considered as members of qualitatively similar pairs, each comprising a short, a long and a prolated member.

माधव— Son of काहु and pupil of श्रीरङ्ग, commented on the सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. He flourished after 1553 A. D.

माधवीय धातुवृत्ति— Written by सायण (1350 A. D.) the great Vedic भाष्यकार.

मानसरञ्जनी— A commentary by वल्लभ on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

मिताक्षरा— Commentary on अष्टाध्यायी, written by अन्नंभट, the author of तर्कसंग्रह: 17 th century A. D.

मुखनासिकावचन— That which is pronounced by the nose along with the mouth, nasal sounds; P. 1.1.8.

मुखसुखार्थम्— (adv.) For the facility of elocution.

मुनित्रय— The triad of sages (पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतञ्जलि).

मूर्धन्य— The term for the retroflex series, for the मूर्धन्यs the articulator is the tip of the tongue retro-flexed.

मूलाधार— A mystical circle situated above the generative organs where the परा speech rises.

मेघरत्न— A Jain of बृहत्खरतरगच्छ, pupil of विनयसुन्दर. Author of सारस्वतव्याकरणढुण्ढिका or सारस्वतदीपिका. He flourished before 1556 A. D.

मेघविजय— Author of हैमकौमुदी alias चन्द्रप्रभा (1669 A. D.), modelled on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

मैत्रेयरक्षित— Author of धातुप्रदीप and तन्त्रप्रदीप.

यक्षवर्मन्— Author of चिन्तामणि, a commentary on शाकटायन's शब्दानुशासन.

यञ्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the semivowels, nasals and soft aspirates झ्, भ्.

यज्ञेश्वरभट्ट— *Author of* गणरत्नावलि.

यण्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the semivowels: P. 6.1.77.

यत्न— The articulatory effort.

यथोद्देश— Not going beyond the place where a संज्ञा or परिभाषा is taught, संज्ञाs and परिभाषाs remain where they are taught: Pbh. 2.

यम— A *twin-letter* (*the consonant interposed and* generally understood but not written in practice, when a nasal is immediately preceded by one of the four other consonants in each class), within a word, when a non-nasal स्पर्श is followed by a nasal, it is separated by the appropriate यम. e. g. पलिक्क्नीः, चख्ख्नतुः, अग्ग्निः, घ्घ्नन्ति, here the doubled letters क्, ख्, ग् and घ् are यमs.

यय्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all consonants except the sibilants and the aspirate 'ह्': P. 8.4.58.

यर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants except the aspirate 'ह्': P. 8.4.45.

यु (du.)— The short or long उ and ऊ: P. 6.4.77.

युक्तिसिद्ध— cf. न्यायसिद्ध.

युग्म— सम, even.

युवन्— The fourth or still lower descendant is known as युवन् if elder offspring of the same ancestor still lives. cf. गोत्र. P. 4.1.163.

यू (du.)— The long ई and ऊ: P. 1.4.3.

योग— (केवलावयवशक्ति). A meaning based on the derivation or etymology. This is illustrated by the word like पाचक, a 'cook', where the meaning of the word is fully accounted for by its morphemic meaning.

योगप्रमाण— The etymological meaning which is considered as authoritative. P. 1.2.55.

योगरूढि— (समुदायावयवशक्तिसंकर) A denotation of a word based on its derivative sense as well as the word as a whole. This is illustrated by the word पङ्कज, which means by the pure convention a lotus and this meaning is justified by the derivation पङ्क-जनि-कर्तृ 'mud-production-agent' = a thing that grows in mud. This word does not denote merely derivative sense like पाचक, because then it may mean anything that is born in mud (plants etc.). Therefore, the convention supported by the derivation denotes the meaning lotus.

योगवाह— cf. अयोगवाह.

योगविभाग— To make two rules out of one.

योग्यता— (1) Possibility of applying (a grammatical operation, opp. to real application of it).

(2) Compatibility. The linguistic utterance, which forms the construction, is said to have compatibility when meanings conveyed by them are not inconsistent with each other. The utterance अग्निना सिञ्चति is not a construction, because it is incompatible, since it is impossible that अग्निना (with fire) should be instru*mental of action of sprinkling.*

यौगिकरूढ— A word which denotes two different meanings, one based on the derivation and the other based on the pure convention. It is illustrated by the word उद्भिद्. It means according to derivation a tree or a bush that comes up after breaking (the earth). Again the word also means the sacrifice which is its pure conventional meaning irrespective of its derivative sense.

रक्त— Coloured by nasalization (of vowels).

रक्षोहागमलघ्वसंदेह (Pl.)— (The advantages derived from the study of grammar) the protection (of the वेदs), modification (of the वैदिक मन्त्रs), easy means (of acquiring the knowledge of words), absence of ambiguity and the authority (वेद): Mbh.

रघुनन्दनशिरोमणि— Author of a commentary on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति.

रघुनाथ— Author of लघुभाष्य on the सारस्वत. A pupil of भट्टोजी दीक्षित, son of विनायक. Belongs to 17th century A. D.

रङ्ग— (Nasal) colour, nasalization (of vowels).

रङ्गनाथ-यज्वन्— Author of मञ्जरीमकरन्द, a commentary on हरदत्त's पदमञ्जरी.

रमाकान्त— Author of a commentary on काशीश्वर's गणपाठ of the सौपद्म.

रल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants, except the semivowels य् and व्: P.1.2.26.

राग— (Nasal) colour, nasalization (of vowels).

राघवेन्द्राचार्य— Author of त्रिपथगा, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर, विषमी, a commentary on शब्देन्दुशेखर and प्रभा, a commentary on वैयाकरणभूषणसार. His date is the first half of the 18th century A. D.

रामकृष्ण— Author of [illegible], a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

base are abolished; moreover, लोप refers only to the last letter of an affix, whereas by लुक्, लुप् and श्लु the dropping of the whole affix is implied; P. 1.1.60.

लौकिकन्यायमूल— A maxim (परिभाषा) established on the basis of the practice of ordinary life.

वंशीवादन— Author of a commentary on गोयीचन्द्र's commentary on the संक्षिप्तसार of क्रमदीश्वर.

वचन— (1) Word, speaking, mentioning; then it came to mean in grammar the injunction of a teacher, rule. (2) Number; it is supposed that वचन as a technical term, was used with 'एक', 'द्वि' and 'बहु' and then separated from these and used as a generic term to denote the sense of number.

वनमालिन्— Author of मतोन्मज्जिनी, a commentary on वैयाकरणभूषण.

वरदराज— Author of मध्यसिद्धान्तकौमुदी and लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी, abridgments of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

वररुचि— An alias of कात्यायन.

वर्णकाल— It is a generic term which is used to denote a whole family of sounds; Mbh. 1.1.1.

वर्णसमाम्नाय— Assemblage or aggregate of letters (mentioned at the beginning of पाणिनि's grammar).

वर्णस्फोट— The letters are the conveyer of the meaning. According to वर्णस्फोट theory, a meaning is understood from suffixes such as ति or सु in पचति and रामेषु respectively. In this way it is necessary to postulate that the suffixes and the stems convey the meaning.

वर्णाश्रय— (A grammatical operation) which depends on the letter or letters (of the affix and not on the affix as such).

वर्तमाना— The name of the present (लट्) in the कातन्त्र system.

वर्त्स्य— The projection behind the roots of teeth, the alveolar arch.

वल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants except the semivowel 'य्'.

वश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the nasals, the soft unaspirates and soft aspirates, and the semivowels except 'य्'.

वस्तुतन्त्र— Referring to existing reality.

वाक्यस्फोट—A sentence, the integral linguistic unit, is the conveyer of meaning. It is very hard to discriminate what the two words are, in the expression 'दधीदम्' or in 'हेरेऽव'. So it is necessary to postulate that the sentence as a whole conveys the meaning.

वाग्योगविद्— The learned grammarian (who uses the right word in the right place); Mbh. Lit. the expression means one who knows the convention of words, i. e. combination of stems and suffixes.

वाच्यवाचकभाव— Relation between the denoted meaning and the word that denotes it.

वामनाचार्य— Author of a लिङ्गानुशासन.

वारणावनेशशास्त्रिन्— Author of a commentary, अमृतसृति on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

वार्ण— (An operation) which concerns (a combination of) letters, (or which is taught in संधि-rule).

वार्तिक— कात्यायन's (वररुचि's) commentary on पाणिनि's अष्टाध्यायी, just after the latter's composition. These वार्तिकs (notes) are of the same brevity as of the original work, but were fortunately soon made the subject of an extensive commentary (महाभाष्य) by पतञ्जलि. The characteristic feature of a वार्तिक is criticism in regard to that which is omitted or imperfectly expressed in a सूत्र. वार्तिक is defined by हेमचन्द्र as उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थचिन्ताकारि तु वार्तिकम्। The object of the वार्तिकs is, on the one hand, to discuss such objections as might be raised to the rules of पाणिनि's grammar and, on the other hand, to justify पाणिनि without bias or prejudice, by defending him against ill-founded criticism. Where defence or justification of पाणिनि is impossible कात्यायन rejects the rule of पाणिनि.

वासरूपविधि— The rule (P. 3.1.94) which prescribes that अपवाद suffix which is not uniform with उत्सर्ग suffix, supersedes the latter only optionally.

वासुदेव दीक्षित वाजपेयिन्— Author of बालमनोरमा, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. Son of महादेव and अन्नपूर्णा, pupil of विश्वेश्वर. He flourished between 1687–1738 A. D.

वासुदेवभट्ट— A pupil of चण्डीश्वर, author of सारस्वतप्रसाद, a commentary on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया (1588 A. D.).

वासुदेवशास्त्री अभ्यंकर— Author of तत्त्वादर्श, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and गूढाभिप्रकाश, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर. His date is 1863–1942 A. D.

विकरण— Producing a change, the term for the affix or conjugational characteristic which is placed between the root and terminations or between the last vowel and the following consonant of the root. In the system of पाणिनि the विकरणs are शप् (3.1.68), शपो लुक् (2.4.72), श्लु (2.4.75), श्यन् (3.1.69), श्नु (3.1.73), शन (3.1.77), श्नम् (3.1.78), उ (3.1.79), श्ना (3.1.81), णिच् (3.1.25), चिण् (3.1.66), यक् (3.1.67), च्लि (3.1.43) [and the substitutes of च्लि, सिच् (3.1.44), क्स (3.1.45), चङ् (3.1.48), अङ् (3.1.52)], तासि and स्य (3.1.33), सिप् (3.1.34), आम् (3.1.35), the first nine of which are added in the Pres., Impf., Imperative and Potential

and before a कृत् which contains a mute palatal श्, in the case of active verbs: यक् is added in the case of कर्मन् or भाव i. e. passive or neuter: च्लि and its substitutes (सिच्, क्स, चङ्, अङ्, चिण्) are added in the Aorist, तासि in the first Future, स्य in the 2nd Future and Conditional and सिप् before लेट् (in the Subjunctive), आम् in the Perfect.

विकार— Modification, variant.

विकार्य (कर्म)— An object (कर्मकारक) which is changed from one state to another by the action of the agent is called विकार्य. It is chiefly of two kinds, when its previous form is completely destroyed by the action of the agent and when it is only modified by him, e. g. काष्ठं भस्म करोति (reduces fuel to ashes) and सुवर्णं कुण्डलं करोति (makes ear-rings out of gold). In the first example, the former form of fuel is totally destroyed while in the latter, gold is changed into a different form without destroying its nature.

विकृतावयवनिबन्धनकार्य— A grammatical operation that depends on the part which has undergone a change.

विक्रम— The victory of विसर्ग before क, ख, प and फ.

विच्छेद— The division of the medial non-nasal stop into two parts before a nasal; e. g. [Pad^{d}ma]; Vp. The division of non-nasal stop may mean the oral stop and its nasal release; e. g. [Pad^{n}ma].

विज्जलभूपति— Author of प्रबोधचन्द्रिका, an elementary grammar. The illustrative examples are connected with the names of राम. He is the son of विक्रम and चन्द्रावती and belongs to चौहाण race ruling at Patna.

विट्ठल— A commentator on the सारस्वत.

विट्ठलाचार्य— Author of प्रसाद, a commentary on रामचन्द्र's प्रक्रियाकौमुदी. Son of नृसिंहाचार्य and grandson of रामकृष्णाचार्य; father of लक्ष्मीधराचार्य. He cannot be later than 1525 A. D.

विद्यानाथ दीक्षित— Author of प्रक्रियारञ्जन, a commentary on रामचन्द्र's प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

विधि—It is the desire of the speaker to induce the hearer to do the intended things. In the popular example गामानय (bring a cow) addressed by the master to his servant, the desire of the speaker that the servant (addressee) may act to bring a cow (अयं गवानयने प्रवर्तताम्) is the विधि. It is same as शाब्दी भावना. Both the मीमांसकs and the grammarians have agreed to the view on the basis of P.'s rule 3.3.161 that विधि or प्रेरणा is the primary meaning of the लिङ्, लोट्, तव्य and लेट्.

विधिप्रतिषेधशास्त्र— A grammatical rule prescribing what operation should be applicable and what should not be.

विधेयविषय— (A maxim) concerning (only) that which is taught (in a grammatical rule).

विध्यङ्गभाव— 'Becoming integral part of a grammatical rule.'

विनयविजयगणिन्— Author of हैमलघुप्रक्रिया (1052 A. D.) and its commentary, हैमप्रकाश (1077 A. D.); pupil of कीर्तिविजयगणिन्.

विप्रतिषेध— Conflict, conflict in the application of two rules of Pāṇini, when the two rules each of which has its proper 'domain' (of application), happen to become simultaneously applicable in certain instances without it being possible to let them take effect both at the same time; P. 1.4.2.

विभज्यान्वाख्यान— Formation of a word out of its part, when that word is dissolved into all its constituents; Pbh. 49.

विभाषा— The allowing rule to be optional, where there is a prohibition as well as an alternative course left open; P. 1.1.44.

विभाषित— Admitting an alternative, optional: P.

विमलसरस्वती— Author of रूपमाला, a recast of अष्टाध्यायी. He flourished before 1350 A. D. भट्टोजी acknowledges his indebtedness to him in प्रौढमनोरमा.

विरोधप्रतिसंधान— A grasp of the question which of the two conflicting rules that happen to become simultaneously applicable, ought to take place.

विलम्बित— Reduced tempo.

विवक्षाधीनत्व— Fact (for a word-form) of being submitted to the intention (of the speaker even if contrary to a rule of grammar).

विवक्षार्थ— (A quality) meant to distinguish (a term from another).

विवक्षित— (A quality) assigned (to a term) for the purpose (of distinguishing it from another).

विवरण— (1) A commentary on कैयट' महाभाष्यप्रदीप, written by ईश्वरानन्द, the pupil of सत्यानन्द.

(2) A commentary on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप written by नारायण.

(3) A commentary on हेमचन्द्र's लिङ्गानुशासन and उणादिसूत्रs.

विवारभिन्न— The letter which differs considerably in the degree of openness (or in quality).

विवृत— The most open vowel.

विवृत्ति— A hiatus left between a final vowel and an initial vowel (a type of junction).

ते + आ = त आ. तस्मै + इति = तस्मा इति.

विशिष्टलिङ्ग— Word of a different gender; P. 2.4.7.

विशेषण— Qualifier, a natural application of the term 'qualifier' (in a शाब्दबोध) is to refer to what is expressed in the subject or what denotes the distinctive characteristic of the विशेष्य (qualified). Thus in the knowledge 'the tall man' height is a qualifier.

विशेषवचन— A specific term opposed to the generic term (सामान्यवचन); P. 8.3.74.

विशेष्य— A natural application of the term qualificand (विशेष्य) is to refer to what is expressed by the subject of the sentence or what stands as a leading concept in the शाब्दबोध. In the knowledge 'भूतले घटः' 'on the ground (is) a pot', pot is the qualificand, while in the knowledge 'घटवद् भूतलम्' 'pot-possessing (is) the ground', ground is the qualificand.

विशेष्यविशेषणभाव— Connection between the term qualifying and the term qualified.

विश्वकर्मशास्त्रिन्— Author of व्याकृति, a commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

विश्वनाथ दण्डिभट्ट— A commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and बृहच्छब्देन्दुशेखर. A pupil of बालशास्त्री रानडे.

विश्वेश्वर—Author of व्याकरणसुधामहानिधि.

विषयसप्तमी— Loc. of the domain concerned (that is, locative meaning in the domain of: opp. to the परसप्तमी).

विष्णुशास्त्री भट— Author of चिच्चन्द्रिका, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर. He flourished in the 19th century A. D.

विष्णुशास्त्री भट्ट— Author of विष्णुभट्टी, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

विष्णुमित्र—Author of क्षीरोदर, a commentary on पातञ्जलभाष्य.

विष्णुमिश्र— Author of a commentary on the सुपद्मप्रयोग of पद्मनाभ.

विसर्ग— Voiceless ह् (-h) which occurs primarily in final position.

विसर्जनीय— cf. विसर्ग.

वीरेश्वर— Son of शेषकृष्ण, the preceptor of भट्टोजी दीक्षित. Himself the preceptor of जगन्नाथ.

वृत्— The word 'वृत्' employed at the end of the गणपाठ shows that the list in the गणपाठ is exhaustive and not merely illustrative.

वृत्ति— (1) The power of expressing a sense different from what was inherent originally in the word. When a word undergoes a वृत्ति or modification, it gains an additional sense. This additional sense always refers to something other than the original connotation of the word, to express the sense of another word by a different word is a वृत्ति.

This वृत्ति is of five sorts I. (1) कृत्, the process by which a primary noun is derived from a verbal root. (2) तद्धित, the process by which a secondary noun is formed from a primitive noun. (3) समास, the process by which two or more nouns are composed to form one noun. (4) एकशेष, the process by which one is retained to the exclusion of other nouns and the noun so retained denotes all the nouns so excluded. (5) सनाद्यन्त धातुs, the process by which a verb is formed from a noun and a derivative verb from a primitive verb, such as the Desiderative, the Causative, the Intensive and the Denominative verbs. कृत्तद्धितसमासैकशेषसनाद्यन्तधातुरूपाः पञ्च वृत्तयः। परार्थाभिधानं वृत्तिः। Sk. II. (1) Turning into something, paraphrasing Pāṇini's abstract formulation into syntactically complete and understandable sentences, as a designation of abstract procedure through which one expression or sound turns into another one. (2) Method of composition; Mbh.

वृत्तिरत्न— A commentary on Kāśikā Vritti on Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.

वृत्तिसमवायार्थ — [The letters mentioned in the first fourteen aphorisms] are intended for the grouping of letters suited to पाणिनि's method of composition.

वृद्ध— The word that contains आ, ऐ or औ (वृद्धि vowels) in the first syllable: P. 1.1.72.

वृद्धि— Increase, extension, (in grammar) vowels आ, ऐ, औ; P. 1.1.1; the term वृद्धि corresponds to the Indo-European 3rd grade vowels (raised grade vowels).

वृषभदेव— Commentator of वाक्यपदीय.

वैकृतध्वनि— The actual sound spoken by the speaker and heard by the listener. It includes all the various differences in intonation, tempo, pitch etc. depending on individual speaker.

वैखरी— A form of speech spoken by men. It is revealed by the air which passes to the region of the mouth from the region of the heart. This is fourth stage of gradual amplification of sound and is intelligible.

वैद्यनाथ पायगुंडे— A pupil of नागोजी भट. He is also called बाळंभट. He is the author of गदा on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर; चिदस्थिमाला, on शब्देन्दुशेखर; प्रभा, on शब्दकौस्तुभ; भावप्रकाशिका, on शब्दरत्न; छाया, on महाभाष्यप्रदीपोद्योत and कला, on वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तमञ्जूषा. The son of महादेव and

वेणी, and a protege of लक्ष्मीदेवी, wife of king चन्द्रसिंह of मिथिला.

वैयधिकरण्य— Absence of co-ordination of two elements (in a sentence or a compound word).

वैयर्थ्य—(Said of a grammatical rule or operation) being without object or practical use.

वैयाकरणाख्या— A technical term of grammar; P. 6.3.7.

व्यक्तिपक्ष— Alternative of (a word in a rule denoting) an individual.

व्यक्तिस्फोट— The linguistic symbol, conveyer of meaning, is virtually particular or individual.

व्यञ्जन— The term for consonant, those which manifest the meaning, the consonants rather than the vowels are responsible for the differentiation of meanings.

व्यपदेशी— (A grammatical element) which has received special designation so far as the application to it of some grammatical operation is concerned.

व्यपेक्षा— Mutual relation between the two meanings denoted by the words or the stem and suffix, the syntactical union of the words expressing two different ideas; व्यपेक्षा means syntactical union of the meanings of the words in the sentence where the individual meanings are kept separately which are mutually related to each other. का पुनः शब्दयोर्व्यपेक्षा ? न ब्रूमः शब्दयोरिति । किं तर्हि ? अर्थयोः । Mbh. on P. 2.1.1: नानाभूतयोः पदार्थयोर्यो योगः स व्यपेक्षा ।

व्यभिचार— The non-existence (of a grammatical combination); setting aside (of a maxim).

व्यर्थ—(1) Without purpose, meaningless: व्यर्थं सञ्ज्ञापयति । Sk. (2) Of different purposes (विभिन्ना अर्था यस्य); Kāty. (Vārttika 59 on P. 1.2.64).

व्यवस्था—(1) Adoption (in grammar of one view or the other) according as it suits the forms (that have to be made up by the rule).

(2) A relation in time or space: P. 1.1.34: the fixed limit with regard to their own meaning: स्वाभिधेयावधिनियमो व्यवस्था Sk.: order, arrangement, class.

व्यवस्थितविभाषा— Said of a rule in which the operations are optional (not in the ordinary manner) so that the operation must take place in particular instances, while in others, it is not allowed to take place.

व्याकरणदुर्घटोद्घाट— A commentary by केशवदेव पञ्चाननभट्टाचार्य on the commentary of गोयीचन्द्र on संक्षिप्तसार.

व्याख्यान—(1) A commentary by नृसिंह on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी. (2) A learned interpretation (of a rule) which gives example, counter example for the clear explanation of the text and which paraphrases the text by filling up ellipsis so that abstract formulation in the text would be syntactically complete.

व्याडि— Author of संग्रह, a basis for पतञ्जलि's महाभाष्य. परिभाषा^S are also ascribed to him. He is later than पाणिनि.

व्यापार— Operation, activity, that which produces a result.

व्यापारविशेष्यक (शाब्दबोध)— (A semantic paraphrase of a sentence) where the meaning activity (denoted by the root) stands qualificand (in respect to other meanings which stand qualifiers). This is the view of the grammarians according to whom the meaning of activity denoted by the root should be considered as a leading concept in verbal cognition. cf. धात्वर्थमुख्यविशेष्यक.

य्युपध— That which has इ or ई, उ or ऊ as its penultimate; P. 1.2.26.

शक्यतावच्छेदक— The distinctive feature of the denoted meaning, the characteristic property of the denoted or primary meaning.

शङ्कर— Commentator of पुरुषोत्तमदेव's महाभाष्यलघुवृत्ति.

शङ्करशास्त्री मारुलकर— Author of a commentray शाङ्करी on वैयाकरणभूषणसार. His date is 1878-1958 A. D.

शब्दब्रह्म— Revealed sound identified with the supreme; it is featureless, intellectual in essence and possesses the characteristics which are favourable to cosmic creation.

शब्दमहार्णवन्यास— An anonymous commentary on हेमचन्द्र's बृहद्वृत्ति.

शब्दरसार्णव— An anonymous commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

शब्दसागर— An anonymous commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

शब्दानुशासन— The science of grammar wherein the derivation of words is explained: Mbh.

शर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the sibilants.

शर्ववर्मन्— Founder of कातन्त्र or कालाप or कौमार school. Patronized by सातवाहन.

शाकटायन—(1) Credited with the authorship of उणादिसूत्र^S and कृत्प्रकरण in the कातन्त्र. He is mentioned by पाणिनि.

(2) Author of अमोघवृत्ति, शब्दानुशासन, परिभाषासूत्र^S, गणपाठ, धातुपाठ and लिङ्गानुशासन. Many of his सूत्र^S are same as those of पाणिनि's. He flourished between 817 and 877 A. D.

शाकल्य—(1) An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.4.51. (2) A constitutor of पदपाठ.

शान्तनवाचार्य— Author of फिट्सूत्र. He is later than पाणिनि.

शाब्दबोध— Apprehension of meaning of words, verbal knowledge: the term later came to mean an interpretation or paraphrase of a morphemic or syntactic construction into another linguistic expression The expansion or paraphrase of linguistic utterance is called शाब्दबोध which resolves all ambiguity of statement by determining the exact relationship between the meaning denoted by morpheme or morphemic sequences by the way of elaboration of the general idea of a sentence as purported to be interpreted by a particular school.

शाब्दी भावना— It is the speaker's desire to induce the hearer to do what he intends him to do In Vedas which are believed to be अपौरुषेय (self-revealed), the speaker's desire cannot be the शाब्दी भावना except the potency of the विधिशब्द in the injunction. Hence it is called शाब्द (pertaining to विधिशब्द). This is denoted by the terminations like विधिलिङ् (Optative), लोट् (Imperative), तव्य (Potential participle) and लेट् (Subjunctive).

शाब्दी योग्यता—Compatibility of words. A linguistic utterance is said to have compatibility when that is grammatically capable to convey the idea which is intended to be spoken. The sentence जलं घटं सिञ्चति lacks the compatibility, because the linguistic unit जलम् is grammatically incapable to convey the idea that water is instrument of action of sprinkling. In the absence of compatibility the linguistic utterance does not form a construction.

शास्त्रप्रक्रियास्मरणपूर्वकप्रयोग—The employment of words after due remembrance of the process of grammatical formation (and the rules which apply to that form).

शिवनारायणशास्त्रिन्—Author of विजया, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

शिवभट्ट— Author of कुङ्कुमविलास, a commentary on हरदत्त's पदमञ्जरी.

शिवराम चक्रवर्ती— Author of a subcommentary to श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

शिवरामेन्द्र सरस्वती— Commentator of पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य and सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

शीघ्रोपस्थितिकत्व—(Said of a grammatical rule) being more immediately present (to the mind than another rule).

शुद्ध— Pure non-nasalized vowels.

शेषकृष्ण— Author of प्रक्रियाप्रकाश, a commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी; the preceptor of भट्टोजी दीक्षित. He must be placed in 1600 A. D.

शेषनारायण— Author of सूक्तिरत्नाकर, a commentary on पातञ्जल महाभाष्य.

शेषविष्णु— Author of महाभाष्यप्रकाशिका, a commentary on महाभाष्य. Son of महादेवसूरि and grandson of कृष्णसूरि. His date ranges from 1513 to 1593 A. D.

शेषशर्मन्— A commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

श्चुः— The letters श्, च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ्: P. 8.4.40.

श्रीधर— Author of श्रीधरी, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

श्रीधर चक्रवर्तिन्— A commentator on the सौपद्म.

श्रीपति—Author of a supplement to the कातन्त्र.

श्रीवल्लभवाचनाचार्य— Author of दुर्गपदप्रबोध (1605 A. D.), a commentary on हेमचन्द्र's लिङ्गानुशासन.

श्रोत्रोपलब्धि—(A word) which is heard by the ear: Mbh. 1.1.1.

श्रौत— Read in a grammatical rule, actually enunciated.

श्रौतस्थान्यादेशभाव— The relation between substitute and that which is substituted when that relation is actually stated in a rule by way of enunciation (of substitute and that which is substituted); Pbh. 11.

श्लथबन्ध— The laxity of junction.

श्लु— पाणिनि uses this term in the sense of elision of suffix which is confined to the elision of the विकरण and the reduplication of the root in the case of जुहोत्यादिगण (the roots of 3rd conjugation) where 'श्' has been added to लु for सार्वधातुकसंज्ञा.

श्वस्तनी— The name of the Periphrastic future (लुट्) in the कातन्त्र system.

षट्— A technical term for numerals ending in ष् and ण् and the words ending in the डति suffix like कति: P. 1.1.24-25.

ष्टु— The letters ष्, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्: P. 8.4.41.

संयोग— Conjunction, consonant group.

संयोगान्त—The grammatical unit which ends in a double consonant: P. 8.2.23.

संविज्ञात— A conventional name; in grammar रूढ.

संवृत— A relatively closer vowel.

संस्कारवेला— Time when (the crude form of) a word is liable to undergo a grammatical operation.

संहिता (सम् + धा)— Putting together, conjunction, connection, union: Tup.

In the प्रातिशाख्यs it is used in the sense of संहिता text (as treated according to euphonic rules) as opposed to the पद text, the modifications caused by the utmost juxtaposition of letters (a sense in which the word संधि is used). According to पाणिनि the word is used in the sense of the preparatory state to the actual junction; then the junction of letters according to euphonic letters; P. 1.1.17.

सकर्मक—Transitive root, when the action and the result reside in the different substrata the root is transitive; e. g. the root पच् is सकर्मक because the action favourable for cooking resides in the agent while the result विक्लित्ति (softening) resides in object; फलव्यापारयोः भिन्नाधिकरणत्वे (?) निष्ठतायां धातुः सकर्मकः।

संकेत—A tacit agreement that such and such a word denotes such and such a meaning. This agreement owes its origin to popular usage or grammar or dictionaries. The relation between the word and the meaning is not due to any intrinsic motivation but it is established by convention, which is but an assumed relationship between the words and their meanings; अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इतीच्छा संकेतः।

संक्रम—The term is used to denote the sense of weak endings; इहान्ये वैयाकरणा मृजेरजादौ संक्रमे विभाषावृद्धिमारभन्ते। परिमृजन्ति। परिमार्जन्ति। Mbh. 1.1.3; संक्रमो नाम गुणवृद्धिविषयप्रतिषेधः। Kāśi.

संख्या—The numerals (एक, द्वि etc.), the words बहु and गण, the words ending in the तद्धित suffixes वतु and डति (यावत्, तावत्, कति etc.) are known as संख्या.

संचारित्व—Being made use of (in the sphere of a grammatical rule).

संज्ञापूर्वक—(A grammatical rule) containing a conventional term.

सत्—The name of the present participle suffixes शतृ and शानच् in the system of पाणिनि; P. 3.2.127.

सत्त्व—Substance. It is principal in a noun and action is subordinate. This is based on the theory that nouns are root-born (धातुजानि नामानि).

सदानन्द—Author of सुबोधिनी, a commentary on सारस्वत.

सदाशिव मित्र—Author of गूढार्थदीपिनी.

संतान—Euphonic combination according to Tup.

संधान—An additional syllable added in the पदपाठ makes the संहितापाठ. It is called संधान, e. g. इषे + त्वा = इषे त्वा।

संधि—A juxtaposition of letters; Rv.Pr.: the modification caused by the juxtaposition of letters, euphonic junction of final and initial letters in grammar.

संध्यक्षर—Combination of letters or compound vowels or dipthongs: ए, ओ, ऐ, औ.

सपादसप्ताध्यायी—Contained in Pāṇ. I to VII, VIII-1, (that is, the first seven अध्यायs and the first पाद of the eighth as opposed to त्रिपादी).

सप्तमी—The name of the Potential (विधिलिङ्) used by the कातन्त्र system, as with the exclusion of Vedic Subjunctive.

समकालप्राप्तबहिरङ्ग—A बहिरङ्ग rule or operation which applies simultaneously with the अन्तरङ्ग rule or operation.

समन्तभद्र—Author of a टिप्पणी on यक्षवर्मन्'s चिन्तामणि, which is a commentary on शाकटायन's शब्दानुशासन.

समभिव्याहार—An adjunct (of an affix to a word).

समर्थ—(1) Of the same purpose, (समानोऽर्थो येषाम्), having become of one purpose.

(2) Furnished with purpose (अर्थेन सहितः), not superfluous: capable of fulfilling a certain purpose.

समवायः—The grouping of letters in particular order; समवायः वर्णानामानुपूर्व्येण सन्निवेशः। Mbh.

समानकर्तृक—(The root or the action) which has the same agent; P. 3.1.7.

समानपद—The same word; P. 8.4.1.

समानाक्षर—A simple vowel (short or long: opp. to संध्यक्षर or dipthong) i. e. अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ.

समुदायावयवशक्तिसंकर—cf. योगरूढि.

संप्रदान—(1) That form of कारक which is desired (by the agent) to be the recipient of the fruit of ownership (स्वत्व) pertaining to the object of the root दा (to give); P. 1.4.32.

(2) According to कात्यायन, the कारक which the agent desires to connect with the action, is also संप्रदान: पत्ये शेते.

(3) A person who is the object (उद्देश्य) of the desire: उद्देश्यः चतुर्थ्यर्थः। वै. भू.

संप्रसारण—Spread out. The phenomenon संप्रसारण occurs when the semivowels य्, व्, र्, ल् plus syllabicity alter with इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ respectively. The idea is that य्, व्, र्, ल् plus syllabicity contain इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ in a condensed form, but when they are fully spread out इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ make their appearance in the place of य्, व्, र्, ल्. The term implies both the processes and alternates according to पाणिनि.

सर्वनामन्—This is an old term and is found from आपस्तम्ब धर्मसूत्र onwards. Mbh. (1.1.27) explains the significance of the term thus: the term which has universal

applicability. Nouns and adjectives are restricted in their application to certain objects; a pronoun may be used indifferently. पाणिनि does not define this term semantically but as usual simply enumerates pronouns in his गणपाठ: P. 1.1.27.

सर्वनामस्थान— The strong endings सु, औ, जस्, अम् and औट् in the case of masculine and feminine and जस् and शस् in the case of neuter are named सर्वनामस्थान. It is a significant term because before weak endings the stem suffers loss or reduction in some of its parts, while before strong endings the stem remains with all the parts intact; P. 1.1.42,43.

सर्वपदार्थप्रधान— (A द्वन्द्व compound) where the meanings denoted by the members of a compound are of an equal importance.

सर्वेश्वर दीक्षित— Author of महाभाष्यस्फूर्ति, a commentary on महाभाष्य.

सवर्ण— A letter belonging to the same group, which is of equal effort in the mouth; P. 1.1.9; a letter which has the same place of articulation and which has the same organ of articulation; homo-organic sounds.

सहजकीर्ति— A pupil of हेमनन्दनगणिन् of खरतरगच्छ. Author of सारस्वतप्रक्रियावार्तिक (1623 A. D.).

सागमक— (A grammatical element) to which the augment is attached.

सापेक्ष—(A member of the compound) having an expectancy of another word that is outside the compound.

When a member of the compound is expectant of another word outside the compound, a compound is not formed. The expression 'महत् कष्टं श्रितः' does not form the compound 'कष्टश्रितः' because the member 'कष्टम्' has an expectancy of another word 'महत्' which is outside the compound. The सापेक्ष word is treated as असमर्थ and in absence of सामर्थ्य a compound is not formed. सापेक्षमसमर्थवत् ।

सापेक्षधर्मौ— (dual) Mutually dependent properties.

सामन्त्रित— The word ending in the vocative case which is called आमन्त्रित: P. 2.3.48.

सामर्थ्य—The syntactical expectancy of another word to complete the sense, mutual relation of two words, reciprocal expectancy of meaning (संप्रेक्षितार्थः समर्थः, संबद्धार्थः समर्थः = व्यपेक्षा–लक्षणसामर्थ्य); the oneness of meanings, unity of meanings (संगतार्थः समर्थः, संसृष्टार्थः समर्थः = एकार्थी–भावलक्षणसामर्थ्यम्). यदा तावदेकार्थीभावः सामर्थ्यं तदैवं विग्रहः करिष्यते, संगतार्थः समर्थः, संसृष्टार्थः समर्थ इति । एकीभूतमिति गम्यते । Mbh. on P. 2.1.1 In the absence of सामर्थ्य (mutual connection) a compound is not formed. The expression 'भार्या राज्ञः, पुरुषो देवदत्तस्य' does not form the compound 'राजपुरुषः' because the two members 'राज्ञः' and 'पुरुषः' are not mutually connected with each other.

सामवश सन्धि— Lengthening of a short vowel for the sake of requirements of metre.

सामान्यवचन—Expressing a common property; P. 2.1.55. Expressing a general wider notion; P. 3.4.5.

सामान्याप्रयोग— Non-employment of a word denoting the sense of a common property (between उपमेय and उपमान); P. 2.1.56: e. g. in the sentence पुरुषो व्याघ्र इव (a person as if a tiger) the common property (strong–शूरः) is dropped.

सारसिद्धान्तकौमुदी— An abridgment of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी by वरदराज.

सारस्वत व्यूढमिश्र—Author of बालबोध, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

सार्थक— Said of a grammatical rule 'serving a purpose'; Pbh. 59.

सार्वधातुक— All verbal endings (तिङ् suffixes) and all affixes with an indicatory letter 'श्'; P. 3.4.113. In ancient times the विकरण was regarded as part and parcel of the root, so those endings before which the विकरण was preserved were known as सार्वधातुक endings, because the endings were added to the entire root.

सावकाश— (A grammatical rule) possessing a scope.

सिद्धा— A primitive original base.

सिद्धान्तकौमुदी—Written by भट्टोजी दीक्षित, modelled on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी and presumably हैमशब्दानुशासन. The work has ousted पाणिनि himself. It was written in the earlier half of the 17th century A. D.

सिद्धान्तरत्न—A commentary on सारस्वत; written by जिनेन्दु or जिनरत्न.

सिद्धान्त्येकदेशिन्— One who is only partially acquainted with the true state of case: Pbh. 48.

सीरदेव— Author of a treatise on परिभाषाs, named परिभाषावृत्ति.

सुट्— It is a grammatical formula (प्रत्याहार) denoting the first five case-endings सु, औ, जस्, अम्, औट्; P. 1.1.43.

सुधाञ्जन— An anonymous commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

सुबोधिका— A commentary on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. It is ascribed to (1) अमृतभारती, a pupil of अमलसरस्वती (2) विश्वेश्वराब्धि, a pupil of अद्वयसरस्वती and (3) सत्यप्रबोधभट्टारक, a pupil of ब्रह्मसागरमुनि. The work was written before 1497 A. D.

सेनक—An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 5.4.112.

सोमदेव— Author of शब्दार्णवचन्द्रिका, a commentary on जैनेन्द्रव्याकरण. He was an inhabitant of अजुरिका (modern आजरें) and contemporary of शिलाहार भोज II.

सोष्मन्— Having aspiration, aspirated (said of the sounds ख्, घ्: छ्, झ्: ठ्, ढ्; थ्, ध्: फ्, भ्: of the sibilants and ह्).

सोष्मघोषिन्— The syllables घ्, झ्, ढ्, ध्, भ्.

सौत्राक्षर— Letters found in the rules of पाणिनि.

स्तु— The letters स्, त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न्: P. 8.4 40.

स्त्र्याख्य— That which denotes the name of female, the word which has the feminine gender (having no masculine gender); P. 1.4.3.

स्थान— That which is approached, the place or organ of utterance, the point of articulation of any sound [said to be 8 in number, *viz.* कण्ठ (throat), तालु (palate), ओष्ठ (lips), मूर्धन् (top of palate), दन्त (teeth), कण्ठतालु (throat and palate), कण्ठोष्ठ (throat and lips), दन्तोष्ठ (teeth and lips); to which are added नासिका 'nose' and उरस् 'chest'].

स्थानी— That which should be in the place, but is not there; the original form or primitive element of a word in place of which something else is substituted. स्थानी हि नाम यो भूत्वा न भवति। Mbh. on P. 1.1.55.

स्थानेयोगा—(The genitive case) that which assumes the peculiar relation of 'instead', (the genitive case) which designates that for which something is substituted, e. g. इकः = इकः स्थाने (in the place of इक्); P. 1.1.49.

स्थिरमति— He translated the चान्द्र texts into Tibetan language.

स्पर्श— (1) *Contact sound or mute. These are the* 5 वर्ग^s from क to प.

(2) Maximal closure which provides the criterion for the category of stops.

स्पृष्ट— Formed by complete contact of the organs of utterance (applied to all consonants except semivowels, sibilants and ह्).

स्फोट— (1) As described by पतञ्जलि, स्फोट may be a single letter or a fixed combination of letters; it remains constant and is not affected by the peculiarities of the individual speaker. It is the permanent element and unchanging and is manifested by ephemeral ध्वनि^s uttered by the speaker and heard by the listener.

(2) According to भर्तृहरि, it is the integral linguistic symbol which is the conveyer of meaning, but which cannot be pronounced or written. It is something analogous to linguistic sign. It is considered as a timeless and indivisible symbol denoting a meaning, revealed by means of the *articulated sounds used in a* time series pattern.

(3) According to Indian grammarians, the word cannot be *analysed* into its component letters, but that over and above these, there is an indivisible something, which forms the essence of the word and that is denominated as स्फोट. The reasons given for this belief are that the individual letters do not occur simultaneously; and consequently when one letter is being pronounced *other has ceased to exist.*

स्फोटन— The separation of certain conjunct consonants by the insertion of an audible vocal sound: Vāk. P.

स्फोटायन— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 6.1.123.

स्वरभक्ति— Vowel-separation, a vowel sound phonetically inserted between र् or ल् and a following consonant: (e. g. वर्ष is pronounced as वरिष).

स्वरित— A compound tone. It begins at the level of उदात्त and the rest is at the level of the अनुदात्त. In a given register a syllable with falling tone is स्वरित. Generally the first half of स्वरित is उदात्त.

स्वरूपसत्— (A term in a grammatical operation) being present in the form (of a particular case); Pbh. 97.

स्वरूपानुपमर्द— *Without violating the form.*

स्वार्थिकाः — The suffixes which do not convey any particular meaning of their own but leave the meaning which is conveyed by the *original* base (*to which they* are added) unchanged.

हंसविजयगणिन्— Author of शब्दार्थचन्द्रिका, a commentary on the introductory verses of सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. Pupil of विजयानन्द. *He* flourished in circ. 1650 A. D.

हनुमूल— The root of the jaw.

हरदत्त— Author of पदमञ्जरी, a commentary on the काशिका. Son of पद्मकुमार or रुद्रकुमार. Younger brother of अग्निकुमार. Pupil of अपराजित. A native of the Tamil country, acquainted with Telugu literature and gives an instance of a vernacular word. He probably flourished in 1100 A. D.

हरिनाथ— Author of अकाण्डताण्डव, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

हरिदीक्षित— Author of बृहच्छब्दरत्न and लघुशब्दरत्न. Preceptor of Nāgojī Bhatta.

हरिनामामृत— (1) Written by रूपगोस्वामिन्.

(2) Written by जीवगोस्वामिन्.

हरिराम— Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपव्याख्या, a commentary on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

हरिवल्लभ—Author of दर्पणा, a commentary on शब्दकौस्तुभ and of लघुभूषणकान्ति, on वैयाकरणभूषणसार.

हर्षकीर्ति— Author of धातुपाठ for the सारस्वत school, and a commentary on it, called तरङ्गिणी. A pupil of चन्द्रकीर्ति, himself the author of a commentary, दीपिका or सुबोधिका. Since हर्षकीर्ति informs that his preceptor was honoured by Sāhi Salem (1545-1553 A. D.), the emperor of Delhi, his date is circ. 1560 A. D.

हल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants; P. 1.3 3.

हश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the nasals, the soft aspirates and unaspirates, the semi-vowels and the aspirate 'ह्'; P. 8.3.17.

हेतु—(1) The agent of the causal verb; P. 1.4.55. (2) Anything capable of accomplishing the desired object is called हेतु, where the thing produced is a substance or a quality or an action. The difference between the करण and हेतु is as follows: the करण is invariably associated with the action: but हेतु is not necessarily connected with it, e. g. दण्डेन घटः. A pot made by the stick where the stick is हेतु.

हेतुहेतुमद्भाव— Relation of instigator (independent agent of action, प्रयोजक) and instigated (dependent agent of action, प्रयोज्य).

हेमचन्द्र— Born on कार्तिकपौर्णिमा (1088 or 1089 Nov. or Dec.) at धुन्दुक in गुजरात. Parents चचिग and पहिति. Died at the age of 84. Author of शब्दानुशासन, शब्दानुशासन-बृहद्वृत्ति, लघुवृत्तिशब्दानुशासनरहस्य and द्याश्रयमहाकाव्य (resembling भट्टिकाव्य).

हेमहंसविजयगणिन्— Author of न्यायार्थमञ्जूषा (1457 A.D.), a commentary on परिभाषाs used in हेमचन्द्र's शब्दानुशासन.

हेलाराज— Commentator of वाक्यपदीय.

ह्यस्तन— The name of the Imperfect (लङ्) used by the कातन्त्र grammar and Mbh. (ed. Kielhorn, vol. II. p. 57, II. 4-5).

ह्रस्व— A short vowel.

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व्याकरणम् 1 Analysis, decomposition. –2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāṅgas* q. v.; सिंहो व्याकरणस्य कर्तुरहरत् प्राणान् प्रियान् पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. –3 Explaining, expounding. –4 Discrimination. –5 Manifestation. –6 Prediction. –7 The sound of a bow-string. **–Comp. –प्रक्रिया** etymology, derivation (of a word).

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. –2 Deformity.

व्याकृत *p. p.* 1 Analysed, separated. –2 Explained, expounded. –3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Analysis. –2 Exposition, explanation. –3 Change of form, development. –4 Grammar.

व्याकोच *a.* Fully expanded, blown (as a flower).

व्याकोपः Opposition.

व्याकोश (ष) *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदतां दधते नलिन्यः Śi. 4. 46. –2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्यति तृषा Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्रोशः, व्याक्रोशी Abusing, reviling; विहन्तुं व्याक्रोशीं विदधत इहैके जडधियः Śiva-Mahimna 4.

व्याक्षिप् 6 P. To toss or throw about. –2 To stretch out or forth, open. –3 Captivate (the mind).

व्याक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. –2 Torn asunder, distracted.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. –2 Obstruction, hindrance. –3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यन्त्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणम् R. 10. 6. –4 Distraction. –5 Invective, abuse. –6 Throwing, casting (as a glance); (हेरम्बजननी) कटाक्षव्याक्षेपक्षणजनितसंक्षोभनिवहाः G. L. 3.

व्याक्षेपिन् *a.* Driving, removing, one who drives; पात्यन्तां परितो रणानि च परव्याक्षेपिभी राक्षसैः Mv. 6. 23.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; व्याचख्युरुच्चैश्च हतं प्रहस्तम् Bk. 14. 113. –2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb. –3 To name, call; विद्वद्वृन्दैर्वीणावाणि व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला Śrut. 13. –4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. –2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss. **–Comp. –गम्यम्** any obscure statement or passage. **–स्थानम्** lecture-room, school-room. **–स्वरः** the middle tone (in speech).

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. –2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातृ *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानम् 1 Communication, narration. –2 Speech, lecture. –3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment. **–Comp. –शाला** a school; Inscr.

व्याघट्टनम् 1 Churning. –2 Rubbing together, friction; तमब्रूवदे मन्दरकूटकोटिव्याघट्टनोत्तेजनया मणीनाम् Śi. 3. 6.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. –2 A blow, stroke. –3 An impediment, obstacle. –4 Contradiction. –5 Disobedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः Mu. 3. –6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:– यद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपरेण तदन्यथा । तथैव यद्विधीयेत स व्याघात इति स्मृतः ॥ K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Vb. 1. 2, or the quotation under विरूपाक्ष. –7 Decline, defeat; कामः स्त्रीरनुशयवानिव स्वपक्षव्याघातादिति Śi. 8. 61.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. –2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघारित *p. p.* Sprinkled with oil or ghee.

व्याघूर्णित *p. p.* Tottering, reeling; येनाहं भृशमुद्विग्नो व्याघूर्णित इव द्रुमः Mb. 5. 180. 29.

व्याघ्रः [व्याजिघ्रति, व्या-घ्रा-क] 1 A tiger. –2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. –3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. **–घ्री** A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयन्ति Bh. 3. 109. **–Comp. –अटः** a skylark. **–आस्यः** a cat. **–दलः, –पुच्छः** the castor-oil plant. **–नखः, –खम्** 1 a tiger's claw. –2 a kind of perfume. –3 a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. **–नायकः** a jackal. **–पाद् (–द्)** *a.* tiger-footed. **–श्वन्** *m.* a tiger-like dog.

व्याघ्राणम् The act of smelling at.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. –2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः Ś. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely'; Māl. 5. 12. –3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; ध्यानव्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. –4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्धसंदर्शितमेखलानि R. 13. 42. –5 Wickedness, depravity. **–Comp. –आह्वयः** a false name. **–उक्तिः** *f.* 1 a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. –2 covert allusion, insinuation. **–गुरुः** a teacher, only in appearance. **–निद्रित** *a.* feigning sleep. **–निन्दा** artful censure. **–पूर्व** *a.* having only the appearance of anything. **–व्यवहारः** artful conduct. **–सुप्त** *a.* feigning to be asleep. **स्तुतिः** *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise; or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निन्दा स्तुतिर्वा रूढिरन्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याजिह्म *a.* Crooked, distorted, soiled; धूमपटलव्याजिह्मरत्नत्विषः Nāg. 5. 17.

व्याजीकरणम् Fraud, deception.

व्याडः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. –2 A villain, rogue. –3 A snake. –4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

व्याडिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यात्युक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कान्तैः सह करपुष्करेरिताम्बुव्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Śi. 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्याददात्याननमत्र मृत्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्याददाति, or व्याददते पिपीलिकाः पतङ्गस्य मुखम् Mbh. –2 To make large, broaden.

व्यात्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded; व्यात्ताननं दीप्तविशालनेत्रम् Bg. 11. 24. **–त्तम्** The open mouth; व्यात्तमग्निर्वैश्वानरः Bṛi. Up. 1. 1. 1.

व्यादानम् Opening; कर्णाभ्यर्णविदीर्णसृक्कविकटव्यादानदीप्ताग्निभिः Māl. 5. 13.

व्यादिश् 6 P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, 13. –2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). –3 To divide, distribute. –4 To point, indicate, show. –5 To teach, instruct. –6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

व्यादेशः Order, command.

व्याधः [व्यध्-ण] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). –2 A wicked or low man. **–Comp. –भीतः** a deer.

व्याधं व्याधम् *ind.* (= विद्ध्वा विद्ध्वा; आभीक्ष्ण्ये णमुल्) Inflicting wounds again and again; व्याधं व्याधममूढौ तौ यमसाच्चक्रतुर्द्विषौ Bk. 5. 3.

व्याधिन् *a.* Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिपुरुन्नतधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते Śi. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि' also); cf. आधि. –2 Leprosy. **–Comp. –कर** *a.* unwholesome. **–ग्रस्त** *a.* seized with disease, diseased. **–घातः, –घ्नः, –हन्तृ** 1 Calamus Rotung (वेतस्). –2 Cathartocarpus Fistula (Mar. बाहवा, कुङ्करकंद). **–निग्रहः** suppression of disease. **–बहुल** *a.* frequently visited with disease (as a village); नाधार्मिके वसेद् ग्रामे न व्याधिबहुले भृशम् Ms. 4. 60. **–स्थानम्** the body.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick; व्याधितस्यौषधं पथ्यं नीरुजस्य किमौषधैः H.

व्याधूत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; मल्लिकाक्षपक्षव्याधूताः (दण्डाः) U. 1. 31.

व्याध्मातकम् A swollen corpse.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; व्याने तृप्यति श्रोत्रं तृप्यति Ch. Up. 5. 20. 2; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः.

व्यानतम् A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् Ś. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; स्वेदापूरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गण्डस्थलानि Śi. 7. 74; इमांस्त्वं व्याप्य तिष्ठसि Bg. 10. 16; R. 13. 5; 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. –2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (**–पिका** *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यगूर्ध्वमधस्ताच्च व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. –2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. –3 Invariably concomitant. –4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; *e. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो मर्त्यः; मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it. **–कः** An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. **–कम्** An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनम् 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. –2 Covering.

व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). –2 All-pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. –3 Covering. *–m.* 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. –2 Pervading, extending over all. –3 Filled with, full of. –4 Encompassed, surrounded. –5 Placed, fixed. –6 Obtained, possessed. –7 Comprehended, included. –8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in धूमो वह्निना व्याप्तः. –9 Famous, celebrated. –10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Pervasion, permeation. –2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S.; अव्यभिचरितसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka K.; व्याप्तिः साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबन्ध उदाहृतः। अथवा हेतुमन्निष्ठविरहाप्रतियोगिना। साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 67-68. –3 A universal rule, universality. –4 Fulness. –5 Obtaining. –6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute). **–Comp. –ग्रहः** apprehension of universal concomitance. **–ज्ञानम्** knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance. **–वादः** statement or assertion of universal pervasion.

व्याप्य *a.* To be pervaded, filled, &c. **–प्यम्** The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु, साधन q. v.) (in logic).

व्याप्यत्वम् Invariableness; व्याप्यत्वादपराऽपि च Bhāṣā P. **–Comp. –असिद्धिः** *f.* imperfect inference, where the

हेतु itself is false or non-existent; as in the argument पर्वतो वह्निमान् काञ्चनमयधूमात्.

व्यापद् 4 Ā. 1 To die, perish. -2 To come down to the earth), fall down. -3 To be inaudible (as a sound). *-Caus.* 1 To kill, slay. -2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

व्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; व्यापत्तिं कर्मणां दृष्ट्वा जुगुप्सन्ति जनाः सदा Mb. 12. 265. 34; औदासीन्यं न युक्तं प्रियसुहृदि गते मत्कृते चातिघोरां। व्यापत्तिम् Mu. 6. 20; Mk. 6. 1. -2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death; तयोस्तस्मिन्नवीभूतपितृव्यापत्तिशोकयोः R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् *f.* 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction; त्वद्-व्यापदो गणयता भयमन्वभावि तत् सर्वमेकपद एव मम प्रशान्तम् Māl. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 105. -2 Disease. -3 Derangement. -4 Death, decease.

व्यापन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अव्यापन्न q. v. -5 Deranged, disordered. -6 Substituted, changed. -7 Spoilt, that which is unfit to be consumed by the Āryas; यदभोज्यमार्याणां केशकीटावपन्नमन्येन वोपघातेनोपहतं तद् व्यापन्नमिति ŚB. on MS. 6. 5. 48.

व्यापादः, व्यापादनम् 1 Killing, slaying. -2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापादक *a.* Destructive, murderous.

व्यापादित *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. -2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापृ 6 Ā. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about (with loc.). -2 To be employed or placed (in any office). *-Caus.* 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमङ्कागतसत्त्ववृत्तिः R. 2. 38; आत्मजनानुष्ठेये कर्मणि त्वां व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R. 6. 19; उमामुखे......व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25; M. 3. 4. -3 To use, employ; शस्त्रं मित्रशरीररक्षणकृते व्यापारणीयं मया Mu. 7. 16.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुन्तला Ś. 1; Ku. 2. 54. -2 Application, employment; तृष्णीनामिव नीतिविक्रमगुणव्यापारशान्तद्विषाम् Mu. 2. 4. -3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शस्त्रव्यापार. -4 An act, doing, performance. -5 Working, operation, action, influence; (व्रतं) व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यम् Ś. 1. 26; तस्यानुमेने भगवान् विमन्युर्व्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानाम् Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on; हस्तं कम्पवती रुणद्धि रशनाव्यापारलोलाङ्गुलिम् M. 4. 15. -7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्यरुन्धती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf'; न व्यापारशतेनापि शुकवत् पाठ्यते बकः H. Pr. 43. (व्यापारं कृ 1 to take part in. -2 to have effect on. -3 to meddle; as in अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21.)

व्यापारक *a.* Having an occupation or function.

व्यापारित *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied, employed; appointed; अस्मिन्नहमद्रिकुक्षौ व्यापारितः R. 2. 38. -2 Placed, fixed, set.

व्यापारिन् *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. -2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापृत *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.); अन्यस्मिन् कर्मणि व्यापृतं धनुः Ś. 6. 31. -2 Placed, fixed. *-m.* An employee, a minister.

व्यापृतिः *f.* 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापृतिमग्नमानसतया Bv. 1. 58. -2 Operation, action. -3 Exertion. -4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याबाधः Disease, illness.

व्याभाषणम् Way or manner of speaking.

व्याभ्युक्षी = व्यात्युक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामनम् A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended; a fathom; (द्रुमं) दशव्याममथोद्विद्धं निष्पत्रमकरोत्तदा Mb. 3. 11. 39; Dk. 2. 2.

व्यामर्षः 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure, wiping out.

व्यामिश्र *a.* 1 Mingled, intermixed. -2 Manifold, of various kinds. -3 Dubious, doubtful; व्यामिश्रेणेव वाक्येन बुद्धिं मोहयसीव मे Bg. 3. 2. -4 Troubled, distracted; नैतत् पार्थ सुविज्ञेयं व्यामिश्रेणेति मे मतिः Mb. 14. 19. 56. *-Comp.* **-वानम्** a blanket of mixed texture; Kau. A. 2. 11.

व्यामिश्रकम् Various works of mixed languages as Prākritas; श्रेष्ठ्यं चास्त्रसमूहेषु प्राप्तो व्यामिश्रकेषु च Rām. 2. 1. 27 (com. व्यामिश्रकेषु प्राकृतादिभाषामिश्रितनाटकादिषु श्रैष्ठ्यं निपुणताम्).

व्यामोकः Release, freedom (from), getting rid of.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. -2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्यात्मभूज्जितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहलः Gīt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायः The way of stretching the bow before shooting the arrow; कैशिकः केशमूले च शरशृङ्गे च सात्त्विकः। श्रवणे वत्सकर्णश्च ग्रीवायां भरतो भवेत्। अंसके स्कन्धनामा च व्यायाः पञ्च प्रकीर्तिताः॥ Dhanur. 92-93.

व्यायम् 1 P. 1 To strech out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight. -3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

व्यायत *p. p.* 1 Long, extended; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34. -2 Expanded, wide open. -3 Exercised,

disciplined. –4 Busy, engaged, occupied. –5 Hard, firm. –6 Strong, intense, excessive. –7 Mighty, powerful. –8 Deep; व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वम् Muscular development; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यम् Ś. 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out; व्यायामसहमत्यर्थं तृणराजसमं महत् Mb. 4. 40. 6. –2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; व्यायामयोगः Mb. 12. 59. 53 (com. व्यायामयोगः आयुधप्रयोगाभ्यासः); स्थाने शमवतां शक्त्या व्यायामे वृद्धिरङ्गिनाम् Śi. 2. 94. –3 Fatigue, labour; व्यायामेन च तेनास्य जज्ञे शिरसि वेदना Mb. 3. 297. 2. –4 Effort, exertion. –5 Contention, struggle; व्यायामं मुष्टिभिः कृत्वा तलैरपि समागतैः Mb. 3. 167. 40; 5. 138. 25. –6 Business, occupation. –7 A difficulty. –8 A measure of distance (=व्याम q. v.). –9 Training of the army; व्यायामः स्वसैन्यानाम् Kau. A. 1. 16.

व्यायामिक *a.* (–की *f.*), **व्यायामिन्** *a.* Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S. D. :— ख्यातेतिवृत्तो व्यायोगः स्वल्पस्त्रीजनसंयुतः। हीनो गर्भविमर्शाभ्यां नरैर्बहुभिराश्रितः। एकाङ्कश्च भवेदस्त्रीनिमित्तसमरोदयः। कैशिकीवृत्तिरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः। राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्धीरोद्धतश्च सः। हास्यशृङ्गारशान्तेभ्य इतरेऽत्राङ्गिनो रसाः॥ 514; cf. मध्यमव्यायोग of Bhāsa.

व्याल *a.* 1 Wicked, vicious; व्यालद्विपा यन्तृभिरुन्मदिष्णवः Śi. 12. 28; यन्ता गजं व्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. –2 Bad, villainous. –3 Cruel, fierce, savage; जहति व्यालमृगाः परेषु वृत्तिम् Ki. 13. 4. –लः 1 A vicious elephant; व्यालं बालमृणालतन्तुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते Bh. 2. 6. –2 A beast of prey; वसन्त्यस्मिन् महारण्ये व्यालाश्च रुधिराशनाः Rām. 2. 119. 19; वनं व्यालनिषेवितम् Rām. –3 A snake; H. 3. 29. –4 A tiger; Māl. 3. –5 A leopard. –6 A king. –7 A cheat, rogue. –8 N. of Viṣṇu. –Comp. –खड्गः, –नखः a kind of herb. –ग्राहः, ग्राहिन् *m.* a snake-catcher; Ms. 8. 260; व्यालग्राही यथा व्यालं बलादुद्धरते बिलात् Kāśikhaṇḍam. –मृगः 1 a wild animal. –2 a hunting leopard; Mb. 12. 15. 21. –रूपः an epithet of Śiva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालम्बः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालीन *a.* Thick, dense.

व्यालोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. –2 Disordered, dishevelled; एतत्तालतमालसालसरलव्यालोलवल्लीलताच्छन्नम्... Vālmīki's Gaṅgāṣṭaka 6; व्यालोलः केशपाशः Gīt. 11.

व्यालोलनम् Moving to and fro.

व्यावकलनम् Subtraction.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावर्गः Division, section.

व्यावर्जित *p. p.* Bent; ऊरुवातविनिर्भग्ना द्रुमा व्यावर्जिताः पथि Mb. 3. 179. 52.

व्यावलित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Relating to business, practical. –2 Legal, judicial; स्वभावेनैव यद्ब्रूयुस्तद्ग्राह्यं व्यावहारिकम् Ms. 8. 78. –3 Customary, usual. –4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक. –कः 1 A counsellor, minister; व्यपनिन्युः सुदुःखार्ता कौसल्यां व्यावहारिकाः Rām. 2. 66. 13. –2 Superintendent of Transactions; Kau. A. 1. 12. –कम् 1 Use. –2 Business, trade.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing, taking.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter; मृगया शत्रुनिकायानां व्यावहासीमनाश्रितैः Bk. 7. 42.

व्याविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound; Dk. 2. 2. –2 Contradictory to one another; क्व च शस्त्रं क्व च वनं क्व च क्षात्रं तपः क्व च। व्याविद्धमिदमस्माभिः Rām. 3. 9. 27. –3 Whirled round, tossed about. –4 Displaced; अथ जर्जरसर्वाङ्गं व्याविद्धनयनाम्बरम् Mb. 3. 11. 65.

व्यावृ 5 U. 1 To select, choose. –2 To hide, conceal. –3 To obstruct, impede.

व्यावृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, hid, screened. –2 Impeded, obstructed. –3 Opened. –4 Excepted, excluded.

व्यावृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. –2 Exclusion.

व्यावृत् 1 Ā. 1 To turn away from, turn back; सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. –2 To be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 8. –3 To become separate or distinct from, to get rid of; न स पाप्मनो व्यावर्तते Bri. Up. 1. 5. 2. –4 To turn round, revolve. –5 To go down, set (as the sun). –6 To cease to exist, perish. –7 To be opened or split asunder. –8 To recur, to be repeated again; देशपृथक्त्वात् मन्त्रो व्यावर्तते MS. 12. 1. 42. *–Caus.* 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul (as a rule &c.); तु शब्दः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति Ś. B.; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. –2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; नेयमस्माद् व्यवसायात् कथंचिदपि शक्यते व्यावर्तयितुम् K. 172. –3 To destroy, remove; व्यावर्तितातपरुजः प्रथमाभ्रवृष्ट्या V. 5. 16. –4 To turn round, cause to revolve. –5 To separate from. –6 To scatter, strew.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. –2 Revolution, going round. –3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक *a.* (–र्तिका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. –2 Excluding, separating, restricting. –3 Turning away from. –4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तनम् 1 Surrounding, encompassing. –2 Revolving, turning round; व्यावर्तनैरहिपतेरयमाहिताङ्कः Ki. 5. 30. –3 A fold, band. –4 Coil (of a snake). –5 A turn (of a road).

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः श्रुतौ तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 27; V. 1. 8. –2 Separated from, singled out. –3 (*a*) Excluded, set aside; different from; अयमर्थोऽस्माद् व्यावृत्तः Tarka K. (*b*) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); धूमो जलह्रदादेर्व्यावृत्तः Tarka K.; Mu. 5. 10. –4 Revolved, turned round. –5 Encompassed, surrounded. –6 Desisting, ceased from; व्यावृत्तगतिरुद्याने कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35. –7 Split asunder. –8 Changed; जगाम दक्षिणं मार्गं सोमो व्यावृत्तलक्षणः Mb. 12. 141. 15. –Comp. **–गति** *a.* desisting from any course of action.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. –2 Exclusion, separation. –3 Not being found in, absence from; विपक्षाद्व्यावृत्तिः Tarka K. –4 Surrounding. –5 Rolling backwards. –6 Praise, eulogium. –7 Recurrence, repetition; मन्त्रस्य व्यावृत्तिर्व्याख्या ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 42. –Comp. **–बुद्धिः** *f.* the notion of exclusion.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. –2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. –3 Severalty, distinction. –4 Diffusion, extension; तस्यैव व्यासमिच्छामि ज्ञातुं ते भगवन् यथा Bhāg. 6. 4. 2. –5 Width, breadth. –6 The diameter of a circle. –7 A fault in pronunciation. –8 Arrangement, compilation. –9 An arranger, a compiler; द्वैपायनोऽस्मि व्यासानां कवीनां काव्य आत्मवान् Bhāg. 11. 16. 28. –10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He was the son of the sage Parāśara by Satyavatī (born before her marriage with Śantanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavatī to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravīrya. He was thus the father of Pāṇḍu and Dhritarāṣṭra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Kriṣṇadvaipāyana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavatī on a Dvīpa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyāsa or 'the *arranger*', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात् स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः; cf. also जातः स यमुनाद्वीपे द्वैपायन इति स्मृतः। व्यस्य वेदान् समस्तांश्च व्यासतामगमद्विभुः॥ Bm. 1. 214. He is believed to be the author of the great epic, the Mahābhārata, which he is said to have composed with Gaṇapati for his scribe. The eighteen Purāṇas, as also the Brahma-sūtras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chirajeevins* or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्.]. –11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Purāṇas in public. –Comp. **–पीठम्** the seat of the an expounder of the Purāṇas. **–पूजा** N. of the observance of honouring one's preceptor, performed on the 15th of the bright half of Āṣāḍha. **–समास** (dual) details and the aggregate; आयव्ययौ च व्याससमासाभ्यामाचक्षीत Kau. A. 2. 9.

व्यासञ्ज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to; व्यासक्तः सहसा द्विजोपहसितः नम्रो हरः पातु वः Udb. –2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). –3 Separated, detached, disjoined. –4 Confused, bewildered. –5 Clasped, embraced.

व्यासङ्गः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. –2 Intentness, devotion; परार्थव्यासङ्गादुपजहदथ स्वार्थपरताम् Bv. 1. 79. –3 Diligent study. –4 Attention; दानज्यानिविषादमूकमधुपव्यासङ्गदीनाननः Māl. 9. 33. –5 Detachment, separation. –6 Perplexity, confusion. –7 Addition.

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. –2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्यासेधः Restraint, prohibition.

व्याहन् 2 P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. –2 To repel, drive back. –3 To strike excessively. –4 To violate, transgress, disobey; राज्ञी राज्यं विधिवदशिषद्भर्तुरव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. –5 To foil, frustrate, disappoint. –6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. –2 Repelled, repulsed. –3 Foiled, disappointed; Śi. 3. 40. –4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. –Comp. **–अर्थता** one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहतिः (In logic) Contradiction.

व्याहावः A distinct call.

व्याहित *a.* Diseased (व्याधिग्रस्त); एतद्वै परमं तपो तद् व्याहितस्तप्यते Bri. Up. 5. 11. 1.

व्याहृ 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare; व्याजहार हरसूनुसंनिभः R. 11. 83; Ku. 2. 62; 6. 2. –2 To explain. –3 To cry, scream, shout. –4 To answer. –5 To sport; enjoy. –6 To cut off, sever; Mb. 6.

व्याहरणम् 1 Utterance, pronunciation; भविष्यति महातेजाः पुत्रस्तव यशस्विनि। प्रभावाद्वासुदेवस्य मम व्याहरणादपि॥ Mb. 14. 62. 12. –2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words; आविर्भूतज्योतिषां ब्राह्मणानां ये व्याहारास्तेषु मा संशयोऽभूत् U. 4. 18; 5. 29. –2 Voice, note, sound; परभृतकलव्याहारेषु त्वमात्तरतिर्मधुम् M. 5. 1. –3 Jest, joke, humorous speech. –4 Song (of birds).

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered. **–तम्** 1 Speaking, talking. –2 Inarticulate speech or song; रसज्ञाने तु जिह्वेयं व्याहृते वाक् तथोच्यते Mb. 12. 210. 32. –3 Information, instruction.

व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित् पुष्णन्ति लोके विपरीतमर्थम् Ku. 3. 63. –2 Statement, expression; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. –3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa.

in performing his daily Sandhyā adoration; (these Vyāhritis are three : भूर्, भुवर् and स्वर् or स्वर्, usually repeated after *om*; cf. भूर्भुवः सुवरिति वा एतास्तिस्रो व्याहृतयः T. Up. 1. 5. 1; वेदत्रयाभिरदुहद्भूर्भुवःस्वरितीति च Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number as भूः, भुवः, स्वः, महः, जनः, तपः, and सत्यम्.

व्युच्चर् 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. -2 To be faithless to. -3 To commit adultery with; विपर्गनास्तदा नार्यो वर्मायत्नाहृताः पतीन् । व्युचरन्त्यपि दुःशीला दासैः पशुभिरेव च ॥ Mb. 3. 188. 63. -4 To deviate from the right path.

व्युच्चरणम् Transgression, deviation.

व्युच्छित्तिः *f.*, व्युच्छेदः Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

व्युतः, -तिः See व्यूतः.

व्युत्क्रम् See उत्क्रम्.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray; श्लाघा साऽस्मद्गुपि विनयव्युत्क्रमेऽप्येष रागः Ve. 2. 11. -2 Inverted order, contrariety. -3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रमणम् Going apart, separation; P. VIII. 1. 15.

व्युत्क्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Transgressed, overstepped. -2 Departed, left, gone forth. -3 Neglected. -ता A kind of riddle. -Comp. -जीवित *a.* dead.

व्युत्था 1 Ā. 1 To get up, rise. -2 To increase in strength or power, grow strong. -3 To oppose, resist, say something in opposition; इति व्युत्तिष्ठमानायां तस्यामूचे नलः प्रियाम् N. 20. 124. -*Caus.* 1 To excite, instigate, rouse. -2 To disagree about. -3 To win over. -4 To remove.

व्युत्थानम्, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. -2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. -3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind; व्युत्थानं च विकुर्वाणैः कथाभिः प्रतिलोम्यते Mb. 12. 111. 43. -4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). -5 A kind of dance. -6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; यावच्चक्रे नाङ्गनं बोधनाय व्युत्थानज्ञो हस्तिचारी मदस्य Śi. 18. 26. -7 Contradicting.

व्युत्थित *p. p.* 1 Greatly divergent in opinion. -2 Swerving from duty (उच्छास्त्रवर्तिन्); व्युत्थितोत्पत्तिविज्ञानमाकाशे न गतिः शुभा Mb. 6. 15. 9.

व्युत्पद् 4 Ā. 1 To be produced from, originate in. -2 To be derived from (a root &c.); नाम रूढमपि च व्युत्पादि Śi. 10. 23. -3 To become proficient in or conversant with. -*Caus.* 1 To produce, cause. -2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word); कर्मशब्दस्य व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य Ś. B.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production. -2 Derivation, etymology. -3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. -4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रञ्जनाय क्रमते जडानाम् Vikr. 1. 16; 18. 108. -5 Difference of tone or sound.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. -2 Formed by derivation. -3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). -4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. -5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्पादनम् 1 Derivation from. -2 Teaching, instruction.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युद, व्युदक *a.* Waterless; उपारतं वानवर्षं व्युदप्रायाश्च निम्नगाः Bhāg. 10. 25. 26.

व्युदस् 4 P. 1 To throw or scatter about. -2 To throw off, cast away. -3 To set or lay aside. -4 To give up, abandon.

व्युदस्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युदासः Throwing aside, rejection; अथैकान्तव्युदासेन शरीरे पाञ्चभौतिके Mb. 12. 19. 18. -2 Exclusion (in gram.). -3 Prohibition. -4 Disregard, indifference. -5 Killing, destruction; Śi. 15. 37.

व्युदित *a.* Disputed, discusssd, debated.

व्युपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युपरमः Cessation, stop, close; स्वरस्नायुच्छेदक्षणविहितवेगव्युपरमः (v. l. व्युपशमः) Māl. 5. 34.

व्युपरत *p. p.* Rested, stopped; अन्तःप्राणावरोधव्युपरतसकलज्ञानरुद्धेन्द्रियस्य Mk. 1. 1.

व्युपशमः 1 Non-cessation. -2 Inquietude. -3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity).

व्युप्त *p. p.* 1 Shorn, shaved. -2 Scattered, disordered. -Comp. -केश *a.* having dishevelled hair; अट्टत्युन्मत्तवन्नग्नो व्युप्तकेशो हसन् रुदन् Bhāg. 4. 2. 14.

व्युष्=व्युष् 10 P. 1 To void, emit. -2 To reject.

व्युषित *p. p.* See व्युष्ट; व्युषितायां रजन्यां तु कर्णो राजानमभ्यगात् Mb. 3. 238. 17.

व्युष्ट *p. p.* 1 Burnt. -2 Dawned, become day-light. -3 Become bright or clear; ततो रजन्यां व्युष्टायां प्रभातेऽभ्युदिते रवौ Mb. 1. 21. 1. -4 Dwelt; सा व्युष्टा रजनीं तत्र पितुर्वेश्मनि भाविनी Mb. 3. 69. 28. -5 Passed. -ष्टम् 1 Day-break, dawn; व्युष्टं प्रयाणम् Śi. 12. 4. -2 Day. -3 Fruit, result. -4 The new year's day on श्रावण; Kau. A. 2. 5.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. -2 Prosperity; व्युष्टिरेषा परा स्त्रीणाम् Mb. 1. 158. 22; 13. 61. 14. -3 Grace, beauty; नंदनन् कीर्तिश्च व्युष्टिश्चेपुपासीत कीर्तिमान् व्युष्टिमान् भवति य एवं वेद Ch. Up. 3. 14. 4. -4 Praise. -5 Fruit, consequence; यशस्तस्य त्वया व्युष्टिः प्राप्तेयं हरवाधिप Rām. 4. 20. 11; Mb. 13. 26. 31.

व्यूत *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्यूतिः 1 Weaving, sewing. –2 The wages of weaving.

व्यूह् 1 P. 1 To arrange troops in battle array; सूच्या वज्रेण चैवैतान् व्यूहेन व्यूह्य योधयेत् Ms. 7. 191. –2 To arrange, put or place in order, dispose. –3 To separate, divide. –4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. –5 To resolve (vowels, syllables &c.).

व्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कन्धः R. 1. 13. –2 Firm, compact. –3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); तेन व्यूढेन सैन्येन लोकानुद्वर्तयन्निव Mb. 3. 283. 15; दृष्ट्वा तु पाण्डवानीकं व्यूढं दुर्योधनस्तदा Bg. 1. 3. –4 Disarranged, placed out of order; दिक्षु व्यूढाङ्घ्रिपाङ्गस्तृणजटिलचलत्पांशुदण्डोऽन्तरिक्षे Ve. 2. 19. –5 Married; व्यूढायाश्चापि पुंश्चल्या मनोऽभ्येति नवं नवम् Bhāg. 10. 60. 48. –6 Large, great. –Comp. –कङ्कट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्यूढिः *f.* Orderly arrangement, array.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; दण्डव्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात्तु शकटेन वा। वराहमकराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा॥ Ms. 7. 187; cf. दण्डव्यूहः, शकट°, वराह°, सर्वतोभद्र° etc. mentioned in Dhanur. –2 An army, a host, squadron; व्यूहावुभौ तावितरेतरस्मात् भङ्गं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थम् R. 7. 54. –3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection; विमिश्रा विहगाः पुंभिरात्मव्यूहाभिनन्दिताः Rām. 4. 1. 27; गुणव्यूहः Bhāg. 4. 29. 71. –4 A part, portion, subhead. –5 The body. –6 Structure, formation. –7 Reasoning, logic. –8 Separation, distribution. –9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the senses. –Comp. –पार्ष्णिः *f.* the rear of an army. –भङ्गः, –भेदः breaking an array. –रचना arrangement of troops. –विभागः a distinctive array of army; पक्षकक्षा-उरस्यानां बलाग्रतो व्यूहविभागः Kau. A. 10.

व्यूहनम् 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. –2 Structure of the members of the body. –3 Development (of the fœtus). –4 Displacement.

व्यृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. –2 Deprived of or excluded from. –3 Nullified. –4 Imperfect, deficient.

व्यृद्धिः *f.* 1 Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विगता ऋद्धिर्व्यृद्धिः); as in यवनानां व्यृद्धिर्दुर्यवनम् Sk. –2 Scarcity.

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, ऊत; *Caus.* व्याययति-ते; *desid.* विव्यासति) 1 To cover. –2 To sew.

व्येक *a.* Deficient by one.

व्योकारः A blacksmith; व्योकाराः शौल्विकास्तथा Śiva B. 31. 17.

व्योमन् *n.* [व्ये-मनिन् पृषो° Uṇ. 4. 150] 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्त्वेवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10; Me. 53; R. 12. 67; N. 22. 54. –2 Water. –3 A temple sacred to the sun. –4 Talc. –Comp. –आख्यम् talc, mica. –उदकम् rain-water, dew. –केशः, –केशन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –गः a divine being. –गङ्गा the heavenly Ganges. –गमनीविद्या the magic art of flying. –चरः a planet. –चारिन् *m.* 1 a god. –2 a bird. –3 a saint. –4 a Brāhmaṇa. –5 a heavenly body. –धारणः mercury. –धूमः a cloud. –देवः N. of Śiva. –नाशिका a kind of quail. –पुष्पम् an impossibility, absurdity (as a flower in the air). –मञ्जरम्, –मण्डलम् a flag, banner. –माय *a.* reaching to the sky. –मुद्गरः a gust of wind. –यानम् a celestial car. –रत्नम् the sun. –सद् *m.* 1 a deity, god. –2 a *Gandharva*; ज्वलन्मणि व्योमसदां सनातनम् Ki. 8. 1. –3 a spirit. –संभवा a spotted cow. –स्थली the earth. –स्पृश् *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्योषम् An aggregate of three spices (black and long pepper, and dry ginger.).

व्रज् I. 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाविनीतैर्व्रजेद् धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67. –2 To go to, approach, visit; मामेकं शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. –3 To depart, retire, withdraw. –4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नरेन्द्र निद्रारसम् Vikr. 11. 74. –5 To attain to, go to the state of. –6 To obtain, gain. –II. 10 U. (व्राजयति-ते) 1 To go. –2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or या q. v.)

व्रजः [व्रज्-घञर्थे क] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; सगोव्रजोऽत्यात्मपदुर्गमार्गः Bhāg. 10. 13. 30; नेत्रव्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वान्नृपतीन्निपेतुः R. 6. 7; 7. 60; Śi. 6. 6; 14. 33. –2 A station of cowherds; Bhāg 12. 9. 28. –3 A cow-pen, cow-shed; 'व्रजः स्याद्गोकुलं गोष्ठम्' इति वैजयन्ती; निरुद्धवीवधासारप्रसारा गा इव व्रजम् Śi. 2. 64; Ki. 4. 16. –4 An abode, a resting-place. –5 A road. –6 A cloud. –7 N. of a district near Mathurā. –जम् Wandering, going. –Comp. –अङ्गना, युवतिः *f.* a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; मथुरागमनोन्मुखे मुरारावसुभारार्तिभृतां व्रजाङ्गनानाम् Bv. 2. 165. –अजिरम् a cow-pen. –किशोरः, –नाथः, –मोहनः, –वरः, –वल्लभः epithets of Kṛiṣṇa. –भाषा the language current around Agra and Mathurā; old Hindi language. –स्वानः a man.

व्रजकः A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

व्रजनम् [व्रजेः क्युः Uṇ. 2. 77] 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. –2 Exile. –3 Ved. A way, road. –4 Sky.

व्राजितम् Going, roaming; दुरासिताद् दुर्व्रजितान् Mb. 3. 233. 21.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. –2 An attack, invasion, a march. –3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. –4 A theatre.

व्रण् I. 1 P. (व्रणति) To sound. –II. 10 U. (व्रणयति-ते) To hurt; wound.

व्रणः, –णम् [व्रण्-अच्] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; आत्मनः सुमहत् कर्म व्रणैरावेद्य संस्थितः R. 12. 55. –2 A boil, an

ulcer; व्रणो रूढग्रन्थिः स्फुटित इव हृन्मर्मणि पुनः U. 2. 26. -3 A fracture, scar. -4 A flaw, blemish. -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कृत् a. 1 wounding. -2 corroding. (-m.) the marking-nut tree. -चिन्तकः a surgeon. -विरोपण, -संरोहण a. sore-healing; यस्य त्वया व्रणविरोपणमिङ्गुदीनां तैलं न्यषिच्यत Ś. 4. 13. -शोधनम् the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणनम् Piercing, perforating.

व्रणित a. Wounded, bruised; विषक्तस्तीव्रेण व्रणितहृदयेन व्यथयता U. 4. 3.

व्रतः, -तम् [व्रज्-घ जस्य तः] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारम् R. 13. 67; 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purāṇas; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, *e. g.* सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day). -2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽभूद् भग्नव्रतः शत्रूनुद्धृत्य प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, पुण्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. -3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिर्व्रतं यस्याः सा); यान्ति देवव्रता देवान् पितॄन् यान्ति पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. -4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अर्कव्रत q. v; Śabaraswāmin defines it as पुरुषाणां क्रियार्थानां शरीरधारणार्थो बलकरणार्थश्चायं संस्कारो व्रतं नाम ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 8. -5 Mode of life, course of conduct; अथ तु वेत्सि शुचि व्रतमात्मनः Ś. 5. 27. -6 An ordinance, a law, rule. -7 Sacrifice. -8 An act, deed, work. -9 A design, plan. -10 Mental activity; व्रतमिति च मानसं कर्म उच्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 20. -11 Celibacy; व्रतलोपनम् Ms. 11. 61 (com. ब्रह्मचारिणो मैथुनम्); Mb. 12. 11. 22 (com. व्रतं ब्रह्मचर्याद्युपेतमध्ययनम्). -Comp. -आचरणम् the observance of a vow. -आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपवासः a fast for a vow. -ग्रहणम् initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्या observance or practice of a religious vow. -धारणम् the fulfilling of a religious observance. -पारणम्, -णा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -प्रतिष्ठा performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. -भङ्गः 1 breach of a vow. -2 breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as part of the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -रुचि a. delighting in religious observances, devout. -लोपनम् breaking a vow. -वैकल्यम् the incompletion of a religious vow. -संग्रहः initiation into a vow. -संपादनम् fulfilling a religious vow. -स्थ a. practising any vow. -स्थः a celibate; व्रतस्थमपि दौहित्रं श्राद्धे यत्नेन भोजयेत् Ms. 3. 234. -स्नात a. one who has bathed after completing a religious vow. -स्नातकः a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, *i. e.* that of a Brahmachārin or religious student; see स्नातक; Ms. 4. 31.

व्रतयति Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. -2 To fast in consequence of a vow. -3 To eat together.

व्रतिक, -व्रतिन् a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious; नायज्वभिर्नाव्रतिकैः Mb. 3. 43. 5; व्रतिनः पापशीलानामसतीनां कुलस्त्रियः (द्वेष्याः) Pt. 1. 416. -m. 1 A religious student; भैक्षेण वर्तयेन्नित्यं नैकान्नादी भवेद् व्रती । भैक्षेण व्रतिनो वृत्तिरुपवाससमा स्मृता ॥ Ms. 2. 188. -2 An ascetic, a devotee; किं तावद् व्रतिनामुपोढतपसां विघ्नैस्तपो दूषितम् Ś. 5. 9. -3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

व्रततिः, -ती f. 1 A creeper; पादाकृष्टव्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः Ś. 1. 33; R. 14. 1. -2 Expansion, extension.

व्रध्न See ब्रध्न.

व्रह्मन् See ब्रह्मन्.

व्रश्च् 6 P. (वृश्चति, वृक्ण; *caus.* व्रश्चयति-ते; *desid.* विव्रश्चिषति or विव्रक्षति) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. -2 To wound.

व्रश्चनः 1 A small saw. -2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree. -नम् 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding. -2 A cut, an incision. -Comp. -प्रभव a. flowing from an incision; लोहितान् वृक्षनिर्यासान् व्रश्चनप्रभवांस्तथा (विवर्जयेत्) Ms. 5. 6.

व्राजः 1 Going, motion. -2 A multitude (Ved.). -3 A domestic cock.

व्राजिः f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रातः A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage; श्वपाकानां व्रातैः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Śi. 4. 35. -तम् 1 Bodily or manual labour. -2 Day-labour. -3 Casual employment. -4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast. -Comp. -जीवन a. see व्रातीन. -पतिः lord of an assemblage.

व्रातीन a. 1 Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie; व्रातीनव्यालदीप्रास्त्रः सुत्वनः परिपूजयन् Bk. 4. 12. -2 One living by violence.

व्रात्यः [व्रातात् समूहात् च्यवति यत्] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Saṁskāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; सावित्रीपतिता व्रात्या भवन्त्यार्यविगर्हिताः Ms. 2. 39; सौराष्ट्रावन्त्याभीराश्च शूरा अर्बुदमालवाः । व्रात्या द्विजा भविष्यन्ति शूद्रप्राया जनाधिपाः Bhāg. 12. 1. 38; भवत्या हि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखण्डपरिषत्परित्राणस्नेहः G. L. 37. -2 A low or vile person in general; vagrant. -3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kṣatriya mother). -त्या The daughter of an outcast. -Comp. -चर्या the life and practice of a vagrant. -ब्रुवः one who calls himself a Vrātya. -स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Saṁskāras.

व्री I. 9 P. (व्रिणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. वृ. -II. 4 Ā. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. -2 To be chosen. -3 To cover, screen.

व्रीड् 4 P. (व्रीड्यति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. -2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः, -डा 1 Shame; व्रीडादिवाभ्यासगतैर्विलिल्ये Śi. 3. 40; व्रीडमावहति मे स (शब्दः) संप्रति R. 11. 73. -2 Modesty, bashfulness; व्रीडजाड्यमभजन्मधुपा सा Śi. 10. 18. -Comp. -आनत, अन्वित a. modest, bashful. -दानम् (व्रीडादानम्) a gift offered out of modesty.

व्रीडनम् 1 Shame. -2 Modesty. -3 Lowering, depression.

व्रीडित (Sometimes व्रीलित also) p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed; व्रीलित इवास्मि राजानं द्रष्टुम् Pañcharātram 2.

व्रीलः Shame; व्रीलादिवाधोमुखम् Pratijñā. 4. 12.

व्रीस् 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः [व्री-हि किच] 1 Rice; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. -2 A grain of rice. -Comp. -अगारम् a granary. -काञ्चनम् a kind of pulse (Mar. मसुरा). -मयः a sacrificial cake made of grains (पुरोडाश). -मुखः a surgical instrument (resembling a grain of rice). -राजिकम् panic seed (= कङ्गु q. v.). -वापम् Sowing rice. -श्रेष्ठः a kind of rice (शालिधान्य).

व्रीहिक a. Having or bearing rice; P. V. 2. 116.

व्रुड् 6 P. (व्रुडति) 1 To cover. -2 To be heaped or gathered. -3 To heap, accumulate. -4 To sink, go down.

व्रुडित p. p. Immersed, sunk.

व्रूष् -स् 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

व्रैहेय a. (-यी f.) [व्रीहि-ठक्] 1 Fit for rice. -2 Sown with rice; P. V. 2. 2. -यम् A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

व्ली 9 P. (व्लिनाति rarely व्लीनाति, Caus. व्लेपयति) 1 To go, move. -2 To support, hold, maintain. -3 To choose, select.

व्लीन p. p. 1 Crushed, sunk down. -2 Held, supported.

व्लेक्ष् 10 U. (व्लेक्षयति-ते) To see; cf. वेक्ष्.

व्लेष्कः A snare, noose.

श

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer. -2 A weapon. -3 N. of Śiva. -शम् Happiness; हर्तुर्याति न गोचरं किमपि शं पुष्णाति यत् सर्वदा Bh. 2. 16.

शंयु a. Happy, prosperous; कुर्वाणा पश्यतः शंयून् स्रग्विणी सुहसानना Bk. 4. 18. -युः A deity presiding over sacrifice; शंयोरभिस्तवन्ताय अथर्वाय नमो नमः Mb. 13. 14. 9.

शंव a. Happy, fortunate. -वः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस् 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त; pass. शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of; साधु साध्विति भूतानि शशंसुर्मारुतात्मजम् Rām.; संन्यासं कर्मणां कृष्ण पुनर्योगं च शंससि Bg. 5. 1. -2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself); शशंस सीतापरिदेवनान्तमनुष्ठितं शासनमग्रजाय R. 14. 83; न मे ह्रिया शंसति किंचिदीप्सितम् 3. 5; 2. 68; 4. 72; 9. 77; 11. 84; Ku. 3. 60; 5. 51. -3 To indicate, bespeak, show; सः (अशोकः) सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे पुष्पैः शंसत्यादरं स्वःप्रसूने M. 5. 8; Ki. 5. 23; Ku. 2. 22. -4 To repeat, recite; ओमिति शंसति Ch. Up. 1. 1. 9. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To revile, traduce. -7 To praise in ऋक् verse not set to music (as distinguished from स्तु 2 U.); प्रगीतेषु मन्त्रवाक्येषु स्तौतिशब्दः अप्रगीतेषु शंसतिशब्दः ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 17.

शंसः Ved. 1 Praise. -2 Recitation. -3 Calling, invocation. -4 A charm, spell. -5 Wishing well to. -6 A blessing. -7 A curse. -8 Calumny.

शंसनम् [शंस्-ल्युट्] 1 Praising. -2 Telling, relating. -3 Reciting.

शंसनीय a. To be praised, praiseworthy.

शंसा [शंस्-अ] 1 Praise. -2 Wish, desire, hope. -3 Repeating, narrating. -4 Reciting. -5 Conjecture, belief; मातास्य युगपद् वाक्यं विप्रियं प्रियशंसया Rām. 2. 72. 11 (com. प्रियशंसया प्रियशङ्कया).

शंसित p. p. [शंस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Told, said, spoken, declared. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Ascertained, established, determined. -5 Falsely accused, calumniated. -6 Observed (अनुष्ठित); इदं शास्त्रमधीयानो ब्राह्मणः शंसितव्रतः Ms. 1. 104.

शंसिन् a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. -2 Telling, announcing, communicating; [illegible]

-दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45. -3 Indicating, bespeaking; मूर्धानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42; Śi. 9. 77. -4 Presaging, foretelling; बभूव सर्वं शुभशंसि तत्क्षणम् R. 3. 14; 12. 90.

शंस्तृ *m.* 1 A praiser, panegyrist. -2 A reciter of hymns.

शंस्य *a.* 1 Loudly read; (Dānasāgara, Bibl. Ind. 274, Fasc. 1, p. 63). -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Desirable.

शक् I. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to effect (usually with an inf. and translateable by 'can'); अदर्शयन् वक्तुमशक्नुवत्यः शाखाभिरावर्जितपल्लवाभिः R. 13. 24; Bk. 3. 6; Me. 20; somtimes, with acc. or dat.; दानेन वधनिर्णेकं सर्पादीनामशक्नुवन् Ms. 11. 139; with gen. also; see शक्त. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. -*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive); तत् कर्तुं शक्यते 'it can be done'. -*Desid.* (शिक्षति) 1 To wish to be able. -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यति-ते, शक्त) 1 To be able, have power to effect. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To aid. -5 To know (mostly Ved in these senses).

शकः 1. N. of a king (especially applied to Śālivāhana; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word). -2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Śālivāhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). **-काः** (*m.* pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with the Pauṇḍrakas &c.; see Mu. 5. 11 also). **-Comp. -अन्तकः, -अरिः** epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Śakas. **-अब्दः, -कालः** a year of the Śaka era. **-कर्तृ, -कृत्** *m.* the founder of an era.

शकम् Dung, cow-dung (Ved.).

शकटः, -टम् [शक्-अटन् Uṇ. 4. 81] 1 A cart, carriage, waggon; रोहिणीशकटम् Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212; Y. 3. 42. -2 Cart-stand; caravansary; कृष्णरामौ वृतौ गोपैः पुराच्छकटमीयतुः Bhāg. 10. 42. 23. **-टः** 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge; Ms. 7. 187. -2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas*. -3 N. of a demon slain by Kriṣṇa when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree (तिनिश). -5 An implement for preparing grain. **-Comp. -अक्षः** the axle of a cart. **-अरिः, -हन्** *m.* epithets of Kriṣṇa. **-आह्वा** the lunar asterism Rohiṇī (so called because it is figured by a cart). **-उर्वी** even, flat space; Girvāṇa; Mb. 13. 85. 50 (com. शकटोर्वी तु श्रुत्यन्तरात्). **-भेदः** the division of Rohiṇī by a planet passing through it; cf. यदि रोहिण्याः शकटं भिनत्ति रविनन्दनो गगनवीथ्याम्। द्वादश वर्षाणि तदा न हि वर्षति वासवो भूमौ॥ Pt. 1. 211. **-विलः** a gallinule. **-व्यूहः** a particular form of military array. **-व्रतम्** a particular observance. **-सार्थः** a train of carts; caravan.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart; as in मृच्छकटिका.

शकन् *n.* Ordure, feces, especially of animals; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकृत् after acc. dual).

शकरम् See शकल (1); मांसान्यस्य शकराणि Bri. Up. 3. 9. 28.

शकलः, -लम् [शक्-कलक् Uṇ. 1. 109] 1 A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit; ताभ्यां स शकलाभ्यां च दिवं भूमिं च निर्ममे Ms. 1. 13; उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानाम् Mu. 3. 15; R. 2. 46; 5. 73. -2 A pot-sherd; प्रतिगृह्य पुटेनैव पाणिना शकलेन वा Ms. 6. 28. -3 A spark; उद्यत्कृशानुशकलेषु खुराभिघातात्. **-लम्** 1 Bark. -2 The scales (of a fish). -3 A half; as in चन्द्रशकलम्. -4 Cinnamon.

शकलित *a.* Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलिन् *m.* A fish.

शकलीकृ 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अनूढाभ्रातृ); (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mrichchhakaṭika of Śūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant reference to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire; S. D. thus defines him :— मदमूर्खताभिमानी दुष्कुलतैश्वर्यसंयुक्तः। सोऽयमनूढाभ्राता राज्ञः श्यालः शकार इत्युक्तः॥ 81.

शकुनः [शक्-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 49] 1 A bird (in general); केनेदृशी जातु परा हि दृष्टा वागुच्यमाना शकुनेन संस्कृता Mb. 3. 197. 11; शकुनोच्छिष्टम् Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). **-नम्** 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil; अशकुनेन स्खलितः किलेतरोऽपि Śi. 9. 83. -2 An auspicious omen. **-Comp. -ज्ञ** *a.* knowing omens. (**-ज्ञा**) a small house-lizard. **-ज्ञानम्** knowledge of omens, augury. **-शास्त्रम्** 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

शकुनिः [शक्-उनि] 1 A bird; तरुशकुनिकुरङ्गान् मैथिली यानपुष्यत् U. 3. 25; Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhritarāṣṭra; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhana whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāṇḍavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend

to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Krisṇa. -Comp. -ईश्वरः N. of Garuḍa. -प्रपा a trough for watering birds. -वादः 1 the cry or sound of a bird. -2 the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

शकुन्तः [शक्-उन्त] 1 A bird in general; अंसव्यापिशकुन्तनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामण्डलम् Ś. 7. 11. -2 The blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

शकुन्तकः A bird.

शकुन्तला [शकुन्तैः लायते ला घञर्थे क] N. of the daughter of Viśvāmitra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [When Menakā went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by 'Śakuntas' or birds, whence she was called "Śakuntalā". She was afterwards found by the sage Kaṇva and brought up as his own daughter. When Duṣyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gandharva form of marriage; (see Duṣyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata, who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bhāratavarṣa.]

शकुन्तिः A bird; कलमविरलं रत्युत्कण्ठाः क्वणन्तु शकुन्तयः U. 3. 24.

शकुन्तिका 1 A bird; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे सौनिको गृहशकुन्तिकामिव U. 1. 45. -2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

शकुर a. Tame, quiet (as an animal); Hch. 6.

शकुलः, -ली [शक्-उलच् Uṇ. 1. 93] A kind of fish. -Comp. -अक्षका, -अक्षी white bent grass, Panicum Dactylon (Mar. शुक्लदूर्वा). -अदनी 1 a kind of medicinal plant (called Kaṭki). -2 an earthworm. -अर्भकः, -गण्डः a kind of fish.

शकृत् n. [शक्-ऋतन् Uṇ. 4. 58] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः m., f., -करी a calf; शकृत्करिर्वत्सः Sk. -कीटः a dung-beetle. -द्वारम् the anus. -पिण्डः, -पिण्डकः a ball or lump of dung; शष्पाण्यत्ति प्रकिरति शकृत्पिण्डकानाम्रमात्रान् U. 4. 26. -भेदः diarrhœa.

शक्करः, -शक्कारिः A bull; Hch. 6.

शक्करी 1 A river. -2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger. -5 N. of a metre; L. D. B.

शक्त p. p. [शक्-क्त] 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.); यद्वोऽस्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3; तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतान्यथा ibid; शक्तस्य शक्यकारणात् Sāṅ. K. 9. -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, opulent; शक्तः परजने दाता स्वजने दुःखजीविनि Ms. 11. 9. -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधा or शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. [शक्-क्तिन्] 1 (a) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (b) Faculty, capacity; स्मरणशक्ति 'retentive faculty or memory'. -2 Regal power: (it has three parts or elements; 1 प्रभुशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself'; 2 मन्त्रशक्ति 'the power of good counsel'; and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy'); राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायत्तम् Dk.; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थसंचयम् R. 3. 13; 6. 33; 17. 63; Śi. 2. 26. -3 The power of composition, poetic power or genius; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेक्षणात् K. P. 1; see explanation *ad loc.* -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned): स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; Ś. 7. 35. -5 A kind of missile; शक्तिखण्डामर्पितेन गाण्डीविनोक्तम् Ve. 3; ततो बिभेद पौलस्त्यः शक्त्या वक्षसि लक्ष्मणम् R. 12. 77. -6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना); तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना); it is thus defined:— अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारकोऽनादिसंकेतः शक्तिः Tarka K. -11 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Śiva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas. -12 A sword. -13 An implement in gambling. -Comp. -अर्धः perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षिन् a. having regard to strength; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुञ्जीत शक्त्यपेक्षो रसायनम् Śi. 2. 93. -कुण्ठनम् the deadening of a power. -ग्रह a. 1 apprehending the force or meaning. -2 armed with a spear. (-हः) 1 apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word. -2 a spearman, lancer. -3 an epithet of Śiva. -4 of Kārtikeya. -ग्राहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) epithet of Kārtikeya. -त्रयम् the three constituent elements of regal power; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर a. strong, powerful. (-रः) 1 a spearman. -2 an epithet of Kārtikeya; नवस्तामिव चोत्कृष्य शक्तिं शक्तिधरप्रियः Bm. 7. 8. 11. -ध्वजः N. of Kārtikeya; शक्तिध्वजमिवरदृप्तं सौधमागतम् Dk. 2. 5. -नाथः N. of Śiva; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1. -पर्णः Alstonia Scholaris (Mar. सातवीण). -पाणिः, -भृत् m. 1 a spearman. -2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पातः 1 prostration of strength. -2 In Yoga philosophy, a spiritual procedure

by which the preceptor puts his strength (spiritual power) in his pupil. -पूजकः a Śākta q. v. -पूजा the worship of Śakti. -पूर्वः an epithet of Parāśara. -वैकल्यम् loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तितस् *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence. -3 Armed with a weapon.

शक्मन् *n.* [शक् मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 160] Ved. Power, strength, energy. -*m.* N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.); शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2. 11; R. 2. 49, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word); शक्योऽर्थोऽभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. -6 Of agreeable or sweet address; 'शक्यः प्रियंवदः प्रोक्तः' इति हलायुधः; शक्यः संविभागशीलः Dk. 2. 5. (The form शक्यम् is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता M. 3. 22; शक्यं...अविरलमालिङ्गितुं पवनः Ś. 3. 6; विभूतयः शक्यमवाप्तुमूर्जिताः Subhāṣ.; न हि देहभृता शक्यं त्यक्तुं कर्माण्यशेषतः Bg. 18. 11.). -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed. -प्रतीकार *a.* remediable. -सामन्तता the state of being able to conquer the neighbouring kings.

शक्यता, -शक्यत्वम् 1 Possibility, practicability. -2 Capacity, capability.

शक्तु *m., n.* The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal; see सक्तु.

शक्न, -शक्ल *a.* Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [शक्-रक्] 1 N. of Indra; एकः कृती शकुन्तेषु योऽन्यं शक्रान्न याचते Kuval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kuṭaja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of Śiva. -8 Lord; शक्रप्रस्थस्य शक्रेण विरुद्धोऽयमभूत् सदा Śiva B. 9. 5. -Comp. -अशनः the Kuṭaja tree. (-नम्) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -आख्यः an owl. -आत्मजः 1 Jayanta, son of Indra. -2 Arjuna. -उत्थानम्, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -काष्ठा the east. -गोपः a kind of red insect; cf. इन्द्रगोप; अविरलवितते शक्रगोपैररुणितनीलतृणोलपा धरित्री Ki. 10. 3. -जः, -जातः a crow. -जालम् magic, sorcery. -जित्, भिद् *m.* epithets of Meghanāda, son of Rāvaṇa. -द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. -धनुस् *n.*, -शरासनम् the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra; जृम्भमाणः सुविपुलं शक्रध्वजमिवोच्छ्रितम् Mb. 3. 146. 70. -पर्यायः the Kuṭaja tree. -पादपः 1 the Kuṭaja tree. -2 the Devadāru tree. -प्रस्थम् = इन्द्रप्रस्थ q. v. -भवनम्, -भुवनम्, -वासः heaven, paradise. -भूभवा colocynth. -मातृका a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. -मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिरस् *n.* an ant-hill, a hillock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -वल्ली colocynth (इन्द्रवारुणी). -वाहनम् a cloud. -शाखिन् *m.* the Kuṭaja tree. -शाला a sacrificial ground. -सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Jayanta. -2 of Arjuna. -3 of Vāli. -सृष्टा yellow myrobalan.

शक्राणी N. of Śachī, wife of Indra.

शक्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्रुकः A kind of poison (cf. सक्तुकः); L. D. B.

शक्वः An elephant; भिन्नः स्वेदशोदितनालपक्वभ्रमेन्द्रशक्वक्षुतदन्तकुन्तैः Rām. ch. 6. 73.

शक्वन् *a.* [शक्-वनिप् Uṇ. 4. 123] Ved. Strong, powerful. -*m.* 1 An elephant. -2 An artificer; Ś. B.

शक्वरः A bull, an ox. -री 1 A finger. -2 A finger-ring. -3 A girdle, zone. -4 A cow. -5 N. of a Sāman; एताः शक्वर्यो लोकेषु प्रोताः Ch. Up. 2. 17. 1.

शङ्क् 1 Ā. (शङ्कते, शङ्कित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful; शङ्के जीवति वा न वा Rām. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.); नाशङ्किष्ट विवस्वतः Bk. 15. 39; अशङ्कितेभ्यः शङ्केत शङ्कितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāṣ. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust; स्वैर्दोषैर्भवति हि शङ्कितो मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear; त्वय्यासन्ने नयनमुपरिस्पन्दि शङ्के मृगाक्ष्याः Me. 97; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वयि यथा हि मां शङ्कसे भीरु V. 3. 14; Bk. 3. 26; N. 22. 42. -5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about); अत्रेदं शङ्क्यते (often used in controversial language); न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणान्तरगम्यत्वं शङ्कितुं शक्यम् Sarva S. -*Caus.* To frighten, terrify.

शङ्कनीय *a.* 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected; शङ्कनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शङ्का [शङ्क्-अ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving; अपायशङ्का; अरिष्टशङ्का &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm; जातशङ्कैर्देवैर्मेनका नामाप्सराः प्रेषिता Ś. 1; कैकेयीशङ्कयेवाह R. 12. 2; 13. 42; Me. 71. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression; स्रजमपि शिरस्यन्धः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशङ्कया Ś. 7. 24; कुर्वन् वधूजनमनःसु शशाङ्कशङ्काम् Ki. 5. 42; हरिततृणोद्गमशङ्कया 5. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. -Comp. -अन्वित, -आकुल *a.* filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. -अभियोगः a charge on suspicion. -आस्पदम् a matter of doubt. -निवृत्तिः *f.* solving or clearing a doubt.

शङ्कित *p. p.* 1 Doubted, suspected, feared. –2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. –3 Uncertain, doubtful. –4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed; शङ्कितदृष्टिः Pt. 1. 197. –5 Weak, unsteady; (see शङ्क्). –Comp. **–चित्त, –मनस्** *a.* 1 timid, faint-hearted. –2 suspicious, distrustful. –3 doubtful. **–वर्णः** a thief.

शङ्किन् *a.* 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.); त्वदुपावर्तनशङ्कि मे मनः R. 8. 53; अतिस्नेहः पापशङ्की Ś. 4. –2 Full of danger; तस्मादम्बुपतेरिवावनिपतेः सेवा सदा शङ्किनी Subhāṣ.

शङ्कुर *a.* Fearful, frightful.

शङ्कः A draught-ox.

शंकर *a.* (–रा–री *f.*) [शं सुखं करोति कृ-अच्] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious; भीताः शितशराभीताः शंकरं तत्र शंकरम् (मेनिरे) Ki. 15. 31. **–रः** 1 N. of Śiva. –2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author (शंकराचार्य). **–री** 1 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. –2 Bengal madder. –3 The Śamī tree. –Comp. **–आचार्यः** N. of a celebrated teacher of Vedānta philosophy and reviver of Brāhmanism. **–आवासः** 1 the Kailāsa. –2 camphor. **–प्रियः** the francoline partridge. **–शुक्रम्** quick-silver.

शङ्कुः [शङ्क्-उण् Uṇ. 1. 36] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्कुः 'the dart of grief', i. e. sharp or poignant grief; तथैव तीव्रो हृदि शोकशङ्कुर्मर्माणि कृन्तन्नपि किं न सोढः U. 3. 35.; R. 8. 93; Ki. 16. 15. –2 A stake, pillar, post, pale; महासुहयः सैन्धवः पड्वीशशङ्कून् संवृहेत् Bri. Up. 6. 1. 13; निखातशङ्कुसंवद्धसैन्धवश्रेणिसंयुतम् Siva B. 20. 53. –3 A nail, pin, peg; बभूवुः सप्त दुर्धर्षाः खादिरैः शङ्कुभिश्चिताः Mb. 3. 284. 3; अयःशङ्कुचितां रक्षः शतघ्नीमथ शत्रवे (अक्षिपत्) R. 12. 95. –4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb; Dk. 1. 1. –5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. –6 The pin of a dial. –7 A measure of twelve fingers.–8 A measuring-rod. –9 The sine of altitude (in astr.). –10 Ten billions. –11 The fibres of a leaf; यथा शङ्कुना सर्वाणि पर्णानि संतृण्णानि Ch. Up. 2. 23. 3. –12 An ant-hill. –13 The penis. –14 The skate-fish. –15 A demon. –16 Poison. –17 Sin; crime. –18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. –19 N. of Śiva. –20 The Sāla tree. –21 A kind of perfume (नखी). –22 N. of Kāma, the god of love. –Comp. **–कर्ण** *a.* spike-eared; महावृक्षगलस्कन्धः शङ्कुकर्णो विभीषणः Mb.1. 152. 4. (**–र्णः**) an ass. **–च्छाया** the shadow of a gnomon. **–जीवा** (in astr.) the gnomon sine. **–तरुः, –वृक्षः** the Sāla tree. **–धानम्** a hole for a pin. **–पुच्छम्** the sting (of a bee etc.). **–फला, –फलिका** the Śamī tree. **–मुखः** 1 a crocodile. –2 a kind of leech. **–मूली** the 15th day of the light half of मार्गशीर्ष.

शङ्कव्यम् Anything fit for a stake (as wood &c.)

शङ्कुचिः, शङ्कोचः, (**–चिः**) A skate-fish.

शङ्कुला [शङ्क्-उलच् Uṇ. 1. 93] 1 A kind of knife or lancet. –2 A pair of scissors. –Comp. **–खण्डः** a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः, –ङ्खम् [शम्-ख Uṇ. 1. 102] 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतभावमुज्झति शङ्खः शिखिभुक्तमुक्तोऽपि Pt. 4. 110; शङ्खान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. –2 The bone on the forehead; शङ्खान्तरद्योति विलोचनं यत् Ku. 7. 33; Rām. 6. 48. 10. –3 The temporal bone. –4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. –5 A hundred billions. –6 A military drum or other martial instrument. –7 A kind of perfume (नखी). –8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. –9 N. of a demon slain by Viṣṇu. –10 N. of the author of a Smriti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). –11 A bracelet (made of conch-shell); अवघ्नन्त्याः प्रकोष्ठस्थाश्चक्रुः शङ्खाः स्वनं महत् Bhāg. 11. 9. 6. –Comp. **–अन्तरम्** the forehead. **–आवर्तः** 1 the convolution of a shell. –2 a kind of fistula in the rectum. **–उदकम्** the water poured into a conch-shell. **–कारः, –कारकः** a shell-cutter described as a kind of mixed caste. **–क्षीरम्** an impossibility; cf. खपुष्प. **–चरी, –चर्ची** a mark made with sandal (on the forehead). **–चूर्णम्** powder produced from shells. **–जः** a large pearl (of the shape of a pigeon's egg). **–द्रावः, –द्रावकः** a solvent for dissolving shells. **–द्राविन्** Rumex Vesicarius (आम्लवेतस्, Mar. चुका). **–ध्मः, –ध्मा** *m.* a shell-blower, conch-blower; शङ्खस्य तु ग्रहणेन शङ्खध्मस्य वा शब्दो गृहीतः Bri. Up. 2. 4. 8. **–ध्वनिः** the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). **–नखः** a kind of aquatic animal, snail; लवैः शङ्खनखैः Mb. 13. 50. 20. **–पालः** 1 an epithet of the sun. –2 a kind of sweetmeat (Mar. शंकरपाळे). –3 a kind of snake. **–प्रस्थः** a spot on the moon. **–भृत्** *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–मुखः** an alligator. **–मुक्ता** the mother of pearls. **–लिखितः** a righteous or just king. (-dual) N. of two writers of Smritis. **–वलयः** a shell-bracelet. **–वेला** the hour at which the conch is blown; यथा शङ्खवेलायामागन्तव्यमिति यस्मिन्नपि ग्रामे शङ्खो नाध्मायते तस्मिन्नपि स तथाकालोऽस्तीति न आगमनं परिहास्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 42. **–स्वनः** the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः, –कम् A conch-shell. **–कः** 1 A disease of the head. –2 The temporal bone. **–कम्** A bracelet (made of conch-shell); प्रचलत्कलापिकलशङ्खकस्वना Śi. 13. 41.

शङ्खनकः, (**–खः**) A small conch or shell.

शङ्खिन् *m.* 1 The ocean. –2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. –3 A conch-blower. –4 A worker in shells.

शङ्खिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimañjarī thus describes her :— दीर्घातिदीर्घनयना वरसुन्दरी या कामोपभोगरसिका गुणशीलयुक्ता। रेखात्रयेण च विभूषितकण्ठदेशा सम्भोगकेलिरसिका किल शङ्खिनी सा ॥ cf. चित्रिणी, हस्तिनी,

and पश्चिनी also. –2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. –3 Mother of pearl. –4 A particular vein. –Comp. –फलः the Sirīṣa tree.

शच् 1 Ā. (शचते) To speak, say, tell.

शचिः, –ची *f.* N. of the wife of Indra; असूत पुत्रं समये शचीसमा R. 3. 13, 23. –ची Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. –2 Activity, energy. –3 Power, strength. –4 A holy or pious act; devotion. –Comp. –पतिः, –भर्तृ *m.* epithets of Indra.

शञ्च् 1 Ā. (शञ्चते) To go, move.

शट् I. 1 P. (शटति) 1 To be sick. –2 To divide, separate. –3 To be dissolved. –4 To be weary or dejected. –5 To go. –II. 10 Ā. (शाटयते) To praise, flatter.

शट *a.* Sour, acid, astringent.

शटा The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटा, सिंहकेसर.

शटिः, –टी *f.* The plant called Zedoary.

शट्टकम् Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शठ् I. 1 P. (शठति) To deceive, cheat, defraud. –2 To hurt, kill. –3 To suffer pain. –II. 10 P. (शाठयति) 1 To finish. –2 To leave unfinished. –3 To go, move. –4 To be idle or lazy (शठयति). –5 To deceive, cheat. –6 To speak ill of. –7 To speak well or elegantly.

शठ *a.* [शठ्-अच्] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. –2 Wicked, depraved. –ठः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30; Bg. 18. 28. –2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); ध्रुवमस्मि शठः शुचिस्मिते विदितः कैतववत्सलस्तव R. 8. 49; 19. 31; शठ इति मयि तावदस्तु ते परिचयवत्यवधीरणा प्रिये M. 3. 19; (the S. D. thus defines a शठः—शठोऽयमेकत्र बद्धभावो यः। दर्शितबहिरनुरागो विप्रियमन्यत्र गूढमाचरति ॥ 74). –3 A fool, blockhead. –4 A mediator, arbitrator. –5 The Dhattūra plant. –6 An idler, a lazy fellow. –ठम् 1 Iron. –2 Saffron. –Comp. –उदर्क *a.* deceitful in the end.

शण् 1 P. (शणति) To give.

शणम् Hemp. –Comp. –तान्तव *a.* made of hempen string; वैश्यस्य शणतान्तवी (मेखला) Ms. 2. 42. –पट्टः hempen bandage. –सूत्रम् 1 a hempen cord or string; शणसूत्रमयं राज्ञः (उपवीतम्) Ms. 2. 44. –2 a net made of hemp. –3 cordage.

शणिरम् A bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Soṇa.

शण्डः A eunuch (= षण्ड q. v.).

शण्ड् 1 P. (शण्डति) 1 To heap, collect. –2 To hurt, wound.

शण्डः [शण्ड्-अच् Uṇ. 1. 113] 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. –2 A bull. –3 A bull at liberty to move. –4 Curds. –ण्डम् A collection, multitude; cf. षण्ड or खण्ड.

शण्डिलः [शण्ड्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 53] A sage.

शण्ढः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. –2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). –3 A bull. –4 A bull at liberty to move. –5 A mad-man.

शतम् 1 A hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतम् Śānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं नराः; शतं गावः; or शतं गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते, दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun in the genitive; गवां शतम्, वर्षाणां शतम् 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव भर्ता शरच्छतम् or may be changed into शती; as in आर्यासप्तशती a work of Govardhanāchārya.). –2 Any large number; as in शतपत्र q. v. –Comp. –अक्षी 1 night. –2 the goddess Durgā. –अङ्गः 1 a car, carriage; especially, a war chariot. –2 N. of a tree (तिनिश). –अनीकः 1 an old man. –2 an army officer possessing a hundred footmen; शतानां तु शतानीकः Śukra. 2. 140. –अब्दम् a century. –अरम्, –आरम् the thunderbolt of Indra. –अरुस् *n.*, –अरुषी a leprous disease of the skin. –अवरः a fine of a hundred. (–री) 1 N. of a plant. –2 N. of the wife of Indra. –आनकम् a cemetery. –आनन्दः 1 N. of Brahman. –2 of Viṣṇu or Kriṣṇa. –3 of the car of Viṣṇu. –4 of a son of Gautama and Ahalyā, the family-priest of Janaka; गौतमश्च शतानन्दो जनकानां पुरोहितः U. 1. 16. –आयुस् *a.* lasting or living for a hundred years. –आवर्तः, –आवर्तिन् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. –ईशः 1 the ruler of a hundred. –2 the ruler of a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115. –कर्मन् the planet Saturn. –कुम्भः 1 N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). –2 N. of a sacrifice; शतकुम्भं नाम यज्ञमनुभवितुं महर्षेर्धौम्यस्य आश्रमं गता इति Madhyamavyāyoga 1. (–म्भम्) gold. –कृत्वस् *ind.* a hundred times. –कोटि *a.* hundred-edged. (–टिः) Indra's thunderbolt; कराग्रजाग्रच्छतकोटिः N. 7. 79. (*–f.*) a hundred crores; चरितं रघुनाथस्य शतकोटिप्रविस्तरम् Rāma-rakṣā 1. –क्रतुः an epithet of Indra; अपूर्णमेकेन शतक्रतूपमः शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः R. 3. 38. –खण्डम् gold. –गु *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. –गुण, –गुणित *a.* a hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य पूर्वं शतगुणितेव गता मम त्रियामा V. 3. 22. –ग्रन्थिः *f.* the Dūrvā grass. –घ्नः N. of Śiva. –घ्नी 1 a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *talas* in length; शतघ्नी च चतुस्ताला लोहकण्टकसंचिता; or अयःकण्टकसंछन्ना शतघ्नी महती शिला); अयःशङ्कुचितां रक्षः शतघ्नीमथ शत्रवे (आक्षिपत्)

R. 12. 95; Bhāg. 9. 15. 30. –2 a female scorpion. –3 a disease of the throat. –4 N. of a plant (करञ्ज). **–चन्द्रः** a sword or shield adorned with a hundred moons (moon-like spots); ततः शरशतेनास्य शतचन्द्रं समाक्षिपत् Mb. 7. 97. 29. °वर्त्मन् a manner of brandishing the sword; तं श्येनवेगं शतचन्द्रवर्त्मभिश्चरन्तमच्छिद्रमुपर्ययो हरिः Bhāg. 8. 7. 28. **–चरणा** a centipede. **–छदः** a kind of wood-pecker. **–जिह्वः** an epithet of Śiva. **–तारका, –भिषज्, –भिषा** *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. **–दलम्** a lotus-flower. **–दला** the white rose. **–द्रुः** *f.* 1 N. of a river in the Punjab now called Sutlej. –2 N. of the Ganges. **–धामन्** *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–धार** *a.* 1 flowing in a hundred streams. –2 having a hundred edges. (**–रम्**) the thunderbolt of Indra. **–धृतिः** 1 an epithet of Indra. –2 of Brahman; गते शतधृतौ क्षत्तः कर्दमस्तेन चोदितः Bhāg. 3. 24. 21. –3 heaven or *Svarga*. **–धौत** *a.* perfectly clean. **–पत्रः** 1 a peacock. –2 the (Indian) crane. –3 a wood-pecker. –4 a parrot or a species of it. (**–त्रा**) a woman. (**–त्रम्**) a lotus; आवृत्तवृन्तशतपत्रनिभम् (आननं) वहन्त्या Māl. 1. 22. °योनि an epithet of Brahman; कम्पेन मूर्ध्नः शतपत्रयोनिं (संभावयामास) Ku. 7. 46. **–पत्रकः** the wood-pecker. **–पत्री, –पत्रिकः** the white rose. **–पथब्राह्मणम्** N. of a well-known Brāhmaṇa attached to the Śukla Yajurveda; कृत्स्नं शतपथं चैव प्रणेष्यसि द्विजर्षभ Mb. 12. 318. 11. **–पद्, –पाद्** *a.* having a hundred feet. **–पदी, –पाद्** *f.* a centipede. **–पद्मम्** 1 a lotus with a hundred petals. –2 the white lotus. **–पर्वन्** *m.* a bamboo. (*–f.*) 1 the full-moon day in the month of Āśvina. –2 Dūrvā grass. –3 the plant Kaṭukā. –4 orris root. –5 the wife of Bhārgava or Śukra. °ईशः the planet Venus. **–पर्विका** 1 Dūrvā grass. –2 orris root. –3 barley. **–पाक** *a.* boiled a hundred times. **–पाकम्** a particular unguent; शतपाकेन तैलेन महार्हेणोपतस्थतुः Mb. 13. 53. 9. **–पादः, –पाद्** *m.*, **–पादी, –पादिका** a centipede. **–पालः** an overseer (of a hundred villages). **–पुष्पः** epithet of the poet Bhāravi. **–पुष्पा, –प्रसूना** Anethum Sowa (Mar. शोपा). **–पोनः** a sieve. **–प्रासः** the Karavīra tree. **–फलिन्** *m.* a bamboo. **–भिषज्** see °तारका. **–भीरुः** *f.* the Arabian jasmine. **–मखः, –मन्युः** 1 epithets of Indra; प्रसहेत रणे तवानुजान् द्विषतां कः शतमन्युतेजसः Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; शतमखमुपतस्थे प्राञ्जलिः पुष्पधन्वा Ku. 2. 64; R. 9. 13. –2 an owl. **–मयूखः** the moon. **–मानः, –नम्** 1 a *Pala* of silver; धरणानि दश ज्ञेयः शतमानस्तु राजतः Ms. 8. 137; अष्टौ शाणाः शतमानं वहन्ति Mb. 3. 134. 15. –2 an Āḍhaka q. v. **–मार्जः** an armourer. **–मुख** *a.* 1 having a hundred ways. –2 having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (**–खम्**) a hundred ways or openings. (**–खी**) a brush, broom. **–मूर्धन्** *m.* an ant-hill. **–मूला** the Dūrvā grass. **–यज्वन्** *m.* an epithet of Indra; उपतस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्वनो वनचरा वसतिम् Ki. 6. 29. **–यष्टिकः** a necklace of one hundred strings. **–रुद्रियम्** 1 a Vedic text (रुद्राध्यायः –'नमस्ते रुद्रमन्यवे' इति याजुषः प्रपाठकः); गृणन्तौ वेदविद्वांसौ तद्ब्रह्म शतरुद्रियम् Mb. 7. 81. 13; 7. 202. 120. –2 a particular Śiva-stotra in the Mahābhārata; देवदेवस्य ते पार्थ व्याख्यातं शतरुद्रियम् Mb. 7. 202. 48. **–रूपा** N. of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svāyambhuva). **–लुपः, –लुम्पकः** an epithet of the poet Bhāravi. **–लोचनः** an epithet of Indra; कथं वा तस्य न जयो जायते शतलोचन Mb. 8. 87. 73. **–वर्ष** *a.* 1 a century old. –2 lasting for a hundred years. (**–र्षम्**) one hundred years, a century. **–वीर्या** 1 white-flowering Dūrvā. –2 the plant Śatāvarī. **–वेधिन्** *m.* a kind of sorrel. **–शाख** *a.* 1 various, multiform. –2 having hundred, *i. e.* many branches. **–संधान** *a.* fixing an arrow a hundred times. **–सहस्रम्** 1 a hundred thousand. –2 several hundreds, *i. e.* a large number. **–सुखम्** endless delight. **–साहस्र** *a.* 1 consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. –2' bought with a hundred thousand. **–ह्रदा** 1 lightning; दूरं पुरःक्षिप्तशतह्रदेव Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48; V. 4; प्रपतेदपि चाकाशं निपतेयुः शतह्रदाः Śiva B. 19. 20. –2 the thunderbolt of Indra. **–ह्रादा** the thunderbolt.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred. –2 Containing a hundred. **–कम्** 1 A century. –2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति°, वैराग्य°, शृङ्गार° 'a collection of one hundred stanzas on Nīti' &c.

शततम *a.* (**–मी** *f.*) One-hundredth.

शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. –2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. –3 A hundred-fold. *–f.* The Dūrvā grass.

शतशस् *ind.* 1 By hundreds. –2 A hundred times; शतशः शपे Prab. 3; Ms. 12. 58. –3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; पश्य मे पार्थ रूपाणि शतशोऽथ सहस्रशः Bg. 11. 5.

शतिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*), **शत्य** *a.* [शतेन क्रीतः शतस्य विकारः तस्यायं वा इति ठन् यत् वा] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; ग्लहे शतिकवृद्धेस्तु सभिकः पञ्चकं शतम् Y. 2. 199. –2 Relating to a hundred. –3 Effected with a hundred. –4 Bought with a hundred. –5 Changed with or for a hundred. –6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. –7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिन् *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. –2 Numerous. *–m.* The owner of a hundred; निस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतम् Śānti. 2. 6; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्ष्मीहते Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve.

शतपोनकः Fistula in the anus (with many external openings).

शतनम् Cutting down, felling.

शतृ A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Krit affix अत् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शतेरः (शदेः एरच् त च Uṇ 1. 59) 1 An enemy. -2 Injury, hurt. -3 A river.

शत्त्रिः [शद्-त्रिप् Uṇ. 4. 69] An elephant.

शत्रुः [शद्-त्रुन् Uṇ. 4. 103] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. -2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणम् Subhāṣ; ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रुर्माता च व्यभिचारिणी। भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपण्डितः॥ Subhāṣ. -3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -Comp. -उपजापः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy. -कर्षण, -दमन, -निबर्हण a. subduing, overpowering, or destroying enemies. -कुलम् the house of an enemy; शत्रुकुलं गच्छेत् Ms. 8. 93. -गृहम् N. of the 6th astrological mansion. -घ्नः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakṣmaṇa, being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavaṇa and colonized Mathurā. He had two sons named Subāhu and Bahuśruta; see R. 15. -निबर्हण a. foe-destroying. -पक्षः 1 the party or side of an enemy. -2 an opponent, antagonist. -मर्दनः 1 an epithet of Śatrughna. -2 a kind of pavilion. -लाव a. killing foes. -विग्रहः a hostile invasion. -विनाशनः an epithet of Śiva. -सह, -साह a. withstanding an enemy. -सेविन् a. serving a hostile prince; शत्रुसेविनि मित्रे च गूढे युक्ततरो भवेत् Ms. 7. 186. -हत्या foe-slaughter. -हन् a. foe-slayer.

शत्रुंजयः 1 An elephant. -2 N. of a mountain in Gujrat (गिरनार).

शत्रुंतपः a. Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्वरी Night.

शद् I. 1 P. (but Ā. in conjugational tenses) (शीयते, शन्न) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. -2 To go. -*Caus.* (शादयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, impel. -2 (शातयति-ते) (*a*) To fell, throw down, cut down; किं भूमृत्कटकास्थितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhāṣ.; Śi. 14. 80; 15. 24. (*b*) To kill, destroy. -II. 1 P. (शदति) To go (usually with आ).

शदः 1 An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.). -2 Produce, revenue.

शद्रिः (शद्-क्रिन् Uṇ. 4. 67) 1 An elephant. -2 Cloud. -3 N. of Arjuna. -द्रिः *f.* 1 Lightning. -2 Candied sugar.

शद्रु a. Going, moving. -2 Falling, perishing, decaying, P. III. 2. 159.

शन्न *p. p.* Fallen, decayed, withered.

शन a. Quiet, soft, calm.

शनकैस् *ind.* Slowly; see शनैस्; विचिन्वन्नोऽथ शनकैर्जानकीं दक्षिणाम्मुखे A. Rām. 4. 7. 23.

शनिः [शो-अनि किच Tv.] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes). -2 Saturday. -3 N. of Śiva. -Comp. -चक्रम् Saturn's diagram (used for foretelling). -जम् black pepper. -प्रदोषः a term for the (evening) worship of Śiva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -प्रसूः *f.* an epithet of Chhāyā, wife of the sun; cf. संज्ञा. -प्रियम् a sapphire or emerald. -वारः, -वासरः Saturday.

शनिर्भावः 1 Slowness. -2 Graduality.

शनिर्मेहः Dysuria.

शनैस् *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. -2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; धर्मं संचिनुयाच्छनैः; Ku. 3. 59; Ms. 3. 217. -3 Successively, in due order; विषयाणां ग्रहीतृणि शनैः पञ्चेन्द्रियाणि च Ms. 1. 15. -4 Mildly, softly. -5 Tardily, sluggishly. -6 Independently. (शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. -चर *a.* going or moving slowly; शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17 (where it means 'Saturn' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शन्तनुः N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gaṅgā and Satyavatī; by the former wife he had a son named Bhīṣma, and by the latter Chitrāṅgada and Vichitravīrya. Bhīṣma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. भीष्म.

शप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for the conjugational sign अ inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.

शप् *ind.* A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

शप् 1, 4 U. (शपति-ते, शप्यति-ते, शप्त) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद् भव मानुषीति ताम् R. 8. 80; सोऽभूत् परासुरथ भूमिपतिं शशाप (वृद्धः) 9. 78; 1. 77. -2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप। यथा नान्येन तुष्येयमृते रामविवासनात्॥ Rām.; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपङ्कजस्पर्शेन K.; Ghaṭ. 22; अशप्त निह्नुवानाऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहितः Bk. 8. 74; प्रेम जिज्ञासमानाभ्यस्ताभ्योऽशप्सत कामिनः 8. 33; sometimes शप् governs a cognate accusative; सहस्रशोऽसौ शपथानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32; Ms. 8.110. -3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); द्विपद्धपश्वा-

शपंस्तथा Bk. 17. 4; प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुजे Śi. 16. 25. –*Caus.* (शापयति-ते) 1 To bind by an oath, conjure; शापितोऽसि गोब्राह्मणकाम्यया Mk. 3; शापितासि मम लवङ्गिकावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचा न कथयसि Māl. 8. –2 To cause any one (acc.) to swear by (instr.); सत्येन शापयेद्विप्रं क्षत्रियं वाहनायुधैः Ms. 8. 113.

शपित *p. p.* Cursed; इति रोषवशादुभौ तदानीमन्योन्यं शपितौ नृपद्विजेन्द्रौ Rām. 7. 55. 21.

शपः [शप्-अच्] 1 A curse, an imprecation. –2 An oath. –3 A corpse (wrong reading for शव).

शपथः [शप्-अथन् Uṇ. 3. 112] 1 Cursing. –2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. –3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; आमोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. –4 Conjuration, binding by oaths; सपदि शपथैः प्रत्यावृत्तिं प्रणम्य च याचते Māl. 3. 2. –**Comp.** –**उत्तरम्**, –**पूर्वकम्** *ind.* with oaths. –**करणम्** taking an oath. –**पत्रम्** an affidavit, a statement on oath.

शपनम् 1 See शपथ; वृथा हि शपनं कुर्वन् प्रेत्य चेह च नश्यति Ms. 8. 111. –2 Reviling, abuse.

शप्त *p. p.* 1 Cursed; निशम्य शप्तमतदर्हं नरेन्द्रम् Bhāg. 1. 18. 41. –2 Sworn. –3 Reviled, abused; (see शप्).

शफः, –**फम्** [शप्-अच् पृषो॰ पस्य फः] 1 A hoof; सुरभेर्महिषा गावो ये चान्ये द्विशफा नृप Bhāg. 6. 6. 27. –2 A claw; यज्ञायज्ञियं पुच्छं धिष्ण्यां शफाम् Vāj. 12. 4. –3 The root of a tree. –**Comp.** –**ऊरुः** *f.* a woman having thighs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof; see P. IV. 1. 70. The early commentators of Pāṇini or of other schools of grammar evidently think that the word is two well-known to require any explanation. Viṭṭhala, Bhaṭṭojī and others think that the word means 'a woman whose thighs press together like hoofs'. But there is not the slightest doubt that the sense of similitude is present here and the word comes within the purview of the previous rule ऊरूत्तरपदादौपम्ये. Or it may mean a woman whose thighs are marked with the sign of hoofs. Sṛiṣṭidhara the commentator on the Bhāṣāvṛitti gives the correct meaning: शफं खुरः । तच्चिह्नयुक्त ऊरुर्यस्याः ।

शफरः (–**री** *f.*) [शफं राति रा-क Tv.] A kind of small glittering fish; मोघीकर्तुं चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 42.; मनोऽस्य जह्रुः शफरीविवृत्तयः Ki. 4. 3; Śi. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. –**Comp.** –**अधिपः** the fish called Ilīśa.

शफरुकः A box, pot; Hch. 4.

शब(व)रः 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजन् गुञ्जाफलानां स्रज इति शबरा नैव हारं हरन्ति K. P 10. –2 N. of Śiva. –3 The hand. –4 Water. –5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mīmāṁsā. –**री** 1 A Śabara female. –2 A female *Kirāta* who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. –**Comp.** –**आलयः** the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. –**कन्दः** a sweet potatato. –**बलम्** an army of mountaineers; वनमार्गेण दुर्गेण गच्छन्नधिकबलेन शबरबलेन रभसादभिहन्यमानः Dk. 1. 1. –**लोध्रः** the wild *Lodhra* tree.

शब(व)ल *a.* (शप्-अल, बश्च Uṇ 1. 99) 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated; क्वचित् प्रभा चान्द्रमसी तमोभिश्छायाविलीनैः शबलीकृतेव R. 13. 56; 5. 44; Mv. 7. 26. –2 Varied, divided into various parts. –3 Articulate; imitative. –4 Mixed; आनन्दशोकशबलत्वमुपैति चेतः Māl. 9. 54. –5 Disfigured, pale; चिन्तया शबलं मुखम् Bhāg. 6. 14. 21. –6 Disturbed, afflicted; अत्युत्कण्ठः शबलहृदयोऽस्मद्विधो बाष्पधाराः Bhāg. 10. 90. 20. –**लः** A variegated colour. –**ला**, –**ली** 1 A spotted or brindled cow. –2 The cow of plenty or Kāmadhenu q. v. –**लम्** Water.

शबलिमन् Variegated condition or appearance; शबलिमा बलिमानमुषो वपुः Śi. 6. 27.

शब्द् 10 U. (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित) 1 To sound, make a noise. –2 To speak, call out, call out to; विततमृदुकराग्रः शब्दयन्त्या वयोभिः परिपतति दिवोऽङ्के हेलया बालसूर्यः Śi. 11. 47. –3 To name, call; ब्रह्मेति परमात्मेति भगवानिति शब्द्यते Bhāg. 1. 2. 11; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्द्यते Ratn. 4. –With अभि to name. –प्र to explain. –सं to call out to.

शब्दः [शब्द्-घञ्] 1 Sound (the object of the sense of hearing and property of आकाश); अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. –2 Sound, note (of birds; men &c.), noise in general; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहन्ते मृगाः Ś. 1. 14; स शब्दस्तुमुलोऽभवत् Bg. 1. 13; Ś. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 31; Ku. 1. 45. –3 The sound of a musical instrument; वाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2; Ku. 1. 45. –4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbh. introduction); एकः शब्दः सम्यगधीतः सम्यक् प्रयुक्तः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति; so शब्दार्थौ. –5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. –6 A title, an epithet; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वन्ति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13; Ś. 2. 15; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; 2. 53, 64; 3. 49; 5. 22; 18. 42; V. 1. 1. –7 The name, mere name as in शब्दपति q. v. –8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a Pramāṇa. –9 Grammar; Dk. 1. 1. –10 Fame; लब्धशब्देन कौसल्ये कुमारेण धनुष्मता Rām. 2. 63. 11; स्वर्गीय शब्दं दिवमात्महेतोर्धर्मार्थमात्मस्थितिमाचकाङ्क्ष Bu. Ch. 2. 53; (cf. also 'शब्दोऽक्षरे यशोगीतयोः'–हैमः). –11 The sacred syllable ओम्. –12 A technical term. –**Comp.** –**अक्षरम्** the sacred syllable ओम् uttered aloud. –**अतीत** *a.* beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. –**अधिष्ठानम्** the ear. –**अध्याहारः** supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). –**अनुकृतिः** onomatopœia. –**अनुरूप** *a.* proportionate or corresponding to the sound; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यम् Pt. 1. –**अनुशासनम्** the science of words; *i. e.* grammar. –**अर्थः** the meaning of a word. (–**र्थौ** dual) a word and its meaning; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1; न त्वयं शब्दार्थः, व्यामोहादेषा प्रतीतिः ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 14. –**अलंकारः** a figure of speech depending for its charmingness

on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थालंकार); *e. g.*; see K. P. 9. **–आख्येय** *a.* to be communicated in words; शब्दाख्येयं यदपि किल ते यः सखीनां पुरस्तात् Me. 105. (**–यम्**) an oral or verbal communication. **–आडम्बरः** bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. **–आदि** *a.* beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); शब्दादीन् विषयान् भोक्तुं चरितुं दुश्चरं तपः R. 10. 25. **–इन्द्रियम्** the ear. **–कार** *a.* sounding, sonorous. **–कोशः** a lexicon, dictionary. **–ग** *a.* 1 perceiving sounds. –2 uttering sounds. **–गत** *a.* inherent or residing in a word. **–गतिः** music, song. **–गुण** *a.* having sound for its quality; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः R. 13. 1. **–गोचरः** the aim or object of speech. **–ग्रहः** 1 catching the sound. –2 the ear. **–ग्रामः** the range or reach of sound. **–चातुर्यम्** cleverness of style, eloquence. **–चित्रम्** one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अधम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). **–चोरः** 'a word-thief', a plagiarist. **–तन्मात्रम्** the subtle element of sound. **–नेतृ** *m.* N. of Pāṇini. **–पतिः** a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितेरहं त्वयि मे भावनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52. **–पातिन्** *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; शब्दपातिनमिषुं विससर्ज R. 9. 73. **–प्रमाणम्** verbal or oral evidence. **–बोधः** knowledge derived from verbal testimony. **–ब्रह्मन्** *n.* 1 the Vedas; शब्दब्रह्मणि निष्णातः परं ब्रह्माधिगच्छति Maitra. Up. 6. 22. –2 spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासम् U. 2; 7. 20. –3 a property of words called स्फोट q. v. **–भाव्यत्वम्** the state of becoming known through scriptural word only; कर्मणः शब्दभाव्यत्वात्...MS. 7. 1. 9 (on which Śabara writes अथेह कर्मणः शब्दभाव्यत्वम्। नान्यतः शक्यमेतज्ज्ञातुं कस्यापूर्वस्य धर्मा इति॥ **–भिद्** *f.* perversion of words. **–भेदिन्** *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (*–m.*) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. –2 the anus. –3 a kind of arrow. **–योनिः** *f.* a root, radical word. **–लक्षण** *a.* what is determined by the sacred word; इह शब्दलक्षणे कर्मणि यथाशब्दार्थं प्रवृत्तिः ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 26. **–वारिधिः** a vocabulary. **–विद्या, –शास्त्रम्** the science of words; *i. e.* grammar; अनन्तपारं किल शब्दशास्त्रम् Pt. 1; Śi. 2. 112; 14. 24. **–विरोधः** opposition of words (in a sentence). **–विशेषः** a variety of sound. **–विशेषणम्** (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. **–वृत्तिः** *f.* 1 the function of a word (in Rhet.). –2 the power of a word (to convey sense), indicative power (लक्षणा); अदृष्टार्थाच्छब्दवृत्तिर्लघीयसी ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 48. **–वेधिन्** *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपातिन्; अभ्याससाध्यं निखिलं मत्वा संतमसे व्यधात्। इषुपातानभूद्येन शब्दवेधविशारदः॥ Bm. 1. 632. (*–m.*) 1 a kind of arrow. –2 an archer. –3 a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds; Rām. 2.63.11. –4 an epithet of king Daśaratha. –5 an epithet of Arjuna. **–वेध्य** *a.* to be shot at without being seen; एवं मयाप्यविज्ञातं शब्दवेध्यमिदं फलम् Rām. 2. 63. 13. **–वैलक्षण्यम्** verbal difference. **–शक्तिः** *f.* the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. **–शासनम्** 1 a rule of grammar. –2 the science of grammar. **–शुद्धिः** *f.* 1 purity of words. –2 the correct use of words. **–श्लेषः** a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वमर्थश्लेषः.) **–संग्रहः** a vocabulary, lexicon. **–संज्ञा** (in gram.) a technical term; P. I. 1. 68. **–साधन, –साह** *a.* See शब्दवेधिन्; ततोऽस्त्रं शब्दसाहं वै त्वरमाणो महारणे Mb. 3. 22. 5. **–सौष्ठवम्** elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. **–सौकर्यम्** ease of expression. **–स्मृतिः** *f.* philology. **–हीनम्** the use of a word in a form or meaning not sanctioned by standard authors.

शब्दन *a.* [शब्द् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] Sounding, making a sound. **–नम्** 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. –2 A sound, noise. –3 Calling out, calling. –4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. Ā. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायन्ते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 58. –2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; शब्दायमानमव्यात्सीत् भयदं क्षणदाचरम् Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. –3 To call, call out to; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिन ऋषयः शब्दायन्ते Ś. 4; Mu. 1; भवतु शब्दायिष्ये तावत् Ve. 3; Mk. 1.

शब्दित *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). –2 Uttered, articulated. –3 Called, called out to. –4 Named, designated. –5 Taught, explained; ज्ञानेन वैयासकिशब्दितेन भेजे खगेन्द्रध्वजपादमूलम् Bhāg. 1. 18. 16. –6 Made public, manifested. **–तम्** Noise, cry.

शम् *ind.* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.); शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शम्). **–Comp. –कर** see s. v. **–तम** most wholesome, salutary; तदोडुराजः ककुभः करैर्मुखं प्राच्या विलिम्पन्नरुणेन शन्तमैः Bhāg. 10. 29. 2. **–ताति** *a.* conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. **–पाकः** 1 lac, red dye. –2 cooking, maturing. –3 Cathartocarpus Fistula (शम्याक; Mar. बाहवा). **–पातः** Cassia Fistula. **–भु** see s. v.

शम् I. 4 P. (शाम्यति, शान्त) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified (as a person); शाम्येत् प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य समत्सरोऽपि शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकः R. 7. 3; शान्तो लवः U. 6. 7; Bh. 2. 75. –2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चिन्ता

शशाम सकलाऽपि सरोरुहाणाम् Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. -3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14; U. 5. 7. -4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.). -5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). -*Caus.* (शमयति-ते, but शामयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see शम् II). 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe; कः शीतलैः शमयिता वचनैस्तवाधिम् Bv. 3. 1; संरम्भं शमयामास R. 15. 85; 17. 55; Ś. 5. 7. -2 To put an end, to stop; वरेण शमितं लोकानलं दग्धुं हि तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56. -3 To remove, avert; प्रतिकूलं दैवं शमयितुम् Ś. 1. -4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शमयति गजानन्यान् गन्धद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12; 11. 59. -5 To kill, destroy, slay; कर्णस्यात्मजमग्रतः शमयतः Ve. 5. 5. -6 To quench, extinguish; शमितकुरुवंशप्रसविता Pt. 4. 50; सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकम् H. 1. 85; Me. 55. -7 To leave off, desist, cease. -II. 10 U. (शामयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. -2 To show, display.

शमः [शम्-घञ्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness; धृतिं न विन्दामि शमं च विष्णो Bg. 11. 24. -2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. -3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमरतेऽमरतेजसि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48; Śi. 2. 94; Bg. 10. 4. -4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शममुपयातु ममापि चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शममेष्यति मम शोकः कथं नु वत्से Ś. 4. 21. -5 Peace; as in अस्माकं शमकामा वै त्वं च पुत्रो ममैवच Mb. 12. 1. 27; शमोपन्यास Ve. 5. -6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). -7 The hand. -8 Cure of disease, convalescence. -9 Indifference, apathy. -**Comp.** -**अन्तकः** the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -**आत्मक** *a.* calm, tranquil by nature. -**उपन्यासः** overtures of peace. -**पर** *a.* tranquil, quiet, stoical. -**प्रधान** *a.* in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु Ś. 2. 7. -**व्यसनिन्** *a.* dissolute from indifference. -**शम** *a.* enjoying perpetual tranquillity.

शमथः [शम्-अथच्] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. -2 A counsellor, minister.

शमन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [शम् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -**नम्** 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. -2 Calmness, tranquillity. -3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring; destroying; सपत्नशमनम् Mb. 3. 85. 101. -5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. -6 Swallowing, chewing. -**नः** 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. -2 N. of Yama, the god of death; शतशस्तत्र यवनाः शमनालयमगमन् Śiva B. 14. 94. -3 A kind of pea. -**Comp.** -**स्वसृ** *f.* 'Yama's sister', epithet of the river Yamunā.

शमनी Night. -**Comp.** -**सदः** (-**षदः**) a demon, goblin.

शमनीय *a.* Consolable, soothing. -**यम्** Sedative.

शमलम् [शम्-कलच् Uṇ. 1. 103] 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. -2 Impurity, sediment. -3 Sin, moral impurity; आशंसमानः शमलं गङ्गायां दुःखितोऽपतत् Bhāg. 1. 13. 32. -4 A calamity, misfortune. -*a.* sinful; साध्व्यः कृतान्तसदृशः शमलस्य भर्तुः Bhāg. 10. 16. 32.

शमाहः A hermitage.

शमित *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. -2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. -3 Relaxed. -4 Calm, sedate. -5 Moderated, tempered; अविभावितनिष्क्रमप्रयाणः शमितायाम इवातिरंहसा सः Ki. 13. 27. -6 Destroyed, killed; शमितकुरुवंशप्रसविता Pt. 4. 50. -**ता** Rice-powder.

शमितृ *m.* A killer, slaughterer; यथाश्वमेधे पशवः शमित्रा Mb. 8. 84. 25.

शमिन् *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. -2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; श्रमी कदम्बसंभिन्नः पवनः शमिनामपि Bk. 7. 5; Mk. 1. 16.

शमी [शम्-इन् वा ङीप्] (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भां शमीमिव Ś. 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति Ś. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302. -2 A pod, legume. -3 A particular measure. -**Comp.** -**कुणः** the time when the Śamī tree bears fruit; P. V. 2. 24. -**गर्भः** 1 an epithet of fire. -2 a Brāhmaṇa, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -**धान्यम्** any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain. -**रोहः** an epithet of Śiva. -**पत्री** Mimosa Pudica, a kind of sensitive plant.

शमी(मि)रः A small variety of the Śamī tree.

शम्पा [शम्-प Uṇ. 3. 28] 1 Lightning. -2 A girdle.

शम्फली, शम्बली, शम्भली A procuress.

शम्ब् I. 1 P. (शम्बति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (शम्बयति) To collect, heap together.

शम्ब (म्भ) *a.* [शम्ब् अच्] 1 Happy, fortunate. -2 Poor, unfortunate. -**म्बः**, (-**म्भः**) 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 The iron head of a pestle. -3 An iron chain worn round the loins. -4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. -5 The second ploughing of a field. -6 A particular measure of length. (शम्ब्य means 'to plough twice'; त्वया शम्बाकृतं क्षतम् N. 20. 88. doubly pierced). -**Comp.** -**पाणिः** N. of Indra (having a thunderbolt in his hand); कण्ठेकालेन कल्पान्ततः स भेदः शम्बपाणिना Śiva B. 16. 60.

शम्बर *a.* [शम्ब् अरन्] Best, excellent. -**रः** 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. -2 A mountain. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A Jina. -5 N. of the trees चित्रक, लोध्र and अर्जुन. -6 A kind of fish. -7 War. -**रम्** 1 Water; किं विलम्बसे ...शम्बरानने Cholachampū p. 2. -2 A cloud. -3 Wealth. -4 A rite or religious observance.

vance. -Comp. -अरिः, -सूदनः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -असुरः the demon Śambara.

शम्बरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शम्बलः, -लम् [शम्ब्-कलच् Uṇ. 1. 105] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शम्बली A procuress.

शम्बुः, -शम्बुकः, -शम्बूकः A bivalve shell.

शम्बूकः [शम्ब्-ऊकः Uṇ. 4. 43] 1 A bivalve shell (शम्बूका also in this sense). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Śūdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15).

शंभु a. [शं-भू-डु] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -भुः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -Comp. -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya or Gaṇeśa. -प्रिया N. of Durgā. -2 emblic myrobalan (आमलकी). -वल्लभम् the white lotus.

शम्या [शम्-यत् टाप्] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff, a measure of length (=36 Aṅgulas). -3 The pin of a yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal; वीणा वैणाय नायन्ते शम्यातालस्वनैः सह Mb. 7. 72. 12. -5 A sacrificial vessel. -6 A kind of medical instrument.-Comp. -क्षेपः, -पातः the distance that a staff can be thrown; the cast of a staff; शम्यापातेनाभ्यतीयाद्वेदीमाविन्नयन् महीम् Mb. 12. 29. 95; Ms. 8. 237. -ग्राहः one who plays the cymbal; Rām. 2. 91. 49.

शय a. (-या, -यी f.) [शी-अच्] Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; so उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, वृक्षेशय, बिलेशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch; मायाशये शयाना मे नाद्यापि पुनरुत्थिताः Bhāg. 10. 13. 41.-3 A hand; सुन्दरीभिः शयाम्भोजसंवाहितपदं पुनः Śiva B. 2. 91; तद्रूरुकाण्डे सविलासमर्पितः शयः शयानेन सहानयायुना Rām. ch. 2. 49; also used as a measure of length. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abuse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शयण्ड a. Sleepy, sleeping.

शयतः 1 One who sleeps much. -2 The moon.

शयथ a. [शी-अथच् Uṇ. 3. 112] Sleepy, asleep. -थः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish. -5 (Ved.) A lair, abode.

शयनम् [शी-ल्युट्] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थो न भुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74; R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारः, -रम्, -गृहम् a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Āṣāḍha when Viṣṇu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -तलगत a. gone to bed, lying in bed. -पालिका the (female) keeper of a (royal) bed. -भूमिः a bed-chamber. -रचनम् the preparation of a bed (one of the 64 arts). -वासस् n. sleeping garment. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थ a. being on a couch; शयनस्थो न भुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74. -स्थानम् a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयम् [शी-आधारे अनीयर्] 1 A bed, couch; परिशून्यं शयनीयमद्य मे R. 8. 66; कान्तासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; (शयनीयकम् in the same sense). -2 A bed-chamber; शयनीयं नरेन्द्रस्य तदासाद्य व्यतिष्ठत Rām. 2. 15. 20.

शयानः, -शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु a. [शी-आलुच्] Sleepy, slothful; हन्ति नोपशयस्थोऽपि शयालुर्मृगयुर्मृगान् Śi. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित p. p. [शी कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down. -तम् 1 Sleep, sleeping. -2 The place where one has slept.

शयुः, शयुनः [शी-उः उनन् Uṇ. 1. 7; 3. 60] A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [शी आधारे क्यप्] 1 A bed, couch; शय्या भूमितलम् Śānti. 4. 9; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -अन्तः a sleeping place; शय्यान्ते कुलमलिनां क्षणं विलीनम् Ki. 7. 31. -उत्थायम् ind. early in the morning. -उत्सङ्गः the side of a bed. -गत a. 1 lying in a bed. -2 confined to a bed. -गृहम् a bedchamber; अथार्धरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे शय्यागृहे सुप्तजने प्रबुद्धः R. 16. 4.

शरः [शॄ-अच्] 1 An arrow, a shaft; क्व च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते Ś. 1. 10; शरश्च त्रिविधो ज्ञेयः स्त्री पुमाँश्च नपुंसकः। अग्रस्थूलो भवेन्नारी पश्चात्स्थूलो भवेत् पुमान्। समो नपुंसको ज्ञेयः Dhanur. 62-63. -2 A kind of white reed or grass (Mar. देवनळ, बोरू); कुशकाशशरैः पर्णैः सुपरिच्छादितां तथा Rām. 3. 15. 22; शरकाण्डपाण्डुगण्डस्थला M. 3. 8; गुरुणा सीता शरपाण्डुरेण R. 14. 26; Śi. 11. 30. -3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream; आपो वा अर्कस्तद्यदपां शर आसीत् समहन्यत सा पृथिवी Bri. Up. 1. 2. 2. -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number 'five'; cf. शराग्नि q. v. -6 (In astr.) The versed sine of an arc. -7 Kuśa grass; तथा शरेष्वपि MS. 8. 3. 33 (शरशब्दस्यापि कुशेषु प्रयोगो दृश्यते ŚB. on *ibid.*); भुजरसे शरसंहितकान्तिके Rām. ch. 4. 70. -रम् Water. -Comp. -अग्निः the number 'thirtyfive'; शराग्निपरिमाणं च तत्रासौ वसते सुखम् Mb. 13. 107. 26. -अग्र्यः an excellent arrow. -अभ्यासः, -आघातः archery. -असनम्, -आस्यम् an

arrowshooter, a bow; शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदम् Ś. 6. 28; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. –आक्षेपः flight of arrows. –आरोपः, –आवापः a bow; तान् गृहीतशरावापान् Mb. 1.189. 13; आवापः also means quiver; चिच्छेद कार्मुकं दीप्तं शरावापं च सत्वरम् Mb. 6. 90. 61. –आवरः a quiver; शरावरौ शरैः पूर्णौ Rām. 3. 64. 49. (–रम्) a coat of mail; तत्त्वामिसदृशं दीप्तं रावणस्य शरावरम् Rām. 3. 51. 14. –आवरणम् a shield; शितनिस्त्रिंशहस्तस्य शरावरणधारिणः Mb. 6. 61. 28. –आश्रयः a quiver. –आसः a bow; Bhāg. –आहत a. struck by an arrow. –इषीका an arrow. –इष्टः the mango tree. –उपासनम् archery practice; स्मारी शरोपासनवेदिकेव N. 14. 54. –ओघः a shower or multitude of arrows. –काण्डः 1 a reed-stalk. –2 a shaft of an arrow. –क्षेपः the range of an arrow-shot. –घातः shooting with arrows, archery. –जम् fresh butter. –जः N. of Kārtikeya. –जन्मन् m. an epithet of Kārtikeya; उमावृषाङ्कौ शरजन्मना यथा R. 3. 23. –जालम् a multitude or dense mass of arrows; शरजालावृते व्योम्नि च्छायाभूते समन्ततः Mb. 4. 59. 3. –दुर्दिनम् a shower of arrows; Rām. –धिः a quiver; सहशरधि निजं तथा कार्मुकम् Ki. 18. 16. –पातः an arrow's flight. °स्थानम् a bow shot. –पुङ्खः, –पुङ्खा the feathered end of an arrow. –प्रवेगः a swift arrow. –फलम् the blade or barb of an arrow. –भङ्गः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Daṇḍaka forest; अदः शरण्यं शरभङ्गनाम्नस्तपोवनं पावनमाहिताग्नेः R. 13. 45. –भूः N. of Kārtikeya. –भृष्टिः f. the point of an arrow. –मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. –यन्त्रकम् the string on which the palm-leaves of a manuscript are filed. –वनम् (–वणम्) 1 a thicket of reeds; आराध्यैनं शरवणभवं देवमुल्लङ्घिताध्वा Me. 47. °उद्भवः, °भवः epithets of Kārtikeya. –2 a bed of Kuśa grass; शरवणमेवेदं कुशवनमिति ŚB. on MS. 8. 3. 33. –वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. –वाणिः 1 the head of an arrow. –2 an archer. –3 a maker of arrows. –4 a foot-soldier. –वृष्टिः f. a shower of arrows. –व्रातः a mass or multitude of arrows. –संधानम् taking aim with an arrow; शरसंधानं नाटयति Ś. 1. –संबाध a. covered with arrows; किंशुकैः शरसंबाधाम् U. 4. 28 (v. l.). –स्तम्बः a clump of reeds.

शरटः [शृ-अटन्] 1 A chameleon. –2 a safflower.

शरण्डः a. [शृ-उटच् Uṇ. 4. 87] Fierce.

शरण a. See शरण्य; शरणान्यशरण्यानि आश्रमाणि कृतानि नः Rām. 7. 6. 5.

शरणम् [शृ-ल्युट्] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; भूत्वा शरण्या शरणार्थमन्यं कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64; V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. –2 Refuge, shelter; तस्याः करिष्यामि दृढानुतापं प्रवालशय्याशरणं शरीरम् Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. –3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also); सुरासुरस्य जगतः शरणम् Ki. 18. 22; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणम् Me. 7; शरणं गम्-इ-या &c. 'to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to'; यामि हे कमिह शरणं Gīt. 7. –4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय Ś. 5; अनेऽमिहोत्रशरणादग्निमाधायात्मानमुद्दीपयामः Nāg. 5; Bhāg. 7. 12. 20. –5 An abode, a house, habitation; शरणमपि समिद्भिः शुष्यमाणाभिराभिः Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9; Ve. 5. 26. –6 Lair, resting-place. –7 Injuring, killing. –Comp. –अर्थिन् a., –एषिन् a. 1 seeking refuge or protection; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76. –2 unfortunate. –आगत, –आपन्न a. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. –आगतिः approach for protection. –आलयः a place of refuge, asylum. –उन्मुख a. looking up to for protection; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानाम् R. 6. 21. –द, –प्रद a. affording protection.

शरण्य a. [शरणे साधुः यत्] 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानाम् R. 6. 21; शरण्यो लोकानाम् Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64; 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. –2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. –ण्यः An epithet of Śiva. –ण्यम् 1 A place of refuge, shelter. –2 A protector, who or what affords protection; लवणत्रासितः स्तोमः शरण्यं त्वामुपस्थितः U. 1. 50. –3 Protection, defence; शरण्यौ सर्वसत्त्वानाम् Rāma-rakṣā 19. –4 Injury, hurt.

शरणि (णिः f.) 1 A road, path. –2 The earth. –3 A row, line.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. –2 A cloud. –3 Wind.

शरण्डः 1 A bird. –2 A chameleon. –3 A cheat, rogue. –4 A lecher, libertine. –5 A kind of ornament.

शरद् f. [शृ-अदि Uṇ. 1. 129] 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); यात्रायै चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. –2 A year; त्वं जीव शरदः शतम्; शरदामयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; धारिणीभूतधारिण्योर्भव भर्ता शरच्छतम् M. 1. 15. –Comp. –अन्तः The end of autumn, winter. –अम्बुधरः an autumnal cloud. –उदाशयः an autumnal lake. –कामिन् m. a dog. –कालः the autumnal season. –घनः, –मेघः an autumnal cloud. –चन्द्रः (शरच्चन्द्रः) the autumnal moon. –ज्योत्स्ना (शरज्ज्योत्स्ना) autumnal moon-shine. –त्रियामा an autumnal night. –पद्मः, –द्मम् the white lotus. –पर्वन् n. the festival called *Kojāgara*; q. v. –मुखम् the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. –2 A year.

शरदिज a. Autumnal.

शरभः [शृ-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122] 1 A young elephant. –2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्मं प्रोद्धरत्यम्बु कृपात् Rs. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहघाती Mb. –3 A camel. –4 A grass-hopper. –5 A locust. –Comp. –लीलः (in music) a kind of measure.

शरयुः (यूः) f. N. of a river; see सरयु (यू).

शरल a. 1 See सरल. –2 Crooked; fraudulent.

शरलकम् Water.

शरव्यम् [शरवे शराशिक्षायै हितं शरु-यत्] A butt or mark (for arrows), target (fig. also); तौ शरव्यमकरोत् स नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरव्यं हरिणा तवासुराः Ś. 6. 28; R. 7. 45; Śi. 7. 24; व्यसनशतशरव्यतां गताः K.

शरव्यीकरणम् The act of taking aim.

शराटिः [-डिः, -तिः, -रिः, -लिः, -लिका, -ली] A kind of bird.

शरारु *a.* Noxious, hurtful, injurious. **-रुः** A mischievous amimal; शरारुचक्रचारभीषणायां महाटव्याम् Dk.

शरावः, -वम् [शरं दध्यादिसारमवति अव्-अण् Tv.] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरावं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 *Kudavas.*

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; (स निवेश्य) शरावत्यां सतां सूक्तैर्जनिताश्रुलवं लवम् R. 15. 97.

शराविका A particular abscess.

शरिमन् *m.* Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरम् [शॄ-ईरन् Uṇ. 4. 31] 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम् Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constituent element; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; शरीरमसि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -5 One's own person, individual soul (जीवात्मा); यथा यथा मनस्तस्य दुष्कृतं कर्म गर्हति । तथा तथा शरीरं तत्तेनाधर्मेण मुच्यते ॥ Ms. 11. 229. **-Comp. -अन्तः** the hairs on the body. **-अन्तरम्** 1 the interior of the body. -2 another body. **-आकारः, -आकृतिः** bodily gesture or mien. **-आवरणम्** 1 the skin. -2 a shield. **-कर्तृ** *m.* a father. **-कर्षणम्** emaciation of the body; शरीरकर्षणात् प्राणाः क्षीयन्ते प्राणिनां यथा Ms. 7. 112. **-ग्रहणम्** assumption of a bodily form. **-चिन्ता** care of the body (like washing etc.). **-जः** 1 sickness. -2 lust, passion. -3 the god of love; शरीरजसमाविष्टा राक्षसी राममब्रवीत् Rām. 3. 17. 12. -4 a son, offspring; शरीरजेभ्यश्च्युतयूथपङ्क्तयः Ki. 4. 31. **-तुल्य** *a.* equal to, *i. e.* as dear as, one's own person. **-त्याग** renunciation of life. **-दण्डः** 1 corporal punishment. -2 mortification of the body (as in penance). **-देशः** a part the body. **-धातुः** 1 a chief constituent of the body. -2 a relic of Buddha's body (as bone, tooth, hair etc.). **-धृक्** *a.* having a body. **-पक्तिः** purification of the body. **-पतनम्, -पातः** shuffling off the mortal coil, death. **-पाकः** emaciation (of the body). **-प्रभवः** a begetter, father. **-बद्ध** *a.* endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; शरीरबद्धः प्रथमाश्रमो यथा Ku. 5. 30. **-बन्धः** 1 the bodily frame; शरीरबन्धेन तिरोबभूव R. 16. 23. -2 being endowed with a body; *i. e.* birth as an embodied being; तनुत्यजां नास्ति शरीरबन्धः R. 13. 58. **-बन्धकः** a hostage. **-भाज्** *a.* embodied, incarnate. (*-m.*) a creature, an embodied being; शरीरभाजां भवदीयदर्शनं व्यनक्ति कालत्रितयेऽपि योग्यताम् Śi. 1. 26. **-भेदः** separation of the body (from the soul), death; प्राप्ते शरीरभेदे Sāṅ. K. 68. **-यष्टिः** *f.* a slender body, slim or delicate figure. **-यात्रा** means of bodily sustenance; नियतं कुरु कर्म त्वं कर्म ज्यायो ह्यकर्मणः । शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिद्ध्येदकर्मणः ॥ Bg. 3. 8. **-रक्षकः** a body-guard. **-रत्नम्** an excellent body. **-विमोक्षणम्** the emancipation of the soul from the body. **-वृत्तिः** *f.* maintenance or support of the body; स त्वं मदीयेन शरीरवृत्तिं देहेन निर्वर्तयितुं प्रसीद R. 2. 45. **-वैकल्यम्** bodily ailment, sickness, disease. **-शुश्रूषा** personal attendance. **-संस्कारः** 1 decoration of the person. -2 purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *saṁskāras*; कार्यः शरीरसंस्कारः Ms. 2. 26. **-संपत्तिः** *f.* the prosperity of body, (good) health. **-संबन्धः** relation by marriage. **-सादः** leanness of body, emaciation; शरीरसादादसमग्रभूषणा R. 3. 2. **-स्थानम्** the doctrine about the human body. **-स्थितिः** *f.* 1 the maintenance or support of the body; वन्यं शरीरस्थितिसाधनं वः R. 5. 9. -2 taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kādambarī).

शरीरकम् 1 The body. -2 A small body. **-कः** The soul.

शरीरिन् *a.* (**-णी.** *f.*) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; परलोकं नयत्याशु भास्वन्तं खशरीरिणम् Ms. 4. 243; करुणस्य मूर्तिरथवा शरीरिणी विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4; भावाविव शरीरिणौ M. 1. 10. -2 Living. *-m.* 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणां स्थावरजङ्गमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणाम् R. 8. 87, 43. -2 A sentient being. -3 A man. -4 The soul (clad with the body); स्वशरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययौ यदा R. 8. 89; अन्तवन्त इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Bg. 2. 18.

शरुः 1 An arrow. -2 A weapon. -3 The thunderbolt of Indra. -4 Anger, passion. -5 Practice of archery.

शर्करा [शॄ-करन् कस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 4. 3] 1 Candied sugar; द्राक्षा म्लानमुखी जाता शर्करा चाश्मतां गता । सुभाषितरसस्याग्रे सुधा भीता दिवं गता ॥ Subhāṣ. -2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; पादुकान्तरप्रविष्टेव शर्करा Mk. 5. -3 Gravelly mould; Mb. 12. 192. 1 (com. शर्कराः कर्करसहिता मृत्). -4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand; अशर्करामविभ्रंशां समतीर्थामशैवलाम् (पुष्करिणीम्) Rām 3. 73. 11; सूपतीर्थां शुचिजलां शर्करापङ्कवर्जिताम् Mb. 5. 152. 7; Bhāg. 7. 15. 17. -5 A piece, fragment; कठिनकुचतटाग्रपाति पश्चादथ शतशर्करतां जगाम तासाम् Śi. 7. 69. -6 A potsherd. -7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, *i. e.* hail. -8 The disease called gravel. -9 Golden earth; ह्रद इव तिमिनागसंवृतः स्तिमितजलो मणिशङ्खशर्करः Rām 2. 81. 16 (com. शर्कराः सुवर्णखनिमृत्तिकाः). **-Comp. -अचलः** 1 the ceremonial 'mountain of sugar' (a heap measuring eight Bhāras) given away by pious donors together with four smaller

mountains called Viṣkambhaparvata. Three golden trees are planted on the mountain, while on the smaller mountains are placed idols of Cupid, Kubera and Brahmā as well as a golden image of the Surabhi cow. It was customary to give away similar mountains of butter, salt, paddy, cotton and sesamum seeds; दानान्तःश्रुतशर्कराचलमथः सेनामृतान्धाः स्मरः N. 21. 154. –2 a sugar-loaf (conical). –उदक sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. –धेनुः a gift of sugar moulded in the shape of a cow; see शर्कराचल. –सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaiśākha.

शर्करकः A kind of citron or lime.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्कराल *a.* Impregnated with gravelly particles (as wind). See next word; झाङ्कारी शर्करालः पथिषु विटापिनां स्कन्धकाषैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 19.

शर्करिक *a.* (–की *f.*), –शर्करिल, –शर्करावत *a.* Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करिन् *a.* Suffering from the disease called 'gravel'.

शर्करी 1 A river. –2 A girdle. –3 A pen.

शर्कुर *a.* Young, tender.

शर्धः [शृध्-घञ्] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be *n.* also in this sense). –2 A troop, multitude. –3 Strength, power.

शर्धजह *a.* Causing flatulence. –हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धनम् The act of breaking wind.

शर्धस् *n.* Ved. 1 A troop, host (particularly of Maruts). –2 Strength, power.

शर्ब् 1 P. (शर्बति) 1 To go. –2 To injure, kill.

शर्मन् *a.* [शृ-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] Happy, prosperous. –*m.* 1 An affix added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa; as विष्णुशर्मन्; cf. वर्मन्, दास, गुप्त; शर्मवद्ब्राह्मणस्य स्याद्राज्ञो रक्षासमन्वितम् Ms. 2. 32. –*n.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; त्यजन्त्यसून् शर्म च मानिनो वरं त्यजन्ति न त्वेकमयाचितं व्रतम् N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. –2 A blessing. –3 Protection. –4 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). –Comp. –द, –प्रद *a.* conferring happiness. (–दः) an epithet of Viṣṇu.

शर्मरः 1 A sort of garment. –2 Curcuma Aromatica (Mar. दारुहळद).

शर्मण्य *a.* Sheltering, protecting.

शर्मिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayāti and daughter of Vriṣaparvan, the king of the Daityas; cf. देवयानी and ययाति.

शर्य *a.* Ved. Hurtful, injurious. –र्यः 1 An enemy. –2 An arrow.

शर्या 1 Night. –2 A finger. –3 An arrow (Ved.).

शर्व् 1 P. (शर्वति) 1 To go. –2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्वः 1 N. of Śiva; कतिचिदवनिपालः शर्वरीः शर्वकल्पः पुरमविशदयोध्याम् R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. –2 N. of Viṣṇu.

शर्वरः [शृ-ष्वरच् Uṇ. 2. 122] N. of the god of love. –रम् Darkness.

शर्वरी [शृ-वनिप् ङीप् वनो र च] 1 A night; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; 3. 2; 11. 93; Śi. 11. 5. –2 Evening, twilight. –3 Turmeric. –4 A woman. –Comp. –ईशः, –पतिः the moon.

शर्वला, –ली An iron crow.

शर्वाणी N. of Pārvatī or Durgā, wife of Śiva.

शर्शरीक *a.* [शृ-रुक् Uṇ. 4. 19] Mischievous, cruel. –कः 1 A rogue, wretch, mischievous man. –2 A horse.

शल् I. 1 Ā. (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. –2 To tremble. –3 To cover. –II. 1 P. (शलति) 1 To go. –2 To run fast. –III. 10 Ā. (शालयते) To praise.

शलः [शल्-घञ्] 1 A dart, spear. –2 A stake. –3 N. of शृङ्गि, an attendant of Śiva. –4 N. of Brahman. –5 A camel. –6 N. of a king (शल्य); Bhāg. 1. 15. 16; 10. 68. 5. –लम् The quill of a porcupine (–*m.* also according to some).

शलकः 1 A spider. –2 A bird.

शलङ्गः 1 A king, sovereign. –2 A kind of salt; Rām. 6.

शलभः [शल्-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122] 1 A grass-hopper, locust; पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः शलभसमूह इवाश्रमद्रुमेषु Ś. 1. 31. –2 A moth; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19; Śi. 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40. –3 N. of an Asura.

शललम् [शल्-अलच् Uṇ. 1. 98] The quill of a porcupine; Mb. 7. 45. 20. –ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. –2 A small porcupine.

शलाका [शल्-आकः Uṇ. 4. 15] 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything); अयस्कान्तमणिशलाका Māl. 1. –2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium); अज्ञानान्धस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकया। चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः॥ Śik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; ययौ शलाकामपरा वहन्ती R. 7. 8. –3 An arrow. –4 A dart, javelin. –5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. –6 A rib (as of an umbrella); न ते शतशलाकेन...छत्रेणाभिविराजते Rām. 2. 26. 10. –7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes); पाणिपादशलाकाश्च तेषां स्थानचतुष्टयम् Y. 3. 85. –8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; उद्भिन्नया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24. –9 A paint-brush.

–10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. –11 A porcupine. –12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. –13 A ruler. –14 The Sārikā bird. –15 A peg, pin; ततोऽम्बष्ठोऽस्थिभेदिन्या निरभिद्यच्छलाकया Mb. 7. 25. 50. –16 Bar (of a cage or window). –17 A finger; शलाकानखपातैश्च (युद्धमभवत्) Mb. 4. 13. 29. –Comp. –धूर्तः (forming शलाकधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. –परि *ind.* an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with Śalākās; cf. परि or अक्षपरि; P. II. 1. 10. –परीक्षा the method of examining a student from a page whichever opened by a Śalākā inserted into a book. –पुरुषाः N. of 63 divine personages among Jainas. –यन्त्रम् (in surgery) a pointed instrument, probe.

शलाटः A cart-load (= 20 times 100 palas).

शलाटु *a.* Unripe. –टुः 1 A kind of root. –2 The Bilva tree.

शलाभोलिः A camel.

शलालुः A kind of perfume.

शली *f.* A small porcupine.

शल्कम्, शल्कलम् [शल्-क कस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 3. 43] 1 The scale of a fish; 'सशल्कान् मत्स्यान् न्यायोपपन्नान् भक्षयेत्' इति हारीतः; सशल्कांश्चैव सर्वशः Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. –2 Bark, rind (of trees). –3 A part, portion, fragment.

शल्कलिन्, शल्किन् *m.* A fish.

शल्भ् 1 Ā. (शल्भते) To praise.

शल्मलिः, –ली *f.* The silk-cotton tree.

शल्यम् [शल्-यत्] 1 A spear, javelin, dart. –2 An arrow, a shaft; शल्यं निखातमुदहारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; शल्यप्रोतम् 9. 75; अवगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्यमर्पितम् R. 8. 88; Ś. 6. 8; V. 2. 10. –3 A thorn, splinter. –4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be *m.* also in these four senses). –5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain; अलातशल्यम् U. 3. 35; अपनीताशेषशल्यः Dk. –6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or heart-rending grief; उद्धृतविषादशल्यः कथयिष्यामि Ś. 7. –7 A bone. –8 Difficulty, distress. –9 Sin, crime. –10 Poison. –11 Abuse, defamation. –12 Aegle Marmelos (बिल्व). –ल्यः 1 A porcupine, hedge-hog; Bhāg. 8. 2. 22. –2 The thorny shrub. –3 Extraction of splinters. –4 A fence, boundary. –5 The Bilva and Madana trees. –6 A kind of fish. –7 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mādrī, the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. (In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the *Pāṇḍavas*, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karṇa when he was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhiṣṭhira). –ल्या A kind of dance (mentioned with लास्य and चलित). –Comp. –अरिः an epithet of Yudhiṣṭhira. –आहरणम्, –उद्धरणम्, –उद्धारः, –क्रिया, –शास्त्रम् extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. –कण्ठः a porcupine. –कर्तृ a surgeon. –क्रिया the extraction of thorns or other extraneous substances lodged in the body. –पर्वन् N. of the 9th book of the Mahābhārata. –प्रोत *a.* pierced by an arrow. –लोमन् *n.* the quill of a porcupine. –हर्तृ *m.* 1 a weeder. –2 a surgeon.

शल्यकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. –2 A splinter, thorn. –3 A porcupine; Ms. 5. 18; Rām. 4. 17. 39; Mb. 13. 111. 63. –4 A hunter (व्याध); जिह्वां दत्त्वा बहूनां हि क्षुद्राणां लुब्धचेतसाम्। निकृत्या लभते राज्यमाहारमिव शल्यकः॥ Mb. 3. 33. 59.

शल्यकवत् *a.* Having a pointed mouth; यथा शल्यकवानाखुः पदं धूनयते सदा Mb. 12. 88. 6.

शल्यित *a.* Pierced (as with a dart); निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

शल्ल् 1 P. (शल्लति) To go, move.

शल्लः [शल्ल्-अच्] A frog. –ल्लम् Bark, rind.

शल्लकः 1 N. of a tree. –2 A porcupine. –कम् Bark, rind.

शल्लकी 1 A porcupine. –2 A kind of tree (of which elephants are very fond); अभिलेढु तावदासवसुरभिरसं शल्लकीभङ्गम् V. 4. 44 (v. l.); U. 2. 21; 3. 6; Māl. 9. 6. –Comp. –द्रवः incense.

शल्वः N. of a country. –शल्वाः The Kṣatriyas; see शाल्व.

शव् 1 P. (शवति) 1 To go, approach. –2 To alter, change, transform.

शवः, –वम् [शव्-अच्] A corpse, dead body; अबान्धवं शवं चैव निर्हरेयुरिति स्थितिः Ms. 10. 55. –वम् Water; तं नस्त्वं शवशयनाभ शान्तमेधम् Bhāg. 4. 7. 33. –Comp. –आच्छादनम् covering of a corpse, shroud. –आश *a.* feeding on corpses; यावन् नराशैर्न रिपुः शवाशान् संतर्पयत्यानम तावदस्मै Bk. 12. 75. –काम्यः a dog. –दाहः cremation (of dead bodies). –यानम्, –रथः a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse. –शयम् lotus. °नाथः the epithet of Viṣṇu; Bhāg. 4. 7. 33. –शयनम् a cemetery, cremation ground. –शिबिका a bier.

शवर, शवल See शबर, शबल.

शवस् *n.* Strength, power.

शवसानः (शव्-असानच् Uṇ. 2. 83) 1 A traveller. –2 A way, road. –3 Fire. –नम् A cemetery.

शव्यम् Funeral; अथ यदि चैवास्मिञ्छव्यं कुर्वन्ति Ch. Up. 4. 15. 5.

शश् 1 P. (शशति) To leap, bound, jump.

शशः 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270; 5. 18. -2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). -3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; thus defined:-- मृदुवचनसुशीलः कोमलाङ्गः सुकेशः सकलगुणनिधानं सत्यवादी शशोऽयम् Śabdak.; see Ratimañjarī 35 also. -4 The Lodhra tree. -5 Gum-myrrh. -6 An antelope. -Comp. -अङ्कः 1 the moon; रामाभिधानमपरं जगतः शशाङ्कम् Pratimā 4. 1. -2 camphor. °अर्धमुख a. crescent-headed (as an arrow). °मूर्तिः an epithet of the moon. -लेखा the digit of the moon, lunar crescent. -अदः 1 a hawk, falcon. -2 N. of a son of Ikṣvāku, father of पुरंजय. -अदनः a hawk, falcon. -ऊर्णम्, -लोमन् n. the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. -धरः 1 the moon; उत्पातधूमलेखाक्रान्तेव कला शशधरस्य Māl. 9. 49; प्रसरति शशधरबिम्बे Gīt. 7. -2 camphor. °मौलिः an epithet of Śiva. -पदम् a hare's track (easily got over). -प्लुतकम् a scratch with a finger-nail. -भृत् m. the moon. °भृत् m. an epithet of Śiva. -रजस् n. a particular measure. -लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon. -लाञ्छनः 1 the moon; यदि स्यात् पावकः शीतः प्रोष्णो वा शशलाञ्छनः Pt. 4. 51; Ku. 7. 6. -2 camphor. -वि(बि)न्दुः 1 the moon. -2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विषाणम्, -शृङ्गम् a hare's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदपि पर्यटन् शशविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5; शशशृङ्गधनुर्धरः; see खपुष्प. -स्थली the country between the Ganges and Yamunā, the Doab.

शशकः 1 A hare, rabbit. -2 =शश (3) q. v.

शशिन् m. [शशोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 The moon; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; 6. 85; Me. 41. -2 Camphor. -3 N. of the number 'one'. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Śiva. -कला a digit of the moon; 'धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि', 'शशिकला' Mu. 1. 1. -कान्तः the moon-gem. (-तम्) a lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon. -क्षयः the new moon. -ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः, -तनयः an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon); भृगुसूनुधरापुत्रौ शशिजेन समन्वितौ Mb. 9. 11. 17. -देवः an epithet of king Rantideva. -दैवम् the lunar mansion मृगशिरस्. -प्रभ a. having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; अदेयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16. (-भम्) 1 a water-lily. -2 a pearl. -प्रभा moonlight. -प्रियम् a pearl. -भूषणः, -भृत् m., -मौलिः, -शेखरः epithets of Śiva. -लेखा 1 a digit of the moon. -2 N. of various plants (Mar. बावची, काळे जिरें). -वाटिका Boerhavia Procumbens (पुनर्नवा).

शशिनी N. of one of the sixteen digits of the moon.

शश्वत् ind. 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. -2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again; जीवन् पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः (पासि) R. 2. 48; 4. 70; Mu. 3. 19; Bhāg. 10. 73. 14; Me. 57. (In comp. शश्वत् may be translated by 'lasting, eternal'; as शश्वच्छान्ति eternal tranquillity.)

शष् 1 P. (शषति) To hurt, injure, kill.

शष्कु(स्कु)ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; तथापि कर्णशष्कुल्यवच्छिन्नः सन् (आकाशः) शब्दग्राहकश्रोत्रेन्द्रियात्मकः Tarka K.; अवलम्बितकर्णशष्कुलीकलसीकं रचयन्नवोचत N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. -2 A kind of baked cake; संयावापूपशष्कुल्यः सर्वदोहश्च गृह्यताम् Bhāg. 10. 24. 26; Y. 1. 173; Gaṇeśa P. 49 (verses 47-51). -3 Rice-gruel. -4 A disease of the ear. -5 A sort of fish.

शष्पः (स्पः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिभाक्षय). -ष्पम् Young grass; शष्पाण्यत्ति U. 4. 26; गङ्गाप्रपातान्तविरूढशष्पम् (गह्वरम्) R. 2. 26. -Comp. -बृसी a seat of Kuśa grass. -भुज्, -भोजनः a grass-eater, animal.

शस् I. 1 P. (शसति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -II. 2 P. (शस्ति) To sleep. Cf. शंस् also.

शसनम् [शस्-ल्युट्] 1 Wounding, killing. -2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice).

शस्त p. p. [शंस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Auspicious, happy; शस्ताः कुर्वन्ति मां सव्यं दक्षिणं पशवोऽपरे Bhāg. 1. 14. 13. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated, recited. -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. -स्तम् 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard (अङ्गुलित्राण q. v.; also शस्तकम् in this sense). -स्तः A murderer.

शस्तिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -3 A finger-guard.

शस् 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals; as द्विशः, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रम् [शस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A weapon, arms; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति Subhāṣ; R. 2. 40; 3. 51, 62; 5. 28. -2 An instrument, a tool in general. -3 Iron; गृहीतशस्त्राः क्रोशन्ति चर्मिणो वाजिपृष्ठगाः Mb. 6. 2. 29. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -6 Repetition, recitation. -Comp. -अङ्गा a kind of sorrel. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अयसम् 1 steel. -2 iron. -अवपातः injury by weapon; शस्त्रावपाते गर्भस्य पातने चोत्तमो दमः Y. 2. 277. -अस्त्रम् 1 weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles; शस्त्रास्त्रभृत्त्वं क्षत्रस्य Ms. 10.79. -2 arms or weapons generally. -आयसम् iron. -आजीवः, -उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier; Kau. A. 1. 3. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणम् arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कर्मन् any surgical operation. -कारः an armourer. -कोशः

-war, battle. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -क्षारः borax. -ग्रहः battle, fight. -ग्राहिन् a. taking up or wearing arms (for battle); शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्न्यः U. 5. 33. -चिकित्सा surgery. -जीविन्, -वृत्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता the deity presiding over weapons. -धरः = शस्त्रभृत् q. v. -निपातनम् a surgical operation. -न्यासः laying down arms; so शस्त्र (परि) त्यागः. -पाणि a. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. -पदम् incision; Suśr. -पूत a. 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजम् (महामांसम्) Māl. 5. 12; (see Jagaddhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञावैलक्ष्यसंपादितमशस्त्रपूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2. -प्रहारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -भृत् m. 1 a soldier, warrior; रामः शस्त्रभृतामहम् Bg. 10. 31; न तद् यशः शस्त्रभृतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. -2 an armed man. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a furbisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रम् the science of archery, see धनुर्वेद. -वृत्तिः a professional soldier; पुरुषाः शस्त्रवृत्तयः Ms. 12. 45. -व्यवहारः practice of weapons. -शास्त्रम् miltitary science. -संहतिः f. 1 a collection of arms. -2 an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हत a. killed by a weapon. °चतुर्दशी N. of a particular 14th day sacred to the memory of fallen warriors. -हस्त a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man.

शस्त्रकम् 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife, dagger.

शस्त्रिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्री A knife; पथ्यशस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Subhāṣ; शस्त्रीश्यामैरंशुभिराशु द्रुतम् Śi. 4. 44.

शस्य a. (from शंस्) 1 Best, excellent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable. -स्या a ऋक् which is to be recited; योनिश्चासौ शस्या च योनिशस्या ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 17; पुरोनुवाक्या च याज्या च शस्यैव तृतीया Bṛi. Up. 3. 1. 7.

शस्यम् [शस्-यत्] 1 Corn or grain in general; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवम् R. 1. 26. -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते; see तण्डुल also. -3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रम् a corn-field. -भक्षक a. granivorous. -मञ्जरी 1 an ear of corn. -2 a fruit-stalk. -मालिन् a. crowned with harvests. -शालिन्, -संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शूकम् a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. -सम्ब (स्व) रः the Śāla tree.

शाकः, -कम् [शक्-घञ्] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; दिल्लीश्वरो वा जगदीश्वरो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समर्थः। अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jag.; वेत्रशाककुञ्जे शैले Ki. 15. 18. -कः 1 Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The Śirīṣa tree; यस्मिन् शाको नाम महीरुहः Bhāg. 5. 20. 24. -4 N. of a people; see शक. -5 An era; especially the era of Śālivāhana. -6 N. of the sixth Dvīpa. -Comp. -अङ्गम् pepper. -अम्लम् hog-plum. °भेदनम् sorrel. -अष्टमी the 8th day of the dark half of फाल्गुन (on which vegetables are offered to पितृs). -आख्यः the teak tree. (-ख्यम्) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -कलम्बकः leek, garlic. -चुक्रिका the tamarind. -तरुः the teak tree. -पणः 1 a measure equal to a handful. -2 a handful of vegetables. -पत्रः the *Śigru* tree (Mar. शेवगा). -पात्रम् a vegetable dish. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. -प्रति *ind.* a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -रसः edible vegetable juice. -राज्, -राजः Chenododium (Mar. चाकवत); also शाकवीर. -बिन्दुकः see बिल्व. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -व्रतम् a vow of abstinence from vegetables. -शाकटम्, -शाकिनम् a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden. -श्रेष्ठा the egg-plant (Mar. वांगें).

शाकट a. (-टी f.) [शकटाय हितम् अण्] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक. -टम् A field; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकम् Nir.

शाकटिक a. (-की f.) 1 Belonging to a car. -2 Going in a car. -कः A carter.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *tulās*.

शाकपूणिः, -णिः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी = शाकारी.

शाकंभरी 1 An epithet of Durgā; ततो गच्छेत राजेन्द्र देव्याः स्थानं सुदुर्लभम्। शाकंभरीति विख्याता त्रिषु लोकेषु विश्रुता॥ Mb. 3. 84. 13. -2 N. of a city.

शाकल a. (-ली f.) [शकल-अण्] 1 Relating to a piece (शकल). -2 Relating, belonging to or derived from the शाकल्s. -लः A school of the Ṛigveda or the followers of this school (pl.) -लम् 1 A brown variety of sandal; शाकलं कपिलमिति Kau. A. 2. 11. -2 A chip, piece. -3 The text or ritual of शाकल्य. -Comp. -प्रातिशाख्यम् N. of the Ṛigveda Prātiśākhya. -शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Ṛigveda as represented by the Śākalas. -होमः a particular kind of oblation; मन्त्रैः शाकलहोमीयैरब्दं हुत्वा घृतं द्विजः Ms. 11. 256.

शाकलिक a. (-की f.) 1 Relating to a piece, fragmentary. -2 Relating to शाकल.

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the *Pada* text of the Ṛigveda).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prākṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śakas or Śakāra, as in the Mṛichchhakaṭika.

शाकिनम् A field; as in शाकशाकिनम्.

शाकिनी [शाकमस्त्यस्या इनि] 1 A field of vegetables. –2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy).

शाकुण *a*. (–णी *f*.) 1 Repentent. –2 Afflicting others (परतापक).

शाकुन (–नी *f*.) [शकुन-अण्] 1 Relating to birds; शाकुनेनाथ पञ्च वै (पितरः प्रीयन्ते) Ms. 3. 268. –2 Relating to omens. –3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः [शकुनेन पक्षिवधादिना जीवति ठञ्] A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 260. –**कम्** The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुनिन् *m*. A fisherman.

शाकुन्तलः, –शाकुन्तलेयः A metronymic of Bharata (son of Śakuntalā). –**लम्** The drama called अभिज्ञानशकुन्तला of Kālidāsa.

शाकुन्तिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

शाकुल, शाकुलिक *a*. Belonging to fish; सप्त वै शाकुलेन तु (मासान् पितरः प्रीयन्ते) Mb. 13. 88. 6.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाक्करः An ox.

शाक्की N. of one of the five विभाषाs or corrupt dialects.

शाक्त *a*. (–क्ती *f*.) [शक्तिर्देवतास्य अण्] 1 Relating to power. –2 Relating to *Śakti* or the female personification of divine energy. –**क्तः** A worshipper of *Śakti*; (the *Śaktas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v.).

शाक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Śakti*. –2 A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तेयः, शाक्त्यः 1 A worshipper of *Śakti*. –2 N. of Parāśara.

शाक्यः [शक्-घञ् तत्र साधुः यत्] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. –2 N. of Buddha. –Comp. –**पुत्रीयः** a Buddhist monk. –**भिक्षुः, –भिक्षुकः** a Buddhist religious mendicant. –**मुनिः, –सिंहः** epithets of Buddha. –**शासनम्** the doctrine of Buddha.

शाक्र *a*. Relating or belonging to Indra; प्रादुश्चक्रे ततः पार्थः शाक्रमस्त्रं महारथः Mb. 7. 93. 21. –**क्रम्** The ज्येष्ठा Nakṣatra (presided over by Indra). –Comp. –**दिश्** the east.

शाक्री 1 N. of Śachī, wife of Indra. –2 Of Durgā.

शाक्वरः An ox; cf. शाक्कर; Hch. 7.

शाख् 1 P. (शाखति) To pervade, fill completely.

शाखः N. of Kārtikeya.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree); आवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. –2 An arm. –3 A party, section, faction. –4 A part or subdivision of a work. –5 A school, branch, sect. –6 A part or division of an animal. –7 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायनशाखा, बाष्कलशाखा &c. –8 A branch of any science. –Comp. –**अध्येतृ** a follower of any particular text of the Veda. –**अन्तग** *a*. one who has finished one शाखा; Ms. 3. 145. –**चङ्क्रमणम्** 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. –**चन्द्रन्यायः** see under न्याय. –**नगरम्, –पुरम्** a suburb; प्रवेशयेच्च तान् सर्वान् शाखानगरकेष्वपि. –**पित्तम्** inflammation of the extremities of the body, *e. g*. hands, shoulders &c. –**बाहुः** a branch-like arm. –**भृत्** *m*. a tree. –**भेदः** difference of (Vedic) school. –**मृगः** 1 a monkey, an ape; एतां दृष्ट्वा स्त्रियो मेऽन्या यथा शाखामृगस्त्रियः Mb. 3. 267. 3. –2 a squirrel. –**रण्डः** 'a traitor to his Śākhā', a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. –**रथ्या** a branch-road. –**वातः** pain in the limbs. –**विलीन** *a*. sitting on branches (as a bird). –**शिफा** a root growing from a branch (as of the fig-tree).

शाखालः A sort of cane (वानीर).

शाखिन् *a*. [शाखा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having branches (fig. also). –2 Branching, ramifying. –3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). –*m*. 1 A tree; कुल्याम्भोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः Ś. 1. 15. –2 A Veda. –3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखीय *a*. Belonging to a school of the Veda.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. *of a tree*; Trophis Aspera (Mar. हेदी); कस्त्वं भो कथयामि दैवहतकं मां विद्धि शाखोटकम् K. P. 10.

शाङ्करः 1 A bull. –2 A Śaivaite, a devotee of Śaṁkara; प्रतोपिताश्च शाङ्कराः Cholachampu p. 24, verse 59. –3 A follower of Śaṁkarāchārya.

शाङ्करिः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. –2 Of Gaṇeśa. –3. Fire.

शाङ्कुची The skate fish.

शाङ्खम् The sound of a conch-shell.

शाङ्खिकः [शङ्ख-ठञ्] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. -2 N. of a mixed tribe. -3 A shell-blower; त्वरमाणशाङ्खिकसवेगवदनपवनाभिपूरितः Śi. 15. 72.

शाङ्खायनः N. of a Vedic teacher (author of a Brāhmaṇa and two Sūtras).

शाचि *a.* 1 Distinguished, renowned. -2 Strong, powerful.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth; यस्मिन्नोतमिदं प्रोतं विश्वं शाटीव तन्तुषु Bhāg. 9. 9. 7. -2 A petticoat. -3 A particular female garment; स्फुरत् काञ्ची शाटी पृथुकटितटे हाटकमयी Ā. L. 3.

शाटकः, -कम् Cloth, garment, petticoat; रक्तोऽभिजायते भोग्यो नारीणां शाटको यथा Pt. 1. 144.

शाट्यायनम् An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite. **-नः** N. of a teacher and author of various works.

शाठ्यम् [शठस्य भावः ष्यञ्] (*a*) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile; trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यः Ś. 5. 25; दाक्षिण्यं स्वजने दया परजने शाठ्यं सदा दुर्जने Bh. 2. 22. (*b*) Art, skill, cunning; देव्या निह्नोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं शाठ्यमव्याद्विभोर्वः Mu. 1. 1.

शाड् 1 Ā. To praise, extol.

शाण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [शणेन निर्वृत्तम् अण्] Hempen, flaxen. **-णः** 1 A touch-stone; मणिः शाणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A weight of four Māṣas; अष्टौ शाणाः शतमानं वहन्ति Mb. 3. 134. 15. **-णम्** 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. -2 A hempen garment; सर्वं च तान्तवं रक्तं शाणक्षौमाविकानि च Ms. 10. 87; 2. 41. **-Comp.** **-आजीवः** an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित *p. p.* Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. -2 A white stone. -3 A saw. -4 A hempen garment; वस्त्राणां प्रवरा शाणी Mb. 3. 190. 19. -5 A ragged garment; शाणीवालपरीधानो व्याघ्रचर्मपरिच्छदः Mb. 12. 303. 13. -6 A small screen or tent. -7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. -8 A weight of four Māṣas.

शाणीरम् A bank or spot of ground in the Śoṇa river.

शाण्डिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. -2 The *Bilva* tree. -3 A form of Agni. **-Comp.** **-गोत्रम्** the family of Śāṇḍilya.

शात *p. p.* [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted; हास्यः पश्यन्नपि रिपुशिरःशाणशातं कुठारम् Mr. 3. 28; sharp; रामे शातकुठारभासुरकरे क्षत्रद्रुमोच्छेदिनि Ve. 6. 12. -2 Thin, slender; शय्यागतेन रामेण माता शातोदरी बभौ R. 10. 69. -3 Weak, feeble. -4 Beautiful, handsome. -5 Cut down. -6 Happy, thriving. **-तः** The Dhattūra plant. **-तम्** Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानिनीजनजनितशातम् Gīt. 10. **-Comp.** **-उदरी** a woman with a slender waist; शातोदरी युवदृशां क्षणमुत्सवोऽभूत् Śi. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. **-शिख** *a.* sharp-pointed.

शातकुम्भम् 1 Gold; द्रुतशातकुम्भनिभमंशुमतः Śi. 9. 9; Mb. 3. 172. 25; N. 16. 34. -2 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर).

शातकौम्भम् Gold. -*a.* Golden; शातकौम्भैश्च कवचैर्भूषणैश्च तमोऽभ्यगात् Mb. 7. 154. 28.

शातक्रतव *a.* Belonging or relating to Indra; त्वदुत्सङ्गे गङ्गे पतति यदि कायस्तनुभृतां तदा मातः शातक्रतवपदलाभोऽप्यतिलघुः Gaṅgāṣṭaka (by Śaṁkarāchārya) 7.

शातनम् 1 Whetting, sharpening. -2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्वतपक्षशातनम् R. 3. 42. -3 Causing to fall or perish. -4 Causing to decay or wither. -5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. -6 Withering, decaying; वसन्ते सर्वसस्यानां जायते पत्रशातनम् Adhikaraṇamālā. -7 Polishing, planing.

शातपत्रकः, -की Moonlight.

शातभीरुः A king of Mallikā.

शातमन्यव *a.* Belonging or relating to Indra; राजसे मुनिरपीह कारयन्नाधिपत्यमिव शातमन्यवम् Ki. 13. 38.

शातमान *a.* (-नी *f.*) Bought for one hundred.

शातवाहनः = शालिवाहनः *q. v.*

शातह्रद *a.* Relating or belonging to lightning.

शातित *p. p.* Destroyed, cut-off.

शात्रव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [शत्रुरेव शत्रोरिदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to an enemy; नारिकेलासवं योधाः शात्रवं च पपुर्यशः R. 4. 42. -2 Hostile, inimical. **-वः** An enemy; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे शात्रवादिव पराङ्मुखोऽर्थिनः Śi. 14. 44; 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; देवः स्वर्गगतोऽपि शात्रववधेनाराधितः स्यादिति Mu. 2. 5. **-वम्** 1 A collection of enemies; त्वां तु दिष्ट्या कुशलिनं पश्यामो हतशात्रवम् Rām. 7. 1. 17. -2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशात्रवशात्रवे R. G.

शात्रवीय *a.* 1 Relating to an enemy. -2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः [शद्-घञ्] 1 Young grass; सा शादहरिताप्युच्चैर्विशालाद्रेरुपत्यका Śiva B. 27. 39. -2 Mud. **-दा** Brick. **-Comp.** **-हरितः, -तम्** a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शाद्वल *a.* [शादाः सन्त्यत्र वलच्] 1 Grassy. -2 Abounding in young green grass. -3 Green, verdant. **-लः,**

–लम् A grass-plot, green, meadow; शय्या शाद्वलम् Śānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17; रम्या नवद्युतिरपैति न शाद्वलेभ्यः Ki. 5. 37; Y. 3. 7; also शाद्वलस्थली.

शाद्वलितम् The being covered with grass.

शान् 1 U. (शीशांसति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense.) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touch-stone. –2 A whet-stone. –Comp. –पादः 1 a stone for grinding sandal. –2 the Pāriyātra mountain.

शानच् (In gram.) A technical term used by Pāṇini for the Krit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Ātm.

शानैश्चर *a.* (–री *f.*) 1 Relating to Saturn. –2 Falling on a Saturday.

शान्त *p. p.* [शम्-क्त] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; चचार सानुजः शान्तो वृद्धेक्ष्वाकुव्रतं युवा R. 12. 20. –2 Cured, alleviated; शान्तरोगः. –3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शान्तरथक्षोभपरिश्रमम् R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शान्तार्चिषं दीपमिव प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. –4 Ceased, stopped; शान्तमृगप्रचारम् Ku. 3. 42. –5 Dead, deceased; तेषु सर्वेषु शान्तेषु गतेष्वविदितां गतिम्. –6 Stilled, hushed. –7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शान्तमिदमाश्रमपदम् Ś. 1. 16; 4. 19. –8 Tamed; स्वमाश्रमं शान्तमृगं निनाय R. 14. 79. –9 Free from passions, at ease, contented; Bṛi. Up. 4. 4. 23. –10 Shaded. –11 Gentle; शान्तानुकूलपवनश्च शिवश्च पन्थाः Ś. 4. 11. –12 Purified. –13 Meek, humble. –14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शान्तं पापम् which is sometimes repeated, means 'oh no!', 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event'; Ś. 5; Mu. 1). –15 Rendered ineffective, harmless (said of weapons). –न्तः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. –2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. –न्तम् Appeasing, pacifying. –न्तम् *ind.* Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush!, god (heaven) forbid!; शान्तं कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1; तामेव शान्तमथवा किमिहोत्तरेण 3. 26. –Comp. –आत्मन्, –चेतस् *a.* calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. –गुण *a.* deceased; नृपे शान्तगुणे जाते Rām. 2. 65. 24. –तोय *a.* having still water. –रजस् *a.* 1 dustless. –2 passionless. –रव *a.* uttering auspicious sounds. –रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शान्त above. –लाभ *a.* that which has ceased to bear interest. –विवाद *a.* reconciled, appeased.

शान्तक *a.* Allaying, appeasing.

शान्तनवः 'The son of Śantanu', N. of Bhīṣma.

शान्तनुः = शन्तनुः q. v.; शान्तनोः संततिं तन्वन् पुण्यकीर्तिर्महायशाः Mb. 1. 60. 6.

शान्ता 1 N. of the daughter of Daśaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapāda and subsequently married by Ṛiṣyaśṛiṅga; कन्यां दशरथो राजा शान्तां नाम व्यजीजनत्। अपत्यकृतिकां राज्ञे रोमपादाय यां ददौ॥ U. 1. 4; see ऋष्यशृङ्ग also. –2 (In music) A particular श्रुति. –3 A kind of दूर्वा grass.

शान्तिः *f.* [शम्-क्तिन्] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अध्वरविघातशान्तये R. 11. 1, 62. –2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; स्मरसंस्मृत्य न शान्तिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; शान्तिः कुतस्तस्य भुजङ्गशत्रोः Māl. 6. 1; यत् किंचिद् वस्तु संप्राप्य स्वल्पं वा यदि वा बहु। या तुष्टिर्जायते चित्ते सा शान्तिः कथ्यते बुधैः॥ Padma P. –3 Cessation of hostility; सर्पस्य शान्तिः कुटिलस्य मैत्री विधातृसृष्टौ न हि दृष्टपूर्वा Bv. 1. 125. –4 Cessation, stop. –5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; तदुपहितकुटुम्बः शान्तिमार्गोत्सुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. –6 Consolation, solace. –7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. –8 Satisfaction of hunger. –9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil; शान्तयश्चापि वर्धन्तां यथाकल्पं यथाविधि Rām. 1. 8. 16. –10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. –11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. –12 Preservation. –13 N. of Durgā. –14 Destruction, end, death. –Comp. –उदम्, –उदकम्, –जलम् soothing or propitiatory water; अहमपि वैतानिकं शान्त्युदकमस्यै गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयिष्यामि Ś. 3. –कर, –कारिन् *a.* soothing, pacifying. –कर्मन् any action of averting evil. –गृहम् a room for rest or retirement. –मार्गः the life peaceful and leading to मोक्ष; तदुपहितकुटुम्बः शान्तिमार्गोत्सुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. –वाचनम् reciting of a text for averting evil. –सलिलम् propitiatory water. –होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; सावित्राञ्छान्तिहोमांश्च कुर्यात् पर्वसु नित्यशः Ms. 4. 150.

शान्तिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Expiatory, propitiatory. –कम् Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शान्त्व् &c. See सान्त्व् &c.

शापः [शप्-घञ्] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनास्तंगमितमहिमा वर्षभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1, 92; R. 1. 78; 5. 56, 59; 11. 14. –2 An oath, asseveration. –3 Abuse, calumny. –4 An interdiction, a ban. –5 Trouble, disturbance (उपद्रव); मुक्तशापं वनं तच्च तस्मिन्नेव तदाहनि Rām. 1. 26. 35. –Comp. –अन्तः, –अवसानम्, –निवृत्तिः *f.* the end of a curse; शापान्तो मे भुजगशयनादुत्थिते शार्ङ्गपाणौ Me. 112; R. 8. 82. –अम्बु, –उदकम् water used in formularies of cursing. –अस्त्रः 'having a curse for a weapon', a sage, saint; त्राणाभावे हि शापास्त्राः कुर्वन्ति तपसो व्ययम् R. 15. 3. –उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. –उद्धारः, –मुक्तिः *f.*, –मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. –ग्रस्त *a.* labouring under a curse. –प्रदानम् uttering of a curse. –मुक्त *a.* released from a curse. –यन्त्रित *a.* restrained by a curse.

शापित *p. p.* 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. -2 Sworn, adjured.

शापठिकः A peacock.

शाफरिकः A fisherman.

शाब (व) र *a.* (-री *f.*) [शब (व) र-अण्] 1 Savage, barbarous. -2 Low, vile, base. -रः 1 An offence, a fault. -2 Sin, wickedness. -3 The tree called *Lodhra.* -4 N. of a teacher and author of a well-known commentary (शाबरभाष्य) on the Mīmāṁsā-sūtras; see शबर. -री A low form of the Prākrita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -Comp. -भेदाख्यम् (also भेदाक्षम्) copper.

शाबरिका A kind of leech.

शाबल्यम् 1 Mixture, medley. -2 Apathy, indifference.

शाब्द *a.* (-ब्दी *f.*) [शब्द-अण्] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. -2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. आर्थ). -3 Verbal, oral. -4 Sounding, sonorous. -5 Nominal (as inflection). -ब्दः A philologist, grammarian. -ब्दी N. of Sarasvatī. -Comp. -बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. -व्यञ्जना (in rhet.) insinuation founded on words (opp. to आर्थव्यञ्जना).

शाब्दिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [शब्द-ठक्] 1 Verbal, oral. -2 Relating to sounds or words. -3 Sounding. -कः 1 A grammarian; अधःकरोत्यदिमशाब्दिकोरगम् Viś. Guṇa. 282. -2 A lexicographer.

शामन् *n.* Appeasing, conciliation.

शामनः N. of Yama. -नम् 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 Tranquillity, peace. -3 End. -4 Sedative. -नी The southern direction.

शामित्रम् 1 Sacrificing. -2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice; इहोपहूतो भगवान् मृत्युः शामित्रकर्मणि Bhāg. 1. 16. 7. -3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. -4 A sacrificial vessel; न वैदिके शामित्रे मांसपाकः ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 2. -5 A deadly blow. -6 A place of immolation.

शामिर्ला A sacrificial ladle; (स्रुच्).

शामीनम् 1 Ashes. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामीलम् Ashes.

शामीली A chaplet, garland.

शाम्बः N. of a son of Kriṣṇa and Jāmbavatī.

शाम्बरम् A kind of sandal. -Comp. -शिल्पम् the art of jugglery, magic; see शाम्बरी.

शाम्बरिकः A juggler.

शाम्बरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. -2 Magic illusion; शाम्बरीशिल्पमलक्षि दिक्षु N. 6. 14. -3 A sorceress.

शाम्बविकः A dealer in shells.

शाम्बु (म्बू) कः A bivalve-shell.

शाम्भव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [शम्भोरिदम् अण्] Belonging to Śiva; अत्तुं वाञ्छति शाम्भवो गणपतेराखुं क्षुधार्तः फणी Pt. 1. 159. -वः A worshipper of Śiva. -2 A son of Śiva. -3 Camphor. -4 Bdellium. -5 A kind of poison. -वम् The *Devadāru* tree.

शाम्भवी 1 N. of Pārvatī. -2 N. of a plant (नीलदूर्वा). -3 The opening in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape. -4 N. of a kind of Mudrā; अन्तर्लक्ष्यं बहिर्दृष्टिर्निमेषोन्मेषवर्जिता। सा एषा शाम्भवी मुद्रा सर्वतन्त्रेषु गोपिता ॥

शाम्भवीय *a.* Relating or belonging to Śiva; तस्य द्वैधं व्यधितधनुषः शाम्भवीयस्य रामः Mv. 2. 2.

शायः Lying, sleeping.

शायिका 1 Repose, sleep. -2 The state of lying or reposing; कुर्यात्तृणमयं चापं शयीत मृगशायिकाम् Mb. 1. 140. 13; also शायिता.

शायिन् *a.* Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

शायकः 1 An arrow. -2 A sword; cf. सायक.

शार् 10 U. (शारयति-ते) 1 To weaken. -2 To be weak.

शार *a.* [शार्-अच् शॄ-घञ् वा] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted; पक्ष्मोत्क्षेपादुपरिविलसत्कृष्णशारप्रभाणाम् Me. 49. -2 Yellow. -रः 1 A variegated colour. -2 Green colour. -3 Air, wind. -4 A piece used at chess, a chessman; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3.39. -5 Injuring, hurting.

शारता 1 A variety of colour; शारतां गमितया शशिपादैः Ki. 9. 29. -2 Yellowness.

शारङ्गः 1 The *Chātaka* bird. -2 A peacock. -3 A bee. -4 A deer. -5 An elephant; cf. सारङ्ग.

शारङ्गी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. सारङ्गी.

शाराणिक *a.* In need of protection, a refugee; Mb. 13. 104. 17.

शारतल्पिकः (from शरतल्प) The epithet of Bhīṣma; शान्तिपर्वणि धर्माश्च व्याख्याताः शारतल्पिकाः Mb. 1. 2. 326.

शारद *a.* [शरदि भवम् अण्] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the *f.* is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदचन्द्रिरचन्द्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9; Ms. 6. 11; मेघः शारद एव काशधवलः पानीयरिक्तोदरः Subhāṣ. -2 Annual. -3 New, recent; P. VI. 2. 9. -4 Young, fresh. -5 Modest, shy, bashful. -6 Diffident, not bold. -7 Able, clever; शिक्षीय

शालेयम् A field of rice. **–यः, –यम्** Anethum Sowa (Mar. शोपा). **–यः** A kind of radish.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini; see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मलः [शाल्-मलच्] 1 The silk-cotton tree. –2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. –3 The gum of the cotton-tree. –4 N. of a ṛiṣi; V. P.

शाल्मलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree; आपातरम्यपुष्पश्रीशोभितः शाल्मलिर्यथा Bv. 1. 115; Ms. 8. 246. –2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. –3 N. of a kind of hell. **–Comp. –पत्रकः** Alstonia Scholaris (Mar. सातवीण). **–स्थः** 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. –2 a vulture.

शाल्मलिकम् An inferior kind of Śālmali tree.

शाल्मलिन् *m.* N. of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिनी The silk-cotton tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree; शाल्मली शीतला स्वच्छा रसे पाके रसायनी। श्लेष्मला स्निग्धबीजा च बृंहणी रक्तपित्तजित्॥ Bhāva P. –2 N. of a river in Pātāla; लोहशङ्कुमृजीषं च पन्थानं शाल्मलीं नदीम् Ms. 4. 90. –3 A kind of hell. **–Comp. –फलकम्** a smooth board of Śālmalī wood (for washing clothes); शाल्मलीफलके श्लक्ष्णे नेनिज्यान्नेजकः शनैः Ms. 8. 396. **–वेष्टः,–वेष्टकः** the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 N. of a country. –2 A king of Śālva.

शाल्वणम् A poultice, cataplasm.

शाव *a.* (–वी *f.*) [शव-अण्] 1 Relating to a dead body; caused by the death (of a relative); दशाहं शावमाशौचं सपिण्डेषु विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. –2 Tawny, dark-yellowish; जगाम तत्र यत्रास्या भर्तुः शावं कलेवरम् Mb. 3. 297. 62 –3 Dead. **–वः** 1 The young of any animal; a fawn, cub; क्व वयं क्व परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः Ś. 2. 18; मृगराजशावः R. 6. 3; 18 37. –2 A dark-yellowish colour **–वम्** Defilement caused by contact with a corpse or the death of a relative. **–वः, –वम्** A corpse; अन्यदेहविषक्तं हि शावं काष्ठत्वमागतम् Mb. 12. 153. 59.

शावकः The young of any animal.

शावर See शाबर.

शाश *a.* Belonging to, or coming from a hare.

शाश्वत *a.* (–ती *f.*) 1 [शश्वद् भवः अण्] 1 Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. 1. 2. 15 (= U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come'; श्रेयसे शाश्वतो देवो वराहः परिकल्पताम् U. 5. 27 (v. l.); R. 14. 14. –2 All. **–तः** 1 N. of Śiva. –2 Of Vyāsa. –3 The sun. –4 N. of a lexicographer. **–तम्** 1 Heaven. –2 Eternity, continuity. **–तम्** *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शाश्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'; शाश्वतिकं विरोधमपहाय K.

शाश्वती The earth.

शाष्कुल *a.* (–ली *f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाष्कुलिकम् A quantity of baked cakes (शष्कुली).

शास् 2 P. (शास्ति, शशास, अशिषत्, शासिष्यति, शासितुम्, शिष्ट) 1 To teach, instruct, train (govering two accusatives in this sense); माणवकं धर्मं शास्ति Sk.; Bk. 6. 10; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नम् Bg. 2. 7. –2 To rule, govern; अनन्यशासनामुर्वीं शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; 10.1; 14. 85; 19. 57; Ś. 1. 25; Bk. 3. 53. –3 To order, command, direct, enjoin; इति रामो वृषस्यन्तीं वृषस्कन्धः शशास ताम् R. 12. 34; त्वामागतः शासितुम् Mv. 6. 20; Ku. 6. 24; Bk. 9. 68. –4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); तस्मिन्नायोधनं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणायाशिषन्महत् Bk. 6. 27; Ms. 11. 83. –5 To advise; स किंसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपम् Ki. 1.5. –6 To decree, enact. –7 To punish, chastise, correct; तान् शिष्याच्चौरदण्डेन धार्मिकः पृथिवीपतिः Ms. 8. 29; 4. 175; V. 5. –8 To tame, subdue; सौमित्रेश्वरणौ न चेत्तदिपुभिः शासिष्यसे दुर्मदः Mv. 6. 20. –9 To wish, desire.

शास् *m.* A reciter; as in उक्थशास्.

शासः Ved. 1 An order, command. –2 Praise (स्तुति).

शासकः [शास्-ण्वुल्] 1 A ruler. –2 A chastiser, punisher.

शासन *a.* 1 Teaching, instructing; इति मे न तु बोधाय कल्पते शासनं वचः Bhāg. 1. 8. 50. –2 Punishing, chastising. **–नम्** [शास्-ल्युट्] 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. –2 Rule, sway, government; अनन्यशासनामुर्वीम् R. 1. 30; so अप्रतिशासन. –3 An order, a command, direction; तरुभिरपि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतम् Ś. 6; R. 3. 69; 14 83. 18. 28. –4 An edict, enactment, a decree. –5 A precept, rule. –6 A royal grant (of land &c.), charter; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1; Y 2. 240, 295. –7 A deed, writing, written agreement; शासनप्रधाना हि राजानः स्युः Kau. A. 2. 9. –8 Control of passions. –9 A written book of authority. –10 A (religious) doctrine. –11 A message. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer'; as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः). **–Comp. –अनिवृत्तिः** *f.* violation of commands, disobedience. **–दूषक** *a.* disobeying a command. **–धरः** a messenger, envoy. **–पत्रम्** 1 a plate (usually of copper) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. –2 a sheet of paper on which an order is written. **–पराङ्मुख** *a.* disobedient to an order. **–लङ्घनम्** transgression of order. **–हरः** a royal messenger. **–हारिन्** *m.* 1 an envoy, a messenger; तमभ्यनन्दत् प्रथमं प्रबोधितः प्रजेश्वरः शासनहारिणा हरेः R. 3. 68. –2 a conveyer of royal writs.

शासनीय *a.* 1 To be ruled, governed or directed. –2 Punishable; V. 5.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. –2 Punished. –3 Restrained, controlled.

शासितृ *m.* [शास्-तृच्] 1 A ruler, governor. -2 A chastiser; कः पौरवे वसुमतीं शासति शासितरि दुर्विनीतानाम् Ś. 1. 24; Ms. 7. 17. -3 A teacher, instructor.

शास्तिः *f.* [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Governing, ruling. -2 An order, a command. -3 Correction, chastisement, punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the king. -5 A sceptre, rod (of authority).

शास्तृ *m.* [शास्-तृच् इडभावः] 1 A teacher, an instructor -2 A ruler, king, sovereign. -3 A father. -4 A Buddha or Jina; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रम् [शिष्यतेऽनेन शास्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 An order, a command, rule, precept; अतिक्रामति यः शास्त्रं पितुर्धर्मार्थदर्शिनः Mb. 5.148. 21. -2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction; तस्माच्छास्त्रं प्रमाणं ते कार्याकार्यव्यवस्थितौ Bg. 16. 24. -3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see comps. below.-4 Any department of knowledege, science; इति गुह्यतमं शास्त्रम् Bg. 15. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुण्ठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject; वेदान्तशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, अलंकारशास्त्र &c. -5 What is learnt, knowledge; Śi. 5. 47. -6 A work, treatise; तन्त्रैः पञ्चभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रम् Pt. 1. -7 Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice); इमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -8 The material and spiritual science together; तत्त्वाभेदेन यच्छास्त्रं तत्कार्यं नान्यथाविधम् Mb. 12. 267. 9. -Comp. **-अतिक्रमः, -अननुष्ठानम्** violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. **-अनुष्ठानम्, -अनुसारः** conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. **-अन्वित** *a.* conformable to doctrine or rule. **-अभिज्ञ** *a.* versed in the Śāstras. **-अर्थः** 1 the meaning of the sacred precept. -2 a scriptural precept or statement. **-आचरणम्** 1 observance of sacred precepts. -2 the study of Śāstras. (**-णः**) 1 one versed in scriptures. -2 a student of the Vedas. **-आवर्तलिपिः** a particular mode of writing. **-उक्त** *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Śāstras, lawful, legal. **-कारः, -कृत्** *m.* 1 the author of a Śāstra or sacred book. -2 an author in general. -3 a sage, saint. **-कोविद** *a.* versed in the Śāstras. **-गण्डः** a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. **-चक्षुस्** *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Śāstra). **-चारणः** one who deserves sacred precepts. **-ज्ञ, -दर्शिन्, -विद्** *a.* 1 well-versed in the Śāstras. -2 a mere theorist. **-ज्ञानम्** knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. **-तत्त्वम्** truth as taught in the Śāstras, scriptural truth. °ज्ञः an astronomer. **-दृष्ट** *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books; तदहं प्रष्टुमिच्छामि शास्त्रदृष्टेन कर्मणा Rām. **-दृष्टिः** *f.* scriptural point of view.--*m.* an astrologer. **-प्रसंगः** 1 the subject of the Śāstras. -2 any discussion on scriptural points. **-योनिः** the source of the Śāstras. **-वक्तृ** an expounder of sacred books or knowledge. **-वर्जित** *a.* free from all rule or law. **-वादः** a precept or statement of the Śāstras. **-विधानम्, -विधिः** a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. **-विप्रतिषेधः, -विरोधः** 1 mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. -2 any act contrary to sacred precepts. **-विमुख** *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. **-विरुद्ध** *a.* contrary to the Śāstras, illegal, unlawful. **-व्युत्पत्तिः** *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Śāstras. **-शिल्पिन्** *m.* the country of Kāśmīra. **-सिद्ध** *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रिन् *a.* (**-णी** *f.*) [शास्त्रं वेत्त्यधीते वा इनि] Versed or skilled in the Śāstras. -*m.* 1 One who has mastered the Śāstras, a learned man, a great Paṇḍit. -2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय *a.*[शास्त्रेण विहितः छ] 1 Scriptural. -2 Scientific.

शास्य *a.* [शास्-ण्यत्] 1 To be taught or advised. -2 To be regulated or governed. -3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 U. (शिनोति, शिनुते) 1 To whet, sharpen. -2 To attenuate, make thin. -3 To excite. -4 To be attentive. -5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. -2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. -3 An epithet of Śiva.

शिंशपा 1 N. of a tree (शिशु); शिंशपा कटुका तिक्ता कषाया शोषकारिणी। उष्णवीर्या हरेन्मेदः कुष्ठचित्रवमिक्रमीन् Bhāva P. -2 The Aśoka tree; (ददर्श) क्षामां स्वविरहव्याधिं शिंशपामूलमास्थिताम्.

शिक्कु *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्थम् Bee's wax; cf. सिक्थ.

शिक्यम्, -क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope); छिद्रं ह्यन्तर्निहितवयुनः शिक्यभाण्डेषु तद्वित् Bhāg. 10. 8. 30. -2 A burden or load carried in a sling. -3 The strings of a balance. -Comp. **-पाशः** (शिक्यपाशः) the string by which a vessel is suspended (Mar. फास).

शिक्यित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष् 1 Ā. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवाः Ms. 2. 20; अशिक्षतास्त्रं पितुरेव मन्त्रवत् R. 3. 31; मरुत् क्रिययापि न तासु शिक्षते N. 1. 73; 1. 77; 4. 48. -2 10 U. To teach (Ved.); अक्रोधं शिक्षयन्त्यन्यैः क्रोधना ये तपोधनाः N. 17. 80.

शिक्षकः (**शिक्षका** or **शिक्षिका** *f.*) [शिक्ष्-ण्वुल्] 1 A learner. -2 A teacher, instructor; यस्योभयं (*i. e.* क्रिया and संक्रान्ति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव॥ M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणम् [शिक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. -2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; पश्य मे हयसंयाने शिक्षां केशवनन्दन Mb. 3. 19. 5; Ki. 15. 36; शिक्षाविशेषलघुहस्ततया निमेषात् R. 9. 63. –2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; पाण्डवः परिचक्राम शिक्षया रणशिक्षया Ki. 15. 37. –3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1; अभूच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9. –4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony; वर्णस्वराद्युच्चारणप्रकारो यत्रोपदिश्यते सा शिक्षा Rigvedabhāṣya. –5 Modesty, humility. –6 Science; रणशिक्षा 'military science'; Ki. 15. 37. –7 Giving, bestowing (Ved.). –8 Punishment. –**Comp.** –**अक्षरम्** a sound pronounced according to the rules of शिक्षा. –**आचार** *a.* conducting one's self according to precept. –**करः** 1 a teacher, an instructor. –2 N. of Vyāsa. –**गुरुः** a religious preceptor. –**नरः** an epithet of Indra. –**रसः** desire of acquiring skill (in). –**शक्तिः** *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [शिक्षा जाताऽस्य तार० इतच् शिक्ष्-क्त वा] 1 Learnt, studied. –2 Taught, instructed; आशिक्षितपटुत्वम् Ś. 5. 22; शिक्षितासि मयैव यम् N. 20. 64. –3 Trained, disciplined. –4 Tame, docile. –5 Skilful, clever. –6 Modest, diffident. –**तः** A pupil, scholar. –**Comp.** –**अक्षरः** 1 a teacher. –2 a pupil. –**आयुध** *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमाणः A pupil, scholar.

शिखकः A scribe, writer.

शिखण्डः [शिखामम‍ति अम्-ड् तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. –2 A peacock's tail; केकाभिर्नीलकण्ठस्तिरयति वचनं ताण्डवादुच्छिखण्डः Māl 9. 30. –3 A crest; आलोकयति पयोदान् प्रबलपुरोवाततााडितशिखण्डः V. 4. 8. –**Comp.** –**खण्डिका** the चूडाकरण ceremony; Hch. 1.

शिखण्डकः [शिखण्ड इव-कन्] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. –2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kṣatriyas); कुवलयदलश्यामस्निग्धः शिखण्डकमण्डनः U. 4. 19. –3 A crest, tuft, plume. –4 A peacok's tail. –5 The fleshy part of the body below the buttocks. –6 (With Śaivas) One who attains a particular degree of emancipation; also शिखण्डिक.

शिखण्डिकः A cock.

शिखण्डिका See शिखण्ड (1).

शिखण्डिन् *a.* [शिखण्डोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] Crested, tufted. –*m.* A peacock; नर्दति स एष वधूसखः शिखण्डी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. –2 A cock. –3 An arrow. –4 A peacock's tail. –5 A kind of jasmine. –6 N. of Viṣṇu. –7 N. of a son of Drupada; शिखण्डी च महारथः Bg. 1. 17. [Śikhaṇḍin was originally a female, being Ambā born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhīṣma; (see Ambā). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiraṇyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Śikhaṇḍin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yakṣa and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bhāratī war he proved a means of killing Bhīṣma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Aśvatthāman.]

शिखण्डिनी 1 A pea-hen; बर्हाणामपरशिखण्डिनीं भरेण। आलोक्य व्यवदधतं पुरो मयूरम्॥ Śi. 8. 11. –2 A kind of jasmine. –3 N. of the daughter of Drupada; see शिखण्डिन् above.

शिखण्डी A lock on the crown of the head.

शिखरः, –रम् [शिखा अस्त्यस्य-अरच् आलोपः] 1 The top, summit, or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखण्डिमत् Ku. 5. 7, 4; Me. 18. –2 The top of a tree. –3 Crest, tuft. –4 The point or edge of a sword. –5 Top, peak, point in general. –6 The arm-pit. –7 Bristling of the hair. –8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. –9 A kind of ruby-like gem. –**रा** N. of a plant (मूर्वा). –**Comp.** –**वासिनी** an epithet of Durgā.

शिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. –2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. –3 A line of hair extending across the navel. –4 A kind of vine. –5 N. of a plant (मूर्वा). –6 Arabian jasmine. –7 N. of a metre.

शिखरिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) [शिखरम् अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Crested, tufted. –2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरिदशना Me. 84. –*m.* 1 A mountain; मेरुः शिखरिणामहम्; इतश्च शरणार्थिनां शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 17. –2 A hill-fort. –3 A tree. –4 The lapwing. –5 The plant अपामार्ग.

शिखा [शी-खक् तस्य नेत्वम् पृषो०; Uṇ. 5. 24] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head; शिखां मोक्तुं बद्धामपि पुनरयं धावति करः Mu. 3. 30; Śi. 4. 50; Māl. 10. 6; the hair of the head; आसिञ्चद्म्व वत्सेति नेत्रोदैर्दुहितुः शिखाः Bhāg. 3. 22. 25. –2 A crest, top-knot. –3 Tuft, plume. –4 Top, summit, peak; अधिरुह्य पुष्पभरनम्रशिखैः परितः परिष्कृततलां तरुभिः Ki. 6. 17. –5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; ईषदीषच्चुम्बितानि भ्रमरैः सुकुमारकेसरशिखानि Ś. 1. 4; Br. 1. 2. –6 The end of a garment; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यन्दरेखाङ्किताः Ś. 1. 14. –7 A flame; प्रभामहत्या शिखयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28; R. 17. 34; Ki. 16. 53. –8 A ray of light; ज्वलन्मणिशिखाश्चैनं वासुकिप्रमुखा निशि Ku. 2. 38. –9 A peacock's crest or comb. –10 A fibrous root. –11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. –12 The head or chief of anything. –13 The fever of love. –14 The point of the foot.

-Comp. -कन्दम् a kind of turnip. -तरुः a lamp-stand. -दामन् n. a garland worn on the top of the head. -धर a. pointed, crested. (-रः) 1 a peacock. -2 a Jaina deified saint. °जम् a peacock's feather; न नानुकम्प्य विशिखाः शिखाधरजवाससः Ki. 15. 42. -धारः a peacock. -पित्तम् inflammation in the extremities (as in fingers). -बन्धः a tuft of hair. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलम् 1 a carrot. -2 a root having a tuft of leaves. -3 a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -वल a. pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock; घनाघनघटालोकलीलाशालिशिखावलः Śiva B. 26. 51. -वृक्षः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः f. a kind of usurious interest daily increasing. -सूत्रम् the lock of hair on the head (Mar. शेंडी) and the sacred thread (Mar. जानवें), the distinguishing marks of a Brāhmaṇa.

शिखालुः The crest of a peacock.

शिखावत् a. 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. -3 Pointed; cf. Kull. on Ms. 1. 38. -m. 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The descending node.

शिखिन् a. [शिखा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted; एकवस्त्रधरो धन्वी शिखी कनकमालया Rām. 3. 38. 14. -3 One who has reached the summit of knowledge. -4 Proud. -m. 1 A peacock; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23; 4. 8; Pt. 1. 151; Śi. 4. 50. -2 Fire; रिपुरिव सखीसंवासोऽयं शिखीव हिमानिलः Gīt. 7; न श्वेतभावमुज्झति शङ्खः शिखिभुक्तमुक्तोऽपि Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Śi. 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow. -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A horse. -9 A mountian. -10 A Brāhmaṇa. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The *Chitraka* tree. -Comp. -कणः a spark. -कण्ठम्, -ग्रीवम् blue vitriol; तार्क्ष्यशैलं शिखिग्रीवं चक्षुष्यं यामुनं पुनः Śiva B. 30. 18. -दिश् south-east. -ध्वजः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -2 smoke. -पिच्छम्, -पुच्छम् a peacock's tail. -प्रियः a kind of jujube tree. -भूः N. of Skanda. -मोदा a kind of plant (अजमोदा). -मृत्युः the god of love (मदन); Gīrvāṇa. -यूपः an antelope. -वर्धकः a gourd. -वाहनः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -शिखा 1 a flame. -2 a peacock's crest.

शिग्रुः [शि-रक् गुक् च] 1 A pot-herb; also शिग्रुक; Ms. 6. 14. -2 A kind of tree (Mar. शेवगा).

शिङ्ख् 1 P. (शिङ्खति) To go, move.

शिङ्घ् 1 P. (शिङ्घति) To smell; शिरस्युपशिशिङ्घ च Bk. 14. 52.

शिङ्घाणः 1 Froth, foam. -2 Phelgm. -3 Swollen testicles. -णम् 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron. -3 A glass-vessel. -4 A beard.

शिङ्घाणकः, -कम् [शिङ्घ्-आनकः Uṇ. 3. 84] The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.

शिङ्घित a. Smelled.

शिच् f. The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिचि a. Black, white.

शिञ्ज् 1, 2 Ā., 10 U. (शिञ्जते, शिङ्क्ते, शिञ्जयति-ते, शिञ्जित) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle; कक्ष्यया च वलयैश्च शिशिञ्जे Śi. 10. 62. -2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिञ्जः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिञ्जिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिञ्जा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string; also शिञ्जालता.

शिञ्जित p. p. Tinkling, jingling. -तम् Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.); कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिञ्जितम् V. 4. 14; मञ्जुमञ्जीरशिञ्जितमनोहरमम्बिकायाः K. P.; रञ्जयामास जननीं मणिमञ्जीरशिञ्जितम् Śiva B. 7. 8. -2 Clanking (of chains).

शिञ्जिनी 1 A bow-string; अधिरोपितसारशिञ्जिनीके स तु संधाय ततः शरं शरास्ये Rām. ch. 2. 40. -2 An anklet (worn round the feet). -3 The sine of an arc.

शिट् 1 P. (शेटति) To slight, despise, disregard.

शिण्डाकी f. A kind of food.

शित p. p. [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य R. 6. 42; Ki. 7. 32. -2 Thin, emaciated. -3 Wasted, declined. -4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अग्रः a thorn. -धार a. sharp-edged. -शूकः 1 barley. -2 wheat.

शितद्रुः f. The river Sutlej; see शतद्रु.

शिति a. [शि-क्तिच्] 1 White. -2 Black; शितितारकानुमिततास्रनयनमरुणीकृतं क्रुधा Śi. 15. 48. -3 Blue, dark blue; शितिना गलेन विलसन् मरीचिना Ki. 12. 23. -4 Variegated; L. D.B.-तिः The birch tree.-Comp. -कण्ठः 1 an epithet of Śiva; तस्यात्मा शितिकण्ठस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वः Ku. 2. 61; 6. 81; Bhāg. 4. 3. 12. -2 a peacock; अवनतशितिकण्ठकण्ठलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरिताणुरेणुजालाः Śi. 4. 56. -3 a gallinule. -कुम्भः the oleander tree (Mar. कण्हेर). -चन्दनम् musk. -छदः, -पक्षः a goose. -रत्नम् a sapphire. -वासस् m. an epithet of Balarāma; विडम्बयन्तं शितिवाससस्तनुम् Śi. 1. 6. -सारकः a kind of ebony.

शिथिर a. [शिथ्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 52] Loose, slack, flexible.

शिथिल a. [श्लथ्-किलच् पृषो० Uṇ. 1.53] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened; विश्रामं लभतामिदं च शिथिलज्याबन्धमस्मद्धनुः Ś. 2. 6. -2 Severed, fallen from the stalk; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमम् Ś. 2. 8. -3 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -4 Weak, feeble; अशिथिलपरिरम्भ U. 1. 24 'fast or close embrace'; 1. 27. -5 Flaccid, flabby. -6 Dissolved. -7 Decayed. -8 Ineffective, futile, vain. -9 Inattentive,

careless; सुभङ्गाणि विचित्राणि शिथिलाश्चैव योषितः Pt. 4. 116. –10 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. –11 Cast off, abandoned. –12 Indistinct (as sound). –लम् 1 Laxity, looseness. –2 Slowness. (शिथिलीकृ means 1 to loosen, unfasten, untie. –2 to relax, slacken: शिथिलीकृतेऽधिकृतकृत्यविधौ Ki. 6. 30. –3 to weaken, impair, enfeeble. –4 to give up, abandon; आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41. शिथिलीभू 1 to be slackened or relaxed. –2 to fall off from; एतत्तु मां दहति नष्टधनाश्रयस्य यत् सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवन्ति Mk. 1. 13).

शिथिलयति Den. P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen; शिथिलितमानग्रहणो वाति दक्षिणपवनः Ratn. 1. 14. –2 To give up, *abandon;* शिथिलय क्षणमात्रं बाष्पमोक्षम् *Ve. 5.* –3 *To lessen,* allow to cool down; न सा इतोगतमनुरागं शिथिलयति V. 2.

शिथिलायते Den. Ā. To become loose or flaccid; गात्राणि शिथिलायन्ते Bh. 3. 14.

शिथिलित *a.* 1 Loosed. –2 Relaxed, loosened. –3 Dissolved.

शिनिः [शी-निः ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 4. 53] 1 N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. (शिनेर्नप्तृ *m.* N. of Sātyaki). –2 A class of people; शिनीनां दार्विहोमिको ब्राह्मणः ŚB. on MS. 8. 4. 2.

शिपिः A ray of light. –*f.* Skin, leather. –*n.* Water; शैत्याच्छयनयोगाच्च शिपि वारि प्रचक्षते Vyāsa. –Comp. –विष्ट *a.* (written शिपविष्ट or शिविपिष्ट also) 1 pervaded by rays. –2 bald, bald-headed. –3 leprous. (–ष्टः) 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu; नैकरूपो बृहद्रूपः शिपिविष्टः प्रकाशनः V. Sah.; पुरोडाशं निरवपन् शिपिविष्टाय विष्णवे Bhāg. 4. 13. 35. –2 N. of Śiva. –3 a bald man. –4 a man without prepuce. –5 a leper.

शिप्रः N. of a lake on the Himālaya; ततो हिमवतः प्रस्थे प्रतीच्यां तत्पुरस्य च। शिप्रो नाम सरः पूर्णं दद्गुर्दुहिणादयः॥ Kālikā P. –प्रम् Ved. 1 A cheek; jaw. –2 The chin. –3 The nose. –4 A helmet or visor.

शिप्रा 1 N. of a river which issues from the Śipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayinī; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. –2 A visor or helmet.

शिफः See शिफा.

शिफा 1 A fibrous root; नीरन्ध्रपल्लवशिफानिभृतप्रकाण्डं सायंतनाभ्रसमशोभमशोकसालम् Rām. ch. 5. 22; Ms. 9. 230. –2 The root of a water-lily. –3 A root in general. –4 A stroke with a whip; शिफाश्चैवाप्नुयाद्वध Ms. 8. 369. –5 A mother. –6 A river. –7 Turmeric. –8 Spikenard. –Comp. –कन्दः –न्दम् the root of a water-lily. –धरः a branch. –रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree.

शिफाकः The root of a water-lily.

शिबिः (–विः) 1 A beast of prey. –2 The birch tree. –3 N. of a country (pl.); Mb. 5. 195. 7. –4 N. of a king (who is said to have saved *Agni* in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance); शिबेरिव समुद्भूतं शरणागतरक्षया Mu. 6. 18.

शिबि (वि) का 1 A palanquin, litter. –2 A bier. –3 A raised platform.

शिबि (वि) रम् 1 A camp; विद्रुते शिबिरे शून्ये Mb. 9. 30. 3, 4; धृष्टद्युम्नः स्वशिबिरमयं याति सर्वं सहध्वम् Ve. 3. 18; Śi. 5. 68. –2 A royal camp or residence. –3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. –4 A kind of grain.

शिबि (वि) रथः A *palanquin, litter.*

शिम्बः A kind of large shrub (चक्रमर्द). –म्बा A pod, legume; (also शिम्बिः *f. in this sense*); तीराश्मन्तकशिम्बिचुम्बितमुखा भावन्त्यपः पूर्णिकाः Mal. 9. 7.

शिम्बिका 1 A pod, legume. –2 A kind of kidney-bean.

शिम्बी 1 A pod, legume. –2 A kind of plant.

शिरम् 1 The head. –2 The root of the pepper plant (*m.* also according to some, in these senses). –रः 1 A bed. –2 A large serpent. –Comp. –जम् hair.

शिरस् *n.* [श्रृ-असुन् निपातः Uṇ. 4. 193] 1 The head; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कण्ठे नियच्छति Subhāṣ. –2 Skull. –3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain); हिमगौरैरचलाधिपः शिरोभिः Ki. 5. 17; Śi. 4. 54. –4 The top of a tree. –5 The head or top of anything; तेनाहतो महातालो वेपमानो बृहच्छिराः Bhāg. *10. 15. 33*; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. –6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. –7 Front, forepart, van (as of an army); पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी Ś. 7. 26; U. 5. 3. –8 Chief, principal, head (usually at the end of comp.). –9 N. of the verse in the गायत्री (from आपो ज्योतिः to स्वरोम्); cf. T. Ar. 10. 27; Bhāg 5. 9. 5. –Comp. –अस्थि *n.* (शिरोस्थि) the skull. –कपालिन् *m.* an ascetic who carries about a human skull. –क्रिया presentation of the head. –गृहम् (शिरोगृहम्) a *room on the top of a house*, turret, garret. –ग्रहः (शिरोग्रहः) affection of the head, headache. –छेदः, –छेदनम् (शिरश्छेदः &c.) beheading, decapitation. –तापिन् *m.* an elephant. –त्रम्, –त्राणम् 1 a helmet; च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरेव R. 7. 49, 66; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. –2 a head-dress. –धरा, –धिः, –धः (शिरोधरा, –धिः, –धः) the neck; तेषां शिरोधरान् पुत्रा... भग्नैपि च Rām. 7. 7. 17; निकृत्तबाहूरुशिरोधराविग्रहम् Bhāg. 10. 59. 16; Śi. 4. 52; 5. 65; cf. कम्बुशिरोभिः Chaitanyachandrodaya 3. –पीठम् *the back of the neck.* –पीडा headache. –पुष्पम् an ornament *for the head*; ... पुष्पेण शोभिताम् Śiva B. 2. 53 –प्रणामः bending the head. –प्रदानम् giving up the head *or life*. –प्रावरणम् a turban. –फलः the cocoa-nut tree. –भूषणम् (शिरोभूषणम्)

an ornament for the head. –मणिः (शिरोमणिः) 1 a jewel worn on the head. –2 a crest-jewel. –3 a title of respect conferred on learned men. –मर्मन् m. (शिरोमर्मन्) a hog. –मालिन् m. (शिरोमालिन्) an epithet of Śiva. –रत्नम् (शिरोरत्नम्) a jewel worn on the head. –रुजा (शिरोरुजा) head-ache. –रुह् m., –रुहः (शिरोरुह्-रुहः) (also शिरसिरुह्-हः) the hair of the head; शिरोरुहैः स्नानकषायवासितैः स्त्रियो निदाघं शमयन्ति कामिनाम् Rs. 1. 4; Ku. 5. 9; R. 15. 16. –रोगः a disease of the head; अथातः शिरोरोगविज्ञानीयमध्यायं व्याख्यास्यामः Suśr. –वर्तिन् a. (शिरोवर्तिन्) being at the head. (–m.) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. –वल्ली (शिरोवल्ली) the crest of a peacock. –वृत्तम् (शिरोवृत्तम्) pepper. –वेष्टः, वेष्टनम् (शिरोवेष्टः, –ष्टनम्) a head-dress, turban; शिरोवेष्टनव्याजतस्ते मुखेन्दोः Sūkti. 35. –शूलम् head-ache. –स्थः 1 leader, chief. –2 a plaintiff. –a. imminent. –स्थानम् main apartment; गतेष्वस्मासु राजा नः शिरःस्थानानि पश्यतु Pratimā 1. 31. –हारिन् m. (शिरोहारिन्) an epithet of Śiva.

शिरसिजः The hair of the head; श्लथशिरसिजपाशपातभारात् Śi. 7. 62. –Comp. –पाशः a tuft of hair.

शिरस्कम् 1 A helmet. –2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तस् ind. From the head; ज्योतिःप्ररोहैरुदितैः शिरस्तः Ku. 3. 49; Bh. 2. 10.

शिरस्य a. [शिरसि भवः यत्] Belonging to, or being on, the head. –स्यः Clean hair; तत्पाणिजाग्रमृदुकृष्टशिरस्यभारा Rām. ch. 5. 77.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. –पत्रः the wood-apple. –मोक्षः bleeding. –वृत्तम् lead.

शिराल a. Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरिः [शॄ-किः] 1 A sword. –2 A killer, murderer. –3 An arrow. –4 A locust. –a. Fierce.

शिरीषः [शॄ-ईषन् किच्च Uṇ. 4. 28] N. of a tree. –षम् A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy); शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41; so पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः 5. 4; R. 16. 48; Me. 67.

शिल् 6 P. (शिलति) To glean.

शिलः, –लम् Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time); शिलानप्युञ्छतो नित्यं पञ्चाग्नीनपि जुह्वतः Ms. 3. 100; Bhāg. 10. 31. 11. –Comp. –उञ्छः 1 gleaning ears of corn; शिलोञ्छमप्याददीत विप्रोऽजीवन्यतस्ततः Ms. 10. 112; Bhāg. 3. 12. 42. –2 an irregular occupation. –3 poor subsistence (अल्पसंग्रह); एवंवृत्तस्य नृपतेः शिलोञ्छेनापि जीवतः Ms. 7. 33. –वृत्तिः subsistence by gleaning.

शिलन्धः 1 A sage. –2 A weaver.

शिला 1 A stone, rock. –2 A grind-stone; शिलाधौत Mb. 4. 58. 29. –3 The lower timber of a door. –4 The top of a column. –5 A tendon, vein (for शिरा). –6 Red arsenic. –7 Camphor. –Comp. –अक्षरम् lithography, writing on stone. –अटकः 1 a hole. –2 a fence, an enclosure. –3 a room on the top of a house. –आत्मजम् iron. –आत्मिका a crucible. –आरम्भा the wild plantain. –आसनम् 1 a slab of stone used as a seat. –2 benzoin. –आह्वम् bitumen. –उच्चयः a mountain, huge rock; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्तिरंहः शिलोच्चये मूर्च्छति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. –उत्थम् benzoin. –उद्भवम् 1 benzoin. –2 a superior kind of sandal-wood. –ओकस् m. an epithet of Garuḍa. –कुट्टकः a stone-cutter's chisel. –कुसुमम्, –पुष्पम् benzoin; व्यस्तशुकनिभशिलाकुसुमः प्रणुदन्ववौ वनसदां परिश्रमम् Ki. 12. 50. –गृहम् a grotto. –ज a. fossil, mineral. (–जम्) 1 bitumen. –2 benzoin. –3 petroleum. –4 iron. –5 any fossil production. –जतु n. 1 bitumen; निदाघे घर्मसंतप्ता धातुसारंधरा धराः। निर्यासवत् प्रमुञ्चन्ति तच्छिलाजतु कीर्तितम्॥ Bhāva P. –2 red chalk. –जित् f., –दद्रुः bitumen. –धातुः 1 chalk. –2 red chalk. –3 a white fossil substance. –निर्यासः bitumen. –पट्टः, –पट्टकः 1 a flat stone for grinding &c. –2 a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. –पुत्रः, –पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. –पेषः a grind-stone. –प्रतिकृतिः f. an image of stone. –प्रवालकः a variety of inferior gems; Kau. A. 2. 9. –प्रवेशः laying the corner-stone or foundation. –प्रसूनम् bitumen. –फलकम् a stone-slab. –भवम् benzoin. –भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. –रम्भा the wild plantain. –रसः 1 benzoin. –2 incense. –वल्कलः, –लम्, –वल्का a kind of moss. –वृष्टिः f. 1 a shower of stones. –2 hail. –वेश्मन् n. a grotto, rocky recess; उद्दामानि प्रथयति शिलावेश्मभिर्यौवनानि Me. 25. –व्याधिः bitumen. –शित a. sharpened on a stone; अथ त्वाचार्यमुख्येन शरान् सृष्टान् शिलाशितान् Mb. 4. 58. 47. –सारम् iron. –स्वेदः bitumen.

शिलिः m. The birch tree. –लिः f. The lower timber of a door.

शिलिन्दः A kind of fish; शिलिन्दः श्लेष्मलो बल्यो विपाके मधुरो गुरुः Rājavallabha.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. –2 A kind of earthworm. –3 The top of a pillar. –4 A dart. –5 An arrow. –6 A female frog. –Comp. –मुखः 1 a bee; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे Gīt. 1; R. 4. 57. –2 an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिलीमुखमनोहरान्मदनचापादिव प्रमदवनात् त्रस्यति K. 225; or युगपद्विकाशमुदयाद्गमिते शशिनः शिलीमुखगणोऽलभत Śi. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). –3 a fool. –4 war, fight.

शिलीभूत a. 1 Turned to stone. –2 Become as hard as stone.

शिलीन्ध्रः [शिलीं धरति धृ-क पृषो॰ मुम्] 1 A kind of fish. –2 A kind of tree. –न्ध्रम् 1 A mushroom, fungus,

as in उच्छिलीन्ध्र q. v.; Me. 11. –2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुरन्ध्रि शिलीन्ध्रसुगन्धिभिः Śi. 6. 32; or अलिनारमतालिनी शिलीन्ध्रे 72. –3 Hail.

शिलीन्ध्रकम् A mushroom, fungus.

शिलीन्ध्री 1 Earth, clay. –2 A small earthworm.

शिलीपदः Elephantiasis.

शिलूप Aegle Marmelos (बिल्व).

शिलेय a. 1 Rocky, stony. –2 Hard as rock or stone; P. V. 3. 102. –यम् 1 Benzoin. –2 Bitumen.

शिल्पम् [शिल्-पक् Uṇ. 3. 28] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (64 such arts are enumerated). –2 Skill (in any art); craft; शिल्पोपचारयुक्ताश्च निपुणाः पण्ययोषितः Ms. 9. 259; पात्रविशेषे न्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. –3 Ingenuity, cleverness. –4 Work, manual work or labour; विसर्गरत्यर्थभिजल्पशिल्पाः Bhāg. 5. 11. 10. –5 A rite, ceremony. –6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. –7 Form, shape. –8 Creation, procreation. –Comp. –कर्मन् n., –क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. –कारः, –कारकः, –कारिका, –कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic; Kau. A. 1. 10. –गृहम्, –गेहम् a workshop, manufactory. –जीविन् an artisan, a mechanic. –विद्या 1 mechanical science. –2 any manual skill, handicraft. –शालम्, –ला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). –शास्त्रम् 1 a book on any art, fine or mechanical. –2 mechanics. –स्थानम् skill in art; Buddh.

शिल्पकम् A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

शिल्पा A barber's shop.

शिल्पिक a. Manual, mechanical. –कम् 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. –2 = शिल्पकम् q. v.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. –2 Mechanical. –m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic; Ms. 10. 120. –2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव a. [श्यति पापं शो-वन् पृषो०] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. –2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; नीरोग सूर्यविकुनेन शिवः शिवोऽभूत् Bhāg. 3. 28. 22; शिवानि वस्तीर्थजलानि कच्चित् R. 5. 8 (= अनुपप्लवानि, 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पन्थानः सन्तु 'a happy journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. –वः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Viṣṇu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. –2 The male organ of generation, penis. –3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. –4 The Veda; अधृष्यः [illegible] Mb. 3. 188. 42. –5 Final beatitude. –6 A post to which cattle are tied. –7 A god, deity. –8 Quick-silver. –9 Bdellium. –10 The black variety of thorn-apple. –11 Rum, spirit. –12 Buttermilk. –13 A ruby. –14 Time (काल). –वौ (m. dual) Śiva and Pārvatī; कथयति शिवयोः शरीरयोगं विषमपदा पदवी विवर्तनेषु Ki. 5. 40. –वम् 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तं धर्मेऽभिषु पुत्रेषु शिवं पृष्ट्वा Rām. 7. 33. 13; नव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवम् N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. –2 Bliss, auspiciousness. –3 Final beatitude. –4 Water. –5 Sea-salt. –6 Rock-salt. –7 Refined borax. –8 Iron. –9 Myrobalan. –10 Sandal. –Comp. –अक्षम् = रुद्राक्ष q. v. –अपर a. cruel. –अरातिः a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in Śiva). –आत्मकम् rock-salt. –आदेशकः 1 the bearer of auspicious news. –2 a fortune-teller. –आलयः 1 Śiva's abode. –2 the red basil. (–यम्) 1 a temple of Śiva. –2 a cemetery. –इतर a. inauspicious, unlucky; शिवेतरक्षतये K. P. 1. –इष्टा Dūrvā grass. –कर (शिवंकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. –कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛiṅgi. –केसरः Mimusops Elengi (बकुल). –गति a. prosperous, happy. –घर्मजः the planet Mars; cf. पुरा दक्षविनाशाय कुपितस्य त्रिशूलिनः। अपतद् भीमवक्त्रस्य स्वेदबिन्दुर्ललाटजः॥ शान्तिप्रदानात् सर्वेषां ग्रहाणां प्रथमो भव। अङ्गारक इति ख्याति गमिष्यसि धरात्मज॥ Matsya P. –चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha; see शिवरात्र. –ज्ञा a female devotee of the Śaiva sect. –ताति a. 1 having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कृत्स्नोऽयं फलतु शिवतातिश्च भवतु Māl. 6. 7; न्यपेवेतां विशेषेण शिवतातिममुं शिवम् Śiva B. 23. 56. –2 tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूतनात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि 9. 49. (–तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. –तालः (in music) a kind of measure. –दत्तम् the discus of Viṣṇu (सुदर्शन). –दारु n. the Devadāru tree. –दिश् the north-east. –दूती epithet of Durgā. –द्रुमः the Bilva tree. –द्विष्टा the Ketaka tree. –धातुः 1 quick-silver. –2 milk stone. –पदम् final liberation, emancipation. –पुरम्, –पुरी N. of Vārāṇasī. –पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. –प्रियः 1 a crystal. –2 the Baka tree. –3 the thorn-apple. (–यम्) = रुद्राक्ष q. v. (–या) the goddess Durgā. –वी (बी) जम् quick-silver. –भारतम् the historic poem on the life of Shivāji the great (1630–1680) by his contemporary poet Paramānanda. –मल्लकः the Arjuna tree. –मार्गः final liberation. –रसः the water of boiled rice (three days old, hence fermented). –राजधानी N. of Benares. –रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Śiva; [illegible] Īśvarasaṁhitā. –लिङ्गम् 1 Śiva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. –2 a temple dedicated to the worship of the Liṅga. –लोकः the world of Śiva. –वल्लभः the mango tree. (–भा) 1 white rose. –2 Pārvatī. –वल्ली Acacia Concinna (Mar. शिकेकाई). –वाहनः a bull. –व्रतिन् one engaged in a vow of standing on one foot.

-शेखरः 1 the moon. -2 the thorn-apple. -सायुज्यम् final emancipation (*lit.* unification with Śiva). -सुन्दरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. -2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post. -3 An image of Śiva.

शिवा 1 N. of Pārvatī. -2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रामशिवैः शिवारुतैः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरथ द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50; 11. 61; 12. 39. -3 A fortunate woman. -4 Final beatitude. -5 The Śamī tree. -6 The yellow myrobalan. -7 Dūrvā grass. -8 A kind of yellow pigment. -9 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरातिः a dog. -प्रियः a goat. -फला the Śamī tree. -रुतम् the howling of a jackal (a bad omen). -विद्या divination by the cries of jackals; Buddh.

शिवाकुः [शिव्-आकुः Uṇ. 3. 79] A sage.

शिवानी Pārvatī, wife of Śiva.

शिवालुः A jackal.

शिविः 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिबिका, शिबिर; शिविरं परिखायुक्तमुच्चैः प्राकारवेष्टितम् Brav. P.

शिशयिषा (*Desid.* from शी) Desire to sleep, sleepiness.

शिशिर *a.* [शश्-किरच् नि. Uṇ. 1. 52] 1 Cool, cold, chill, frigid; कुरु यदुनन्दनचन्दनशिशिरतरेण करेण पयोधरे Gīt. 12; R. 14. 3; 16. 49. -2 Cooling, removing heat; नवनलिनदलायमानाशीशिरतारारुणायतनयनरुचिरः Bhāg. 5. 5. 31. -3 Relating or belonging to शिशिर; एवं तेषां ययौ मासो द्वितीयः शिशिरः सुखम् Rām. 7. 39. 29. -रः, -रम् 1 Dew, hoar-frost; पद्मानां शिशिराद्भयम्; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपाम् Me. 85. -2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna); कण्ठेषु स्खलितं गतेऽपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतम् Ś. 6. 3; अमृतं शिशिरे वह्निः Pt. 1. 128. -3 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः the moon; बुध इव शिशिरांशोः V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकान्तं वासरान्तेऽभिसार्य Śi. 11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रजन्यः Rs. 3. 2. -अत्ययः, -अपगमः 'the close of the cold season', the spring season; स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्ययस्य (पुष्पोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहितं शिशिरापगमश्रिया R. 9. 31. -उपचारः a refrigerator. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -घ्नः an epithet of Agni. -मथित *a.* pinched by cold.

शिशुः [शो-कु सन्वद्भावः द्वित्वम्; cf. Uṇ. 1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young of any animal (*as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.*); नष्टाशङ्का हरिणशिशवो मन्दमन्दं चरन्ति Ś. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. -3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -4 A pupil, scholar. -5 An elephant in the sixth year; Mātaṅga L. 5. 8. -Comp. -कृच्छ्रम् a form of penance. -क्रन्दः, क्रन्दनम् the cry or weeping of a child. -क्रन्दीयः (*i. e.* ग्रन्थः) a work treating of the complaints of children; P. IV. 3. 88. -गन्धा a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). -चान्द्रायणम् a lunar penance of children; चतुरः प्रातरश्नीयात् पिण्डान् विप्रः समाहितः। चतुरोऽस्तमिते सूर्ये शिशुचान्द्रायणं स्मृतम्॥ Ms. 11. 219. -नागः 1 a young elephant. -2 a young snake. -नामन् *m.* a camel. -पालः N. of of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghoṣa. [According to the Viṣṇu Purāṇa this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiraṇyakaśipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Viṣṇu in the form of Narasiṁha. He was next born as the ten-headed Rāvaṇa who was killed by Rāma. Then he was born *as the son of Damaghoṣa*, and continued his enmity to Kriṣṇa, the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu, with even greater implacability; see Śi. 1. He denounced Kriṣṇa when they met at the Rājasūya sacrifice of Yudhiṣṭhira, but his head was cut off by Kriṣṇa with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Māgha.] °हन् *m.* an epithet of Kriṣṇa. -प्रियः treacle. (-यम्) the white water-lily. -मारः 1 the Gangetic porpoise. -2 a collection of stars held to be a form of Viṣṇu. °शिरस् *n.* the north-east quarter; शिशुमारशिरः प्राप्य न्यविशंस्ते स्म पार्थिवाः Mb. 1. 185. 16. -वाहकः, -वाह्यकः a wild goat. -हत्या child-murder, infanticide.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant; कोऽप्येष वीरशिशुकाकृतिरप्रमेयसामर्थ्यसारसमुदायमयः पदार्थः Mv. 2. 39. -2 The young of any animal. -3 A tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

शिशुलः Ved. 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

शिश्नम्, -शिस्नम् [शश्-नक् नि] 1 The penis or male organ of generation; गृहीतशिश्नश्चोत्थाय मृद्भिरभ्युद्धृतैर्जलैः Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. -2 A tail. -Comp. -उदरपरायण, -शिश्नंभर *a.* addicted to lust and gluttony. -देवः a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis); मा शिश्नदेवा अपि गुर्ऋतं नः Ṛv. 7. 21. 5; 10. 99. 3.

शिश्विदान *a.* [श्वितेर्द्वश्च Uṇ. 2. 91] 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked, sinful.

शिष् I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (शेषति, शेषयति-ते) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिनष्टि, शिष्ट) 1 To leave as a reminder, leave, leave remaining. -2 To distinguish or discriminate from others. -*Caus.* (शेषयति-ते) To leave &c.

शिष्पः [Uṇ. 3. 28] Time.

शिष्पम् = शिल्पम्; L. D. B.

शिष्ट *p. p.* [शास्-क्त शिष्-क्त वा] 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest; यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः सन्तो मुच्यन्ते सर्वकिल्बिषैः Bg. 3. 13. -2 Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained, educated, disciplined. -4 Tamed, docile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned;

ते शिष्टा ब्राह्मणा ज्ञेयाः श्रुतिप्रत्यक्षहेतवः Ms. 12. 109; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातौ वर्त्स्यन्तावामयः स च Śi. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. –6 Virtuous, respectable. –7 Civil, polite. –8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16 (v. l. for श्लिष्टा); द्वेष्योऽपि संमतः शिष्टस्तस्यार्तस्य यथौषधम् R. 1. 28. –ष्टः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. –2 A wise man. –3 A counsellor. –ष्टम् 1 Remains, remnant. –2 Precept, rule. –3 Instruction. -Comp. –आचारः 1 the practice of wise men. –2 good manners, good breeding. –प्रयोगः the practice of the learned. –विगर्हणम् (–णा) censure by the learned; यदि शास्त्रकृते देवताव्यापारे उपक्रम्यापरिसमाप्यमाने शिष्टविगर्हणम्, एवमिहापि भवितुमर्हति ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 16; शिष्टविगर्हणा च दोषः *ibid.* 6. 2. 15. –सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state; °आचारः tradition of eminent persons; also शिष्टागमः. –संमत *a.* approved by the learned; ब्राह्मादिषु विवाहेषु चतुर्ष्वेवानुपूर्वशः । ब्रह्मवर्चस्विनः पुत्रा जायन्ते शिष्टसंमताः ॥ Ms. 3. 39.

शिष्टिः *f.* [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Rule, government. –2 Order, command. –3 Chastisement, punishment; –Comp. –अर्थम् *ind.* for instruction; अन्यत्र पुत्राच्छिष्याद्वा शिष्ट्यर्थं ताडयेत्तु तौ Ms. 4. 164; शिष्ट्यर्थं विहितो दण्डः Mb. 12. 135. 20.

शिष्यः [शास्-क्यप्] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नम् Bg. 2. 7. –2 Anger, passion. –3 Violence, force. –Comp. –परंपरा a succession of pupils. –पुत्रः a pupil regarded as a son. –शिष्टिः *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिष्यकः A pupil, scholar.

शिष्यत्वम्, शिष्यता 1 Pupilage. –2 Instruction.

शिह्लः, शिह्लकः Benzoin.

शी 2 Ā. (शेते, शयित; *pass.* शय्यते; *desid.* शिशयिषते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76. –2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशङ्कं शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः । अथवा सुखं शयीथा निकटे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. –3 To rest, repose. –*Caus.* (शाययति-ते) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पार्श्वे शायय रावणम् Bk. 8. 83. –2 To allow to rest or repose.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. –2 Tranquillity.

शीक् I. 1 Ā. (शीकते) 1 To wet, sprinkle; शिशीके शोणितं व्योम Bk. 14. 76. –2 To go or move gently. –II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकति, शीकयति-ते) 1 To be angry. –2 To moisten, wet. –3 To be patient. –4 To speak. –5 To shine.

शीकरः [शीक्-अरन्] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; (सीकर is seen used for शीकर); भागिरथीनिर्झरसीकराणां Ku. 1. 15; 2. 42; R. 5. 42; आचचाम स तुषारशीकरो भिन्नपल्लवपुरो वनानिलः 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. –2 A drop of water or rain; गतमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिन्ननेमिः Ś. 7. 7; R. 16. 62. –रम् 1 The *Sarala* tree. –2 The resin of this tree. –3 Wind. –Comp. –कणः a drop of rain or water. –वर्षिन् *a.* drizzling.

शीकरिन् *a.* Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water; सेकः शीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; त्रिभ्रन्मणिं मण्डलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शीघ्रकृत्यम् 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170. –घ्रम् Conjunction or parallax (in astr.). –घ्रम् *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. –घ्रा Croton polyandrum (दन्ती). –Comp. –उच्चः conjunction (in astr.). –कर्मन् *n.* the calculation of the conjunction of a planet. –कारिन् *a.* 1 expeditious, quick. –2 acute (as a disease). –केन्द्रम् the distance from the conjunction (of a planet). –कोपिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. –चेतनः a dog (being sagacious); बह्वाशी स्वल्पसंतुष्टः सुनिद्रः शीघ्रचेतनः Chāṇakyanīti. –चेतना *f.* N. of the medicinal herb (अतिबला). –परिधिः *m.* the epicycle of the conjunction of a planet. –पुष्पः Agati Grandiflora (अगस्ति). –फलम् the equation of the conjunction. –बुद्धि *a.* acute, sharp-witted. –लङ्घन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghaṭ. 8. –वेधिन् *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रायते Den. Ā. 1 To become quick or rapid. –2 To hasten.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* 1 Speedy, expeditious. –2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Śik. 32.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick. –यः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. –2 Of Śiva. –3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रीय *a.* Quick, swift.

शीघ्र्यम् Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). –Comp. –कारः, –कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* [श्यै-क्त] 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमशरत्वं शीतरश्मित्वमिन्दोः Ś. 3. 2. –2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. –3 Dull, lazy, stupid. –तः 1 A kind of reed. –2 The Nimba tree. –3 The cold season (*n.* also). –4 Camphor. –तम् 1 Cold, coldness, chillness; आः शीतं तुहिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. –2 Water. –3 Cinnamon. –4 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (कफ); शीतोष्णे चैव वायुश्च त्रयः शारीरजा गुणाः Mb. 12. 16. 11.–Comp. –अंशुः 1 the moon; वक्त्रेन्दौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृम्भते K. P. 10. –2 camphor. –अदः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. –अद्रिः the Himālaya mountain. –अश्मन् *m.* the moon stone. –आकुल, –आर्त *a.* pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. –उत्तमम् water. –करः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –कालः the cold season, winter. –कालीन *a.* wintry. –कुम्भः the

fragrant oleander. –कृच्छ्रः, –च्छ्रम् a kind of religious penance. –क्षारः refined borax. –गन्धः white sandal. –गात्रः a kind of fever. –गुः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –चम्पकः 1 a lamp. –2 a mirror. –दीधितिः the moon. –द्युतिः the moon; शीतद्युतेर्मण्डलम् Sūkti. 62. –पङ्कः rum. –पित्तम् 1 a tumour caused by a chill. –2 increase of bile caused by cold. –पुष्पः the *Sireeṣa* tree. –पुष्पकम् benzoin. –प्रभः camphor. –फलः Ficus Glomerata (Mar. उंबर). –भानुः the moon. –भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). –मयूखः, –मरीचिः, –रश्मिः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –मूलकम् the root of the Uśīra q.v. –रम्यः a lamp. –रसः spirituous liquor made from the unboiled sugar-cane juice. –रुच् m., –रुचिः the moon; प्रतिवासरं सुकृतिभिर्ववृधे विमलः कलाभिरिव शीतरुचिः Ki. 6.20. –वल्कः the *Udumbara* tree. –वीर्यकः the fig-tree. –वृष्टिः a variety of gem; Kau. A. 2.11. –शिवः the *Śamee* tree. (–वम्) 1 rock-salt. –2 borax. –शूकः barley. –सहः the Pīlu tree. –स्पर्श a. cooling.

शीतक a. Cold; see शीत. –कः 1 Any cold thing. –2 Winter, the cold season. –3 A dull or dilatory person. –4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. –5 A scorpion.

शीतल a. [शीतं लाति ला-क, शीतमस्त्यस्य लच्-वा] 1 (a) Cool, cold, chill, frigid; अतिशीतलमप्यम्भः किं भिनत्ति न भूभृतः Subhāṣ. (b) Cool, bearable; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. –2 Not exciting, calm, gentle. –लः 1 The moon. –2 A kind of camphor. –3 Turpentine. –4 The Champaka tree. –5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). –लम् 1 Cold, coolness. –2 The cold season. –3 Benzoin. –4 White sandal, or sandal in general. –5 A pearl. –6 Green sulphate of iron. –7 A lotus. –8 The root called वीरण q. v. –Comp. –छदः the Champaka tree. –जलम् a lotus. –प्रदः, –दम् sandal. –वातः a cool breeze. –षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of Māgha.

शीतलकम् A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. –2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. –3 Sand. –4 Pistia Stratiotes (आरामशीतला, कुटुम्बिनी). –Comp. –पूजा worship of the goddess Śītalā (on the 8th day of the second half of फाल्गुन). –सप्तमी a festival on the 7th day of the light half of माघ.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See सीता.

शीतारु, –शीतालु a. [शीतं न सहते शीत-आलुच्] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; शीतालुः सलिलगतेन सिच्यते स्म Śi. 8. 19.

शीतीभावः 1 Perfect tranquillity of mind. –2 Final emancipation.

शीतीभू To become cold; मुहूर्तं सह्यतां दाहस्ततः शीतीभविष्यति Mb. 12. 318. 9.

शीत्य See सीत्य.

शीधु m., n. 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum; ह्रीप्रत्यूहप्रशमकुशलाः शीधवश्चक्रुरासाम् Śi. 9. 87. –2 Wine. –Comp. –गन्धः the *Bakula* tree. –पः a drinker of spirits.

शीन a. [श्यै-क्त] Thick, congealed. –नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. –2 A large snake (अजगर). –नम् Ice.

शीफर a. Charming, delightful.

शीफालिका (= शेफालिका); The Nyctanthes Tristis (Mar. राननिर्गुंडी).

शीभ् 1 Ā. (शीभते) 1 To boast. –2 To tell, say, speak (कथने?).

शीभवः A spray; L. D. B.

शीभ्यः 1 A bull. –2 N. of Śiva.

शीरः [शीङ्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] A large snake; see सीर also.

शीर्ण [शॄ-क्त] p. p. 1 Withered, decayed, rotten; शीर्णं च पतितं भूमौ पर्णं समुपयुक्तवान् Mb. 3. 38. 23. –2 Dry, sere. –3 Shattered, torn; shivered; क्रमशीर्णाकुलमूलसंततिः Ki. 2. 50. –4 Thin, emaciated; (see शॄ). –5 Small, slender. –6 Fallen, dropped; स्वयंशीर्ण Ms. 6. 21. –र्णम् A kind of perfume. –Comp. –अङ्घ्रिः, –पादः 1 epithets of Yama. –2 of the planet Saturn. –पर्णम् a withered leaf; (so शीर्णपत्रम्). (–र्णः) the *Nimba* tree. –वृन्तः a water-melon.

शीर्य a. Destructible, perishable; शीर्यो न हि शीर्यते Bṛi. Up. 3. 9. 26.

शीर्वि a. [शॄ-क्विन् Uṇ. 4. 56] 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. –2 Savage.

शीर्षम् [शिरस्-पृषो० शीर्षादेशः, शॄ-क सुक् च वा] 1 The head; शीर्षे सर्पो देशान्तरे वैद्यः Karpūr.; Mu. 1. 21. –2 The black variety of aloe-wood. –3 The upper part, tip, top; पञ्चशीर्षा यवाश्चापि शतशीर्षाश्च शालयः Mb. 6. 3. 19. –4 The fore-part, front. –Comp. –अवशेषः the head only as the remainder. –आमयः any affection or disease of the head. –उदयः an epithet of the zodiacal signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Aquarius, and Pisces. –घातिन् an executioner; P. III. 2. 51. –छेदः decapitation. –छेदिक, –छेद्य a. fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; शीर्षच्छेद्यः स ते राम तं हत्वा जीवय द्विजम् U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. –त्राणम्, –रक्षम् a helmet. –पट्टकः a turban. –वर्तनम् submission to punishment. –शोकः pain in the head.

शीर्षकः An epithet of Rāhu. –कम् 1 The head. –2 Skull. –3 A helmet. –4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). –5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence. –6 The top of anything.

शीर्षणी The head of a couch.

शीर्षण्यः [शीर्षन्-यत्] *a.* 1 Clean or unentangled hair. –2 White. –3 Produced in the head. –4 Beneficial to the head. –5 Chief; यद्यच्छीर्षण्याचरितं तत्तदनुवर्तते लोकः Bhāg. 5. 4. 15. –**ण्यम्** 1 A helmet; वरशीर्षण्यशीर्षाणः Śiva B. 14. 49. –2 A head-dress (hat, cap &c.). –3 Ved. A head-rope.

शीर्षन् *n.* The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शीर्ष after acc. dual); नाभ्यां कोष्ठेष्ववस्थाप्य हृदुरःकण्ठशीर्षणि Bhāg. 4. 23. 14; Śiva B. 14. 49.

शील् I. 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. –2 To serve, honour, worship. –3 To do, practise. –II. 10 U. (शीलयति-ते) 1 To honour, worship; स शीलयन् देवयानीं कन्यां संप्राप्तयौवनाम् Mb. 1. 76. 25. –2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिशतमपि भूयः शीलितं भारतं वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयन्ति मुनयः सुशीलताम् Ki. 13. 43. –3 To put on, wear; चल सखि कुञ्जं सतिमिरपुञ्जं शीलय नीलनिचोलम् Gīt. 5. –4 To go to, visit, frequent; यदनुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितम् Gīt. 7; स्मेरानना सपदि शीलय सौधमौलिम् Bv. 2. 4. –With अनु To practise in imitation; एवं लीलानरवपुर्नृलोकमनुशीलयन् Bhāg. 10. 23. 36; 11. 3. 32. –अनु, –परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शश्वच्छ्रुतोऽसि मनसा परिशीलितोऽपि Rāj. P.

शीलः [शील्-अच्] 1 A large serpent (the boa). –**लम्** 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; सा तस्य शीलमाज्ञाय तस्माच्छापाच्च बिभ्यती Mb. 3. 136. 4; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāṣ; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c.; as कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel, quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दान°, मृगया°, दया°, पुण्य°, आश्वासन° &c. –2 Conduct, behaviour in general. –3 Good disposition or character, good nature; शीलं परं भूषणम् Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. –4 Virtue, morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दौर्मन्त्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति... शीलं खलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतां गतम् Ku. 5. 36; Ki. 11. 25; Pt. 1. 169; R. 10. 70. –5 Beauty, good form. –**Comp.** –**अङ्क** *a.* characterized by virtue. –**आढ्य** *a.* most honourable. –**खण्डनम्** violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. –**गुप्त** *a.* cunning, crafty. –**धारिन्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –**भाज्** *a.* honourable. –**भ्रंशः** loss of virtue. –**वञ्चना** violation of chastity; प्राप्तेयं शीलवञ्चना Mk. 1. 44. –**वृत्त** *a.* well-behaved, virtuous. (–**त्तम्**) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. –**वृत्तिः** *f.* virtue. –**वृद्ध** *a.* honourable, moral.

शीलनम् (शील्-ल्युट्) 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation; वेदान्तशीलनमपि प्रमिति करोति Bhagavat-Śaraṇa S. 20. –2 Constant application. –3 Honouring, serving. –4 Wearing.

शीलित *p. p.* 1 Practised, exercised. –2 Put on. –3 Freqented, visited. –4 Skilled in. –5 Endowed with, possessed of. –**तम्** Practice, conduct.

शीलिन् *a.* Virtuous, moral. –2 Used to, practising.

शीवन् *m.* (शीङ्-क्वनिप् Uṇ.4. 124) A large snake, boa.

शीवलम् 1 Moss. –2 Benzoin.

शु 1 P. (शवति) To go; L. D. B.

शु, शाकम् *ind.* Quickly, swiftly.

शुंशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शोकति) To go, move.

शुकः [शुक्-क] 1 A parrot; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यन्ते शुकसारिकाः Subhāṣ; तुण्डैराताम्रकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हरितकोमलैः। त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कण्ठैरेते मञ्जुगिरः शुकाः॥ Kāv. 2. 9. –2 The Śirīṣa tree. –3 N. of a son of Vyāsa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of *Vyāsa* which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph Ghritāchī while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Śuka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambhā to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhāgavata Purāṇa to king Parīkṣit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence.] –**कम्** 1 Cloth, clothes. –2 A helmet. –3 A turban. –4 The end or hem of a garment. –**Comp.** –**अदनः** the pomegranate tree. –**कूटः** a garland fixed over two pillars. –**तरुः, द्रुमः** the Śirīṣa tree. –**तुण्डः** a particular position of hands. –**तुण्डकम्** a kind of cinnabar. –**देवः** N. of Śuka. –**नास** *a.* having an aquiline nose. (–**सः**) 1 N. of the minister of Tārāpīḍa. –2 a particular ornament on a house. –3 N. of several plants. –**नासिका** an aquiline nose. –**पुच्छः** sulphur. –**पुष्पः, –प्रियः** the Śirīṣa tree. (–**या**) the rose-apple. –**वल्लभः** the pomegranate. –**वाहः** an epithet of Cupid. –**सप्ततिः** N. of 70 stories related by a parrot.

शुक्त *p. p.* [शुच्-क्त] 1 Bright, pure, clean; बलिपष्टेन शुक्तेन दण्डेनाथापराधिनाम् Mb. 12. 71. 10. –2 Acid, sour; स्त्रीक्षीरं चैव वर्ज्यानि सर्वशुक्तानि चैव हि Ms. 5. 9; 2. 177. –3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. –4 United, joined. –5 Deserted, lonely. –**क्तम्** 1 Flesh –2 Sour gruel. –3 A kind of acid liquid. –**Comp.** –**पाकः** acidity of stomach.

शुक्तकम् Sour eructation; न भुक्तमात्रे नाजीर्णे न वमित्वा न शुक्तके Ms. 4. 121.

शुक्तिः *f.* [शुच्-क्तिन् Uṇ. 4. 191] 1 An oyster shell, pearl-oyster; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः। जलमिव समुद्रशुक्तौ मुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य॥ M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. –2 A conchshell. –3 A small shell, muscle. –4 A portion of the skull. –5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); आवर्तिनः शुभफलप्रदशुक्तियुक्ताः Śi. 5. 4; see

Malli. thereon. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 A particular weight equal to two *Karṣas*. -8 Hemorrhoids. -9 A bone; मुनेः शुक्तिभिरुत्सिक्तो भगवत्तेजसान्वितः Bhāg. 6. 10. 13. -Comp. -उद्भवम्, -जम् a pearl. -कर्ण a. shell-eared. -खलति a. completely bald. -चूर्णकः a variety of inferior gems looking like an oyster shell; Kau. A. 2. 11. -पुटम्, -पेशी a pearl-oyster shell. -बी (वी) जम्, -मणिः a pearl. -वधूः the pearl-oyster. -स्पर्शः dusky spots on a pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्र a. [शुच्-रक् नि० कुत्वम् Uṇ. 2. 28] Ved. 1 Bright, radiant; स पर्यगाच्छुक्रम् Īśop. 8; shining. -2 White, pure; रोचिष्णु जायते शुक्रं तद्रूपगुणमुच्यते Mb. 12. 232. 6. -क्रः 1 The planet Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवयानी and ययाति. -3 The month of Jyeṣṭha; रथस्वन इति ह्येते शुक्रमासं नयन्त्यमी Bhāg. 12. 11. 35. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5 N. of the plant Chitraka. -क्रम् 1 Semen virile; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिके शुक्रे स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49; 5. 63. -2 The essence of anything. -3 Male and female energy. -4 Ved. Water. -5 Brightness, clearness, light; यथा पुरस्तात् सविता दृश्यते शुक्रमुच्चरन् Mb. 5. 75. 12. -6 Morbid affection of the iris. -7 Gold, wealth. -Comp. -अङ्गः a peacock. -कर a. spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -कृच्छ्रम् a particular urinary disease. -दोषः defect of semen; impotence. -भुज् f. a pea-hen. -भूः m. the marrow of the bones. -मेहः seminal diabetes. -वर्ण a. bright coloured. -वारः,-वासरः Friday. -शिष्यः a demon.

शुक्रल, शुक्रिय a. 1 Seminal. -2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल a. [शुच्-लुक् कुत्वम्] 1 White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लापाङ्ग q.v. -2 Spotless, unsullied; ज्ञाननिष्ठास्त्रिशुक्लाश्च सर्वभूतहिते रताः Mb. 12. 270. 7. -3 Virtuous, moral (सात्त्विक); शुक्लानि कृष्णान्यथ लोहितानि तेभ्यः सवर्णाः सृतयो भवन्ति Bhāg. 11. 23. 44. -4 Bringing success (यशस्कर); एतज्ज्योतिश्चोत्तमं जीवलोके शुक्लं प्रजानां विहितं विधात्रा Mb. 5. 23. 17. -5 Light-giving, luminous; शुक्लकृष्णे गती ह्येते जगतः शाश्वते मते Bg. 8. 26. -क्लः 1 A white colour. -2 The bright or light half of a lunar month; कचोऽभिरूपस्तल्लक्षणाद्ब्राह्मणस्य शुक्लात्यये पौर्णिमास्यामिवेन्दुः Mb. 1. 76. 61; Bg. 8. 24. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of Viṣṇu; रूपाणि स्थान आधत्से तस्मै शुक्लाय ते नमः Bhāg. 3. 21. 51. -5 N. of a Muni (कपिल); क्षेमाय नष्टेदसि नीत शुक्लः Bhāg. 5. 10. 16. -क्लम् 1 Silver. -2 A disease of the white part of the eye. -3 Fresh butter. -4 Sour gruel. -5 Brightness, light. -6 White spot. -Comp. -अङ्गः, -अपाङ्गः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लापाङ्गैः सजलनयनैः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः Me. 22. -अम्लम् a kind of sorrel. -अर्मन् n. a kind of disease of the eyes. -उपला candied sugar. -कण्ठकः a kind of gallinule. -कर्मन् a. pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुष्ठम् white leprosy. -जीवः a kind of plant (वज्री); उद्भिज्जा जन्तवो यद्वच्छुक्लजीवा यथा यथा Mb. 12. 136. 8. -देह a. pure in body or person; न ज्ञातिभ्यो दया यस्य शुक्लदेहोऽविकल्मषः Mb. 3. 200. 100 (com. शुक्लवृत्त्युपजीवी); cf. शुक्लवृत्तिः. -धातुः chalk. -पक्षः the bright half of a month. -मण्डलम् the corner of the eye. -वस्त्र a. dressed in white. -वायसः a crane. -वृत्तिः f. 1 a pure mode of life. -2 the maintenance derived by a Brāhmaṇa from other Brāhmaṇas.

शुक्लक a. White.-कः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्लल a. White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvatī. -2 Candied sugar. -3 A woman having a white complexion. -4 The plant Kākolī.

शुक्लिमन् m. Whiteness.

शुक्षिः [शुष्-क्सिः Uṇ. 3. 155] 1 Air, wind. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Fire.

शुङ्गः 1 The (Indian) fig tree. -2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of corn. -4 A sage; Uṇ. 1. 113. -ङ्गम् 1 The sheath of a bud (opp. to मूल); तत्रैतच्छुङ्गमुत्पतितं सोम्य विजानीहि नेदममूलं भविष्यतीति Ch. Up. 6. 8. 5.

शुङ्गा 1 The sheath of a young bud. -2 The awn of barley or corn. -3 The waved-leaf fig. -Comp. -कर्मन् a ceremony connected with पुंसवन at which the शुङ्गा of the वट tree is used.

शुङ्गिन् m. 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The *Plakṣa* tree.

शुच् I. 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीद्रावणोऽशोचीन्मोहं चाशिश्रियत् परम् Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; मा शुचः संपदं दैवीमभिजातोऽसि पाण्डव Bg. 16. 5. -2 To regret, repent. -II. 4 U. (शुच्यति-ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be wet. -3 To shine. -4 To be pure or clean. -5 To decay; become fetid. -6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To burn, consume.

शुच्, शुचा f. [शुच्-क्विप् टाप् वा] 1 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पाण्डुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचम् R. 12. 75; 8. 72; Me. 90; Ś. 4. 18. -2 (pl.) Tears; भूतलेऽनुपतन्त्यस्मिन् विना ते प्राणिनां शुचः Bhāg. 1. 17. 8.

शुचि a. [शुच्-कि] 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसगुणं शुचि मानसम् Ki. 5. 13. -2 White; अथ हिमशुचिभस्मभूषितम् Ki. 18. 15. -3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिम्बोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेत्सि शुचिव्रतमात्मनः Ś. 5. 27; पयः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वराः R. 3. 46; Ki. 5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं शुचिः R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true,

guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्षः सावष्टम्भो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. –7 Correct, accurate. –चिः 1 The white colour. –2 Purity, purification. –3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. –4 Correctness, accuracy. –5 The condition of a religious student. –6 A pure man. –7 A Brāhmaṇa. –8 The hot season; क्रीडन् परिवृतः स्त्रीभिर्हंदिनीमाविशच्छुचौ Bhāg. 4. 25. 44; उपययौ विदधन्नवमल्लिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौरभसंपदः Śi. 6. 22; 1. 58; R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. –9 The months of (*a*) Jyeṣṭha; यथोग्ररश्मिः शुचिशुक्रमध्यगः Mb. 8. 79. 78 and (*b*) Āṣāḍha; शुक्रश्चित्ररथश्चैव शुचिमासं नयन्त्यमी Bhāg. 12. 11. 36. –10 A faithful or true friend. –11 The sun. –12 The moon. –13 Fire; शुचीनां हृदयं शुचिः Mb. 12. 193. 18. –14 The sentiment of love (शृङ्गार). –15 The planet Venus. –16 The Chitraka tree. –17 Acquittal. –18 An oblation made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. –19 N. of Śiva. –20 The *Arka* plant. –21 The sky; हंसः शुचिषद् Kaṭh. 5. 2. –Comp. –द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. –प्रणी *a.* sipping water. –मणिः 1 a crystal. –2 a jewel worn on the head. –मल्लिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). –मानस *a.* pure-hearted. –यन्त्रम् a machine through which fire-work is shot; वियदग्रमुदग्रमाविशन् शुचियन्त्रस्फुरितस्फुलिङ्गकाः Sāhendra. 2. 80. –रोचिस् *m.* the moon. –व्रत *a.* holy, virtuous. –श्रवस् N. of Viṣṇu. –षद् *a.* abiding in the path of virtue; स्वर्गापवर्गद्वाराय नित्यं शुचिषदे नमः Bhāg. 4. 24. 37. –समाचार *a.* maintaining pure practices. –स्मित *a.* having a sweet or pleasant smile; शुचिस्मिता मध्यगता सुमध्यमा Ku. 5. 20; R. 8. 49.

शुचित *p. p.* 1 Grieved, sad. –2 Pure, clean.

शुचिष्मत् *a.* Bright. –*m.* An epithet of Agni.

शुचिस् *n.* Light, lustre.

शुचीयाति Den. P., **शुचीभू** 1 P. 1 To become pure. –2 To be bright.

शुच्य् 1 P. (शुच्यति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. –2 To squeeze, express (as juice). –3 To distil. –4 To churn; (these senses may belong to शुच् 4 P. also).

शुटीरः A hero.

शुटीर्यम् Valour, heroism.

शुठ् I. 1 P. (शोठति) 1 To be impeded or hindered. –2 To limp, be lame. –3 To resist. –II. 10 U. (शोठयति-ते) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुण्टम् The hair under the arm-pit.

शुण्ठ् 1 P., 10 U. (शुण्ठति, शुण्ठयति-ते) 1 To purify. –2 To become dry; see शुठ् I also.

शुण्ठिः, –ठी *f.*, **शुण्ठ्यम्** Dry ginger.

शुण्ड् 1 P. (शुण्डति) 1 To break. –2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुण्डः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. –2 An elephant's trunk. –Comp. –मूषिका the musk rat (Mar. चिचुंदरी).

शुण्डकः 1 Distiller. –2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

शुण्डा 1 An elephant's trunk. –2 Spirituous liquor. –3 A tavern, dram-shop. –4 The stalk of the lotus. –5 A courtezan, harlot. –6 A bawd, procuress. –7 The chin; L. D. B. –Comp. –दण्डः an elephant's trunk. –पानम् a tavern, dram-shop.

शुण्डारः 1 A distiller. –2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis; शुण्डारः कलभेन यद्वदचले वत्सेन दोर्दण्डकः Mv. 1. 53.

शुण्डालः An elephant.

शुण्डिका See शुण्डा. 1 The uvula or soft palate. –2 A swelling of a gland (also शुण्डी in this sense).

शुण्डिन् *m.* 1 A distiller. –2 An elephant. –Comp. –मूषिका the musk-rat.

शुतुद्रिः, –द्रूः *f.* The river Sutlej; cf. शतद्रु.

शुदि *ind.* In the light fortnight; Inscr.

शुध् 4 P. (शुध्यति, शुद्ध) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); मृतत्तोयैः शुध्यते शोध्यं नदी वेगेन शुध्यति। अद्भिर्गात्राणि शुध्यन्ति मनः सत्येन शुध्यति॥ Ms. 5. 108-9. –2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरेव तावन्न शुध्यति Mu. 5. –3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुध्यति मेऽन्तरात्मा Mk. 8. –4 To be defrayed or cleared; व्ययः शुध्यति Pt. 5. –*Caus.* (शोधयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. –2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). –3 To refine, filter. –4 To correct. –5 To acquit. –6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. –With परि, वि, सम् to be purified; रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रगृह्य प्रियाम् R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुद्ध *p. p.* [शुध्-क्त] 1 Pure, clean, purified; अन्तःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 51. –2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शान्तेन वपुषैव सा R. 15. 77; 14. 14. –3 White, bright. –4 Stainless, spotless. –5 Innocent, simple, guileless. –6 (*a*) Genuine, true. (*b*) Honest, upright. –7 Correct, faultless, upright. –8 Cleared, acquitted. –9 Mere, only; शुद्धं हि दैवमेवेदं हठेनैवास्ति पौरुषम् Mb. 12. 177. 12. –10 Simple, pure, unmixed (opp. मिश्र). –11 Unequalled. –12 Authorized. –13 Whetted, sharpened; जघान शुद्धेपुरमन्दकर्पा Bk. 2. 31. –14 Not nasal. –15 Unmitigated (as capital punishment); तडागभेदकं हन्यादप्सु शुद्धवधेन वा Ms. 9. 279. –16 Tried, examined. –द्धः 1 An epithet of Śiva. –2 The bright fortnight. –द्धम् 1 Anything pure. –2 The pure spirit. –3 Rock-salt. –4 Black pepper. –5 A house built generally of one material; namely wood, brick or stone etc.; द्रुमेणेष्टकया वापि दृषदादैरथापि वा। एतेन सहितं गेहं शुद्धमित्यभिधीयते Kāmikāgama. 45. 21. –Comp. –अद्वैतम्

the अद्वैत philosophy in which there is unity of जीव and ब्रह्म without माया (*i. e.* शुद्ध). –अन्तः a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धान्तदुर्लभमिदं वपुराश्रमवासिनो यदि जनस्य Ś. 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. –2 a king's wife. °चारिन् *m.* an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. °पालकः, °रक्षकः a guard of the harem. –अन्ता a king's wife, queen. –अनुमानम् a particular figure of rhetoric. –अपह्नुतिः a figure of speech; it is thus defined:— शुद्धापह्नुतिरन्यस्यारोपार्थो धर्मनिह्नवः. –आत्मन् *a.* pure-minded, honest. (*-m.*) 1 the pure spirit. –2 N. of Śiva. –आभ *a.* consisting of pure light; प्रशान्तमिव शुद्धाभं सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27. –ओदनः (शुद्धोदनः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. °सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. –कर्मन् *a.* pure in deeds, holy. –कोटिः *f.* one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. –चैतन्यम् pure intelligence. –जङ्घः an ass. –जडः a quadruped. –धी, –भाव, –मति *a.* pure-minded, guileless, honest. नेरिः a kind of dance. –पक्षः the light half of a month. –पटुकः (in music) a kind of drummer. –बोध *a.* (in Vedānta) possessed of pure intelligence. –भाव *a.* pure-minded. –वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. –वंश्य *a.* born of a pure family; संततिः शुद्धवंश्या हि परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. –विष्कम्भकः (in dram.) a pure interlude (in which only speakers of संस्कृत take part). –शुक्रम् a morbid affection of the pupil of the eye.

शुद्धिः [शुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Purity, cleanness. –2 Brightness, lustre; मुक्तागुणशुद्धयोऽपि (चन्द्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. –3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थाभिषेकजां शुद्धिमादधाना महीक्षितः R. 1. 85. –4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभममन्यत R. 12. 10. –5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. –6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). –7 Retaliation, requital. –8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). –9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. –10 Rectification, correction. –11 Subtraction. –12 N. of Durgā. –13 (in Arith.) Leaving no remainder. –Comp. –कर *a.* purifying, correcting. –कृत् *m.* a washerman. –पत्रम् 1 a list of errata or corrigenda. –2 a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. –भृत् *a.* 1 clear, clean. –2 pious, virtuous.

शुन् 6 P. (शुनति) To go, move.

शुनः A dog.

शुनःशेपः (फः) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajīgarta. [In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa it is related that king Hariśchandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuṇa. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Śunaḥśepa, the middle son of Ajīgarta as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuṇa. But the boy praised Viṣṇu, Indra, and other deities; and escaped death. He was then adopted by Viśvāmitra in his own family and called by the name Devarāta.]

शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. –2 A dog. –3 A young dog.

शुनाशी (सी) रः 1 An epithet of Indra. –2 An owl. –3 (pl.) A particular class of gods; ततो मीढ्वांसमामन्त्र्य शुनासीराः सहर्षिभिः। भूयस्तद्देवयजनं समीढ्वद्वेधसो ययुः॥ Bhāg. 4. 7. 7.

शुनिः A dog.

शुनी *f.* A female dog, a bitch; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा हतमपि च हन्त्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18.

शुनीरः A number of female dogs.

शुन्ध् 1, 10 U. (शुन्धति-ते, शुन्धयति-ते) 1 To be purified or cleansed. –2 To cleanse, purify.

शुन्ध्युः (शुन्ध्-युः Uṇ. 3. 20) 1 Air, wind. –2 N. of Agni (Ved.). *-f.* A mare. *-a.* holy.

शुन्य *a.* Empty. –न्यम् 1 A number of bitches.–2 A cypher; (more properly शून्य, q. v.).

शुप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots.

शुभ् I. 1 Ā. (शोभते) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुष्ठु शोभसे एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U.1; R. 8. 6. –2 To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10.–3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); रामभद्र इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1. –4 To be gay or happy. –5 To be victorious. –II. 6 P. (शुभति) To shine; L. D. B. –*Caus.* (शोभयति-ते) To decorate, adorn, grace. –With परि, वि to shine, look splendid.

शुभ् *f.* Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. –2 Radiance, lustre. –3 Happiness. –4 Victory. –5 An ornament. –6 An auspicious offering. –7 Water. –8 A brilliant chariot.

शुभ *a.* [शुभ्-क] 1 Shining, bright. –2 Beautiful, handsome; जह्वे शुभे स्तवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. –3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. –4 Eminent, good, virtuous; येन केनाप्युपायेन शुभेनाप्यशुभेन वा उद्धरेद्दीनमात्मानम् Pt. 1. 358. –5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. –भः 1 N. of a yoga; L. D. B. –2 The Almighty (अज); L. D. B. –3 Water. –4 A he-goat. –भम् 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good prosperity; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जन्तोः सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23. –2 An ornament. –3 Water. –4 A kind of fragrant wood. –Comp. –अक्षः an epithet of Śiva. –अङ्ग *a.* handsome. (–ङ्गी) 1 a handsome woman. –2 N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. –3 N. of the wife of Kubera. –अपाङ्गा a beautiful woman. –अशुभम् weal

and woe, good and evil. –आचार *a.* virtuous. –आनना a handsome woman. –आवह *a.* tending to welfare, conducive to good. –इतर *a.* 1 evil, bad. –2 inauspicious. –उदर्क *a.* having a happy end. –कर *a.* auspicious, propitious. –कर्मन् *n.* 1 a virtuous act. –2 an honourable occupation. –ग *a.* 1 elegant, graceful. –2 propitious, fortunate. –गन्धकम् gum-myrrh. –ग्रहः an auspicious planet. –जानि *a.* having a beautiful wife; P. V. 4. 134 com. –द *a.* auspicious; गङ्गाष्टकं पठति यः प्रयतः प्रभाते वाल्मीकिना विरचितं शुभदं मनुष्यः। Gaṅgāṣṭakam 9. –दः the sacred fig-tree. –दन्ती a woman with good teeth. –दर्शि, –दर्शन *a.* beautiful; ददर्श पम्पां शुभदर्शकाननाम् Rām. 3. 75. 30. –मङ्गलम् good luck, welfare; मङ्गलानि महाबाहो दिशन्तु शुभमङ्गलम् Rām. 2. 25. 36. –लग्नः, –ग्नम् a lucky or auspicious moment. –वार्ता good news. –वासनः perfume for the mouth. –शंसिन् *a.* presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; बभूव सर्वं शुभशंसि तत् क्षणम् R. 3. 14. –सूत्रम् a maṅgala-sūtra worn by married ladies round their necks; सुदृशः शुभसूत्रबन्धनं कृतवान् शाहविभुस्तदा Śahendra. 2. 66. –स्थली 1 a hall in which sacrifices are performed. –2 an auspicious place.

शुभंयु *a.* [शुभम् अस्यास्ति युस्] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अधिकं शुशुभे शुभंयुना द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतम् R. 8. 6; Bk. 1. 20.

शुभंकर *a.* 1 Auspicious. –2 Promoting happiness. –री N. of Durgā.

शुभंभावुक *a.* Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभकः Mustard seed.

शुभा 1 Lustre, light. –2 Beauty. –3 Desire. –4 Yellow pigment. –5 The Śamī tree. –6 An assembly of gods. –7 Dūrvā grass. –8 Bamboo-manna. –9 The Priyaṅgu creeper.

शुभ्र *a.* [शुभ्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] Shining, bright, radiant; बलानि राज्ञां शुभ्राणि प्रहृष्टानि चकाशिरे Rām. 1. 18. 4. –2 White; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिशुभ्रं शङ्खमपि पीतम् K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. –भ्रः 1 The white colour. –2 Sandal (said to be *n.*). –3 Heaven. –भ्रम् 1 Silver. –2 Talc. –3 Rock-salt. –4 Green vitriol. –Comp. –अंशुः, –करः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –दन्तिन् *m.* the elephant presiding over the north-west quarter. –भानुः, –रश्मिः the moon.

शुभ्रा 1 The Ganges. –2 A crystal. –3 Bamboo-manna. –4 Alum. –5 Sugar.

शुभ्रिः [शुभ्-क्रिन् Uṇ. 4. 67] 1 The sun. –2 An epithet of Brahman.

शुम्भ् 1 P. (शुम्भति) 1 To shine; प्राणन्ति शुम्भन्ति पुनन्ति वै जगत् Bhāg. 10. 38. 12. –2 To speak. –3 To hurt, injure.

शुम्भः N. of a demon killed by Durgā. –Comp. –घातिनी, –मर्दिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शु (शू) र् 4 Ā. (शूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. –2 To make firm or steady, stop. –3 To be firm or fixed. –4 To be senseless, to faint.

शुल्क् 10 U. (शुल्कयति-ते) 1 To gain. –2 To pay, give. –3 To create. –4 To tell, narrate. –5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः, –ल्कम् [शुल्क्यते अतिसृज्यते कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः सुधीः संत्यजेद्भाण्डं शुल्कस्यैवातिसाध्वसात् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159; Y. 2. 47. –2 Gain, profit. –3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. –4 Purchase price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पीडितो दुहितृशुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38; न कन्यायाः पिता विद्वान् गृह्णीयाच्छुल्कमण्वपि Ms. 3. 51; S. 204; 9. 93, 98; Pratimā 1. 15. –5 A nuptial present. –6 Marriage settlement or dowry. –7 Present given by the bride-groom to his bride. –8 A dog; Uṇ. 3. 42. –9 Price, value. –Comp. –अध्यक्षः a superintendent of tolls, taxes or revenue; Kau. A. 2. –खण्डनम् defrauding (government) of its due revenue; also –मोषणम्. –ग्राहक, –ग्राहिन् *m.* a toll-collector. –दः 1 the giver of a nuptial present. –2 an affianced suitor; तान् शुल्कदान् वित्तवतः कान्तान् मेनेऽर्थकामुकाः Bhāg. 11. 8. 24. –शाला, –स्थानम् a toll-station, custom-house; शुल्कस्थाने परिहरन् काले क्रयविक्रयी Ms. 8. 400.

शुल्लम् 1 A cord, rope, string. –2 Copper.

शुल्व् (ल्ब्) 10 U. (शुल्व-ल्ब-यति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. –2 To send away, dismiss. –3 To measure. –4 To create, produce.

शुल्वम् (ल्बम्) [शुल्व्-अच्] 1 A rope, string; ततो मन्त्रवशाच्छुल्वे तक्षके वज्रिणः करात् Bm. 1. 194; शुल्वं सुतस्य न तु तत्तदमुष्य माति Bhāg. 2. 7. 30. –2 Copper. –3 A sacrificial rite or act. –4 The proximity of water, a place near it. –5 A rule, law, an institute. –ल्वा, –ल्वी See above. –Comp. –अरिः sulphur. –जम् brass. –सूत्रम् N. of Sūtra work, containing mathematical calculations required for श्रौत rituals.

शुल्वलः A sage; Uṇ. 4. 118.

शुश्रू *f.* A mother; शिशोः शुश्रूषणाच्छुश्रूर्माता देहमनन्तरम् Bhāg. 12. 266. 33.

शुश्रूषक *a.* Attentive, obedient. –कः A servant, an attendant.

शुश्रूषणम्, –णा [श्रु-सन् ल्युट्] 1 Desire to hear. –2 Service, attendance. –3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रूषा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. –2 Service, attendance. –3 Dutifulness, obedience. –4 Reverence. –5 Telling, saying.

शुश्रूषु *a.* Desirous to hear. –2 Desirous of serving or attending. –3 Obedient, attentive.

शुप् 4 P. (शुष्यति, शुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92. –2 To be withered. –3 To languish, become emaciated; अपि स्थाणुवदासीनः शुष्यन् परिगतः क्षुधा Pt. 1. 49. –4 To be afflicted or distressed. –*Caus.* (शोषयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मारुतः Bg. 2. 23. –2 To emaciate. –3 To destroy. –4 To extinguish. –5 To drain, suck up, absorb. –6 To exhaust, empty. –*With* उद्, परि 1 to be dried up, dry up; सीदन्ति मम गात्राणि मुखं च परिशुष्यति Bg. 1. 29; स च विह्वलसत्त्वसंकुलः परिशुष्यन्नभवन् महाह्रदः Bk. 10. 42. –2 to pine, decay, wither; इमाः शून्यमया वाचः शुष्यमाणेन भाषिताः Rām. 3. 55. 36; अस्मत्कृते च परिशुष्यति काचिदन्या Bh. 2. 2. –वि, –सम् to be dried up.

शुपः, शुपी 1 Drying, drying up. –2 A hole in the ground.

शुपिः *f.* 1 Drying up. –2 A hole. –3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुपिर *a.* [शुप्-किरच्] Full of holes, perforated. –रः 1 Fire. –2 A rat or mouse. –रम् 1 A hole. –2 The atmosphere. –3 A wind-instrument.

शुपिरा 1 A river. –2 A sort of perfume.

शुपिलः Air, wind.

शुष्क *p. p.* [शुष्-क्त] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं करिष्यामि Mk. 8. –2 Parched up, sear. –3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. –4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स्म कुरुते करभोरूर्हारि शुष्करुदितं च सुखेऽपि Śi. 10. 69. –5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. –6 Groundless, causeless. –7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नाकुशलं ब्रूयान्न शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ms. 11. 35. –ष्कम् Anything dry (as wood, cowdung). –Comp. –अङ्ग *a.* emaciated. (–ङ्गी) 1 a lizard. –2 a crane. –अन्नम् rice in the husk. –अर्शस् *n.* dry swelling of the eyelids. –आर्द्रम् dry ginger. –कलहः 1 a vain or groundless quarrel. –2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. –कासः dry cough. –गानम् singing with any accompaniment (as dancing). –चर्वणम् idle talk. –पाकः dry inflammation (of the eyes). –रुदितम् weeping without tears. –वैरम् groundless enmity. –व्रणम् a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, –लम् 1 Dried flesh. –2 Flesh in general. –*a.* Flesh-eating, carnivorous; L. D. B. –ली *f.* Dried flesh or flesh in general; L. D. B.

शुष्णः [शुष्-नः किन् Uṇ. 3. 12] 1 The sun. –2 Fire. –3 A demon.

शुष्मः [शुष्-मन् किच्च] 1 The sun. –2 Fire. –3 Air, wind. –4 A bird. –ष्मम् 1 Prowess, strength. –2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् *m.* 1 Fire; Śi. 14. 22; सार्धं तेनानुजेनाप्रतिहतगतिना मारुतेनेव शुष्मा Śiva B. 2. 68; ऋतुशुष्ममहोष्मभिः N. 17. 168. –2 The Chitraka tree. –*n.* 1 Strength, prowess. –2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मिन् *a.* 1 Powerful, strong; प्रमथ्य चैद्यप्रमुखान् हि शुष्मिणः Bhāg. 1. 10. 29. –2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse, bull or elephant); शुष्मिणो यूथपस्येव वासितामनु धावतः Bhāg. 8. 12. 32; 3. 18. 19. –3 Brilliant, heroic; न ह्यहं परिपश्यामि वधे कञ्चन शुष्मिणः Mb. 7. 9. 26.

शूकः, –कम् 1 The awn of barley &c, beard. –2 A bristle; श्रुतं च खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. –3 Point, tip, sharp end; शालिशूकनिभाभासं प्रासूतेमं तदाङ्गना Rām. 7. 35. 21. –4 Tenderness, compassion. –5 A kind of poisonous insect. –6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. –7 Ferment, yeast. –का 1 A Mucuna Pruritus (Mar. कुहिली). –2 Grief; L. D. B. –Comp. –कीटः, –कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. –धान्यम् any awned grain (as barely). –पिण्डः, –ण्डी, –शिखा the pointed beard of corn; निविशते यदि शूकशिखा पदे सृजति सा कियतीमिव न व्यथाम् N. 4. 11. –शिम्बा, –शिम्बिका, –शिम्बी cowach (कपिकच्छु), Mucuna Pruritus (Mar. कुहिली).

शूककः 1 A kind of grain. –2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत्, शूकिन् *a.* Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्रं ते वद सिंहो मया हतः। पण्डिता एव जानन्ति सिंहशूकरयोर्बलम्॥ Subhāṣ. –Comp. –इष्टः a kind of grass (मुस्ता).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूक्ष्म *a.* = सूक्ष्म q. v.

शूतिः *f.* Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [शुच्-रक् पृषो० चस्य दः दीर्घः Uṇ. 2. 19] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; he is said to have been born from the feet of *Puruṣa*; पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत Ṛv. 10. 90. 12; or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87; and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; एकमेव तु शूद्रस्य प्रभुः कर्म समादिशत्। एतेषामेव वर्णानां शुश्रूषामनसूयया॥ Ms. 1. 9. –Comp. –आर्ता the Priyangu plant. –आह्निकम् the daily ceremonies or observances of a Śūdra. –उदकम् water polluted by the touch of a Śūdra. –कृत्यम्, –धर्मः the duties of a Śūdra. –घ्न, –हन् *a.* 1 killing a Śūdra. –2 the slayer of a Śūdra; एतदेव व्रतं कृत्स्नं पण्मासान् शूद्रहा चरेत् Ms. 11. 130. –प्रियः an onion. –प्रेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Śūdra. –भूयिष्ठ *a.* consisting mostly of Śūdras; यद्राष्ट्रं शूद्रभूयिष्ठम् (विनश्यति) Ms. 8. 22. –याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Śūdra. –राज्यम् a country of which a Śūdra is a king; न शूद्रराज्ये निवसेत् Ms. 4. 61. –वर्गः the Śūdra or servile class. –वृत्तिः the occupation of a Śūdra; वैश्योऽजीवन् स्वधर्मेण शूद्रवृत्यापि वर्तयेत् Ms. 10. 98.

–शासनम् 1 dominion of a Śūdra. –2 a written bond of a Śūdra; L. D. B. –3 an edict addressed to Śūdras. –संस्पर्शः the touch of a Śūdra; अस्वर्ग्या ह्याहुतिः सा स्याच्छूद्रसंस्पर्शदूषिता Ms. 5. 104. –सेवनम् serving a Śūdra, being the servant of a Śūdra; Ms. 11. 69.

शूद्रा A woman of the Śūdra tribe. –Comp. –भार्यः one who has a Śūdra woman for his wife. –वेदनम् marrying a Śūdra woman.–वेदिन् *a.* marrying a Śūdra woman; शूद्रावेदी पतति Ms. 3. 16. –सुतः the son of a Śūdra woman (the father being of any caste); Ms. 9. 151, 153.

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a Śūdra.

शूद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichchhakaṭika.

शून *p. p.* [श्वि-क्त] 1 Swollen. –2 Increased, grown, prospered. –3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [श्वि-अधिकरणे -क्त संप्र० दीर्घ Tv.] 1 The soft palate, uvula. –2 A slaughter house in general. –3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture), whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five:- a fire-place, a grind-stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; पञ्च शूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्ली पेषण्युपस्करः। कण्डनी चोदकुम्भश्च वध्यते यास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68.). See सूना.

शून्य *a.* [शूनायै प्राणिवधाय हितं रहस्यस्थानत्वात् यत् Tv.] 1 Empty, void. –2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमनमलसं शून्या दृष्टिः Māl. 1. 17; see शून्यहृदय below. –3 Non-existent. –4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; शून्यं मन्ये जगदविरतज्वालमन्तर्ज्वलामि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. –5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शून्या जगाम भवनाभिमुखी कथंचित् Ku. 3. 75; Ki. 17. 39. –6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अङ्गुलीयकशून्या मे अङ्गुलिः Ś. 5; दया°, ज्ञान°, &c. –7 Indifferent. –8 Guileless. –9 Nonsensical, unmeaning; मुहुरविशदवर्णा निद्रया शून्यशून्याम् Śi. 11. 4. –10 Bare, naked. –न्यम् 1 A vacuum, void, blank. –2 The sky, space, atmosphere. –3 A cipher, dot. –4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence; दूषणशून्यबिन्दवः N. 1 21. –5 N. of Brahman. –6 An ear-ring; शून्यकर्णः Amaru. –Comp. –अशून्यम् emancipation of the spirit even during a person's life (जीवन्मुक्ति). –पदवी the passage of the soul (ब्रह्मरन्ध्र). –पालः a substitute: त्वां हि मत्स्यो महीपालः शून्यपालमिहाकरोत् Mb. 4. 35. 11 (com. राज्ञोऽसन्निधाने पालकम्). –मध्यः a hollow reed. –मनस्, –मनस्क *a.* absent-minded, listless. –मुख, –वदन *a.* with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. –वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. –वादिन् *m.* 1 an atheist. –2 a Buddhist. –व्यापार *a.* unoccupied. –हृदय *a.* 1 absent-minded; V. 2; कस्मिन्नपि पूजार्हेऽपराद्धा शून्यहृदया शकुन्तला Ś. 4. –2 open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्यमय *a.* Fruitless, ineffective; इमाः शून्यमया वाचः शुष्यमाणेन भाषिताः Rām. 3. 55. 36.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. –2 A barren woman. –3 The prickly pear.

शूर् I. 4 Ā. To hurt, injure, kill; शुशूरिऽरिशिरः शरैः Śi. 19. 108. -II. 10 U. (शूरयति-ते) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. –2 To make vigorous extertions: see शुर् also.

शूर *a.* [शूर्-अच्] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty: शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7; स्वाध्यायशूरैर्मुरैः Pañcharātram 1. 5. –रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. –2 A lion. –3 A boar. –4 The sun. –5 The Śāla tree. –6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Kṛishṇa; (hence the descendants of Śūra i. e. Yādavas also; cf. शूरः स्यात् यादवे भटे Medinī; ख्यातानि कर्माणि च यानि शौरेः शूरादयस्तेष्वबला बभूवुः Bu. Ch. 1. 51). –7 The Arka plant. –8 The Chitraka tree. –9 A dog. –10 A cock. –Comp. –कीटः a contemptible warrior; लीयन्ते यत्र शत्रुप्रपतनविरसाः कोटिशः शूरकीटाः Mv. 6. 32. –मानम् arrogance, vaunting. –मानिन् *m.* a boaster, braggart. –वादः the Buddhist doctrine of non-existence. –वादिन् *a.* 1 a Buddhist. –2 an atheist. –सेनः *m.* pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; गा शूरसेनाधिपतिं सुषेणम् (उद्दिश्य) R. 6. 45.

शूरणः [शूर्-ल्यु] A kind of esculent root (Mar. सुरण).

शूरंमन्य *a.* One who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प् 10 U. (शूर्पयति-ते) To measure.

शूर्पः, –र्पम् (शृ-पः ऊश्च नित् Un. 3. 26) A winnowing-basket; Ms. 5. 117. –र्पः A measure of two Droṇas. –Comp. –कर्णः an elephant. –आरी a kind of measure (= 16 द्रोणs). –णखा (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets', N. of a sister of Rāvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rāma and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakṣmaṇa and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rāma. This circumstance excited Sītā's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakṣmaṇa cut off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her: see R. 12. 32-40.] –वातः wind produced by shaking a winnowing-basket. –श्रुतिः an elephant.

शूर्पकः N. of a demon, enemy of Cupid. –Comp. –अरातिः, –अरिः Cupid; L. D. B.

शूर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. –2 N. of Śūrpaṇakhā. –3 A toy for children.

शूर्मः, –शूर्मिः *m.*, *f.*, –शूर्मिका, –शूर्मी 1 An iron image. –2 An anvil.

शूल् 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूलः,-लम् [शूल्-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Śiva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूल्यम्; cf. अयःशूल. -4 A stake for impaling criminals; (बिभ्रत्) स्कन्धेन शूलं हृदयेन शोकम् Mk. 10. 21; Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. -10 Selling; selling or salable object; 'अट्टमन्नं शिवो वेदः शूलो विक्रय उच्यते' इति कोशः; अट्टशूला जनपदाः शिवशूलाश्चतुष्पथाः। केशशूलाः स्त्रियो राजन् भविष्यन्ति युगक्षये॥ Mb. 3. 188. 42; अट्टशूलाः कतिपये पट्टनेऽस्मिन् प्रतिष्ठिताः Viś. Guṇa. 438. (शूलाकृ 'to roast on an iron-spit'.) -Comp. -अग्रम् the point of a pike. -अङ्कः an epithet of Śiva; ये समाराध्य शूलाङ्कम् भवसायुज्यमागताः Mb. 10. 7. 46. -अवतंसित a. impaled on a Śūla; पश्यतु पतिमद्यैव शूलावतंसितम् Dk. 2. 1. -आरोपः, -आरोपणम् impalement. -गवः an ox fit for a spit (an offering to Rudra). -ग्रन्थिः f. a kind of Dūrvā grass. -घातनम् iron-filings. -घ्न a. sedative, anodyne. -द्विष् m. asa foetida. -धन्वन्, -धर, -धारिन्, -धुक्, -पाणि, भृत् m. epithets of Śiva; अधिगतधवलिम्नः शूलपाणेरभिख्याम् Śi. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -नाशनम् white sochal salt. -पालः the keeper of a brothel. -योगः a particular grouping of stars. -शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. -स्थ a. impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer. -हृत् m. asa foetida.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतम् Roasted meat.

शूलिक a. [शूल-ठन्] 1 Having a pike. -2 Roasted on a spit. -कः A hare. -2 A cock. -3 One who impales criminals. -4 The illegitimate son of a Brāhmaṇa or Kṣatriya and a Śūdra woman. -कम् Roasted meat.

शूलिन् a. [शूलमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली R. 15. 5. -2 Suffering from colic. -m. 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Śiva; कुर्वन् संध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयाम् Me. 36; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिनः The (Indian) fig tree.

शूल्य a. [शूले-संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽद्यते Ś. 2; शूल्यमुख्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Deserving impalement. -ल्यम् Roasted meat. -Comp. -पाकः, -मांसम् roast meat.

शूष् 1 P. (शूषति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शूष a. 1 Resounding, shrill, loud, hissing. -2 High-spirited, bold. -षः 1 Loud or resounding note. -2 Spirit, vital strength, power. -षम् Strength; Naigh. 2. 9.

शृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल below.

शृगालः [असृजं लाति ला-क पृषो०] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Kṛṣṇa. -Comp. -केलिः a kind of jujube. -जम्बुः, -म्बूः f. a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Śiva.

शृगालिका, शृगाली 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox. -3 Flight, retreat.

शृङ्खलः, -ला, -लम् [शृङ्गात् प्राधान्यात् स्खल्यते अनेन पृषो० Tv.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); अन्यैरप्यायतं नेहुर्वरत्राशृङ्खलादिभिः Bk. 9. 90; लीलाकटाक्षमालाशृङ्खलाभिः Dk.; संसारवासनाबद्धशृङ्खलाम् Gīt. 3. -3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; स्तम्बेरमा मुखरशृङ्खलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Ki. 7. 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकम् a variety of *Yamaka*; see तेन व्यातिनिरे भीमा भीमार्जनफलाननाः। न नानुकम्प्य विशिखाः शिखाधरजवाससः॥ Ki. 15. 42.

शृङ्खलकः A chain. -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying); विशृङ्खलं शृङ्खलकाः प्रतस्थिरे Śi. 12. 7.

शृङ्खलित a. Chained, fettered, bound.

शृङ्गम् [शृ-गन् पृषो० मुम् ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 1. 123] 1 A horn; वन्यैरिदानीं महिषैस्तदम्भः शृङ्गाहतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकाणाम् R. 16. 13; गाहन्तां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृङ्गैर्मुहुस्ताडितम् Ś. 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रेः शृङ्गं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 51.; Ki. 5. 42; R. 13. 26. -3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height; रक्षोलोकस्य सर्वस्य कः शृङ्गं छेत्तुमिच्छति Rām. 3. 31. 43. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy, eminence; शृङ्गं स दृप्तविनयाधिकृतः परेषामत्युच्छ्रितं न ममृषे न तु दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62 (where the word means a 'horn' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; वर्णोदकैः काञ्चनशृङ्गमुक्तैः R. 16. 70. -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -14 Pride, self-respect; अवाप्य पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां न ते शृङ्गमवर्धत Mb. 3. 30. 10 (com. शृङ्गं प्रभुत्वाभिमानः). -15 The stick (काण्ड) of an arrow with a horn-like knob; शृङ्गमभिर्भूवास्य भङ्क्तः सोमो विशांपते Mb. 8. 34. 18. -16 A particular military array; Mb. 6. -17 The female breast. -Comp. -अन्तरम् space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चयः a lofty summit. -कन्दः, -कन्दकः Trapa Bispinosa (Mar. शिंगाडा). -ग्राहिका 1 direct manner. -2 (in logic) taking singly. -जः an arrow. (-जम्) aloe-wood. -प्रहारिन् a. butting. -प्रियः an epithet of Śiva. -मोहिन् m. the Champaka tree. -वेरम् 1 N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzāpura; आससाद महाबाहुः

शृङ्गवेरपुरं प्रति Rām. 2. 50. 26; U. 1. 21 (v. l.). -2 ginger. -वेरकम् ginger.

शृङ्गकः, -कम् 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शृङ्गवत् *a.* Peaked. *-m.* A *mountain.*

शृङ्गाटः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. -टम् A place where four roads meet.

शृङ्गाटकः A mountain with three peaks. -कम् 1 A place where four roads meet; तां शून्यशृङ्गाटकवेश्मरथ्यां Rām. 2. 71. 45; Mb. 4. 68. 25; इमां शृङ्गाटकस्थां विटसभां प्रविशामि Avimāraka 3; Bhāg. 9. 10. 17. -2 A kind of pastry. -3 A door; 'शृङ्गाटकं भवेद् द्वारि कण्टके च चतुष्पथे' इति मेदिनी; Bhāg. 8. 15. 16.

शृङ्गाटिका A cross-road; Daṇḍaviveka, G. O. S. 52, p. 297.

शृङ्गारः [शृङ्गं कामोद्रेकमृच्छत्यनेन ऋ-अण्] 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:-- संभोगशृङ्गार and विप्रलम्भशृङ्गार q. q. v. v.); शृङ्गारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधौ मुग्धो हरिः क्रीडति Gīt. 1; (it is thus defined:-- पुंसः स्त्रियां स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्पृहा। स शृङ्गार इति ख्यातः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः॥ See S. D. 210 also). -2 Love, passion, sexual love; शृङ्गारैकरसः स्वयं नु मदनो मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 10. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sextual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant; वर्षन्तः शममानयन्नुपलसच्छृङ्गारलेखानुधाः Śi. 17. 69. -6 A mark in general. -रम् 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. -चेष्टा an *amorous or love-gesture;* शृङ्गारचेष्टा विविधा बभूवुः R. 6. 12. -भाषितम् amorous talk. -भूषणम् red-lead. -योनिः an epithet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love. -लज्जा shame or modesty caused by love. -विधिः, -वेशः a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. -सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शृङ्गारकः Love. -कम् Red-lead. *-a.* Horned.

शृङ्गारित *a.* 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

शृङ्गारिन् *a.* 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -2 Relating to love. -3 Stained with red-lead. *-m.* 1 An impassioned lover. 2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration. -5 The betel-nut tree. -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut; see ताम्बूल.

शृङ्गिः Gold for ornaments. *-f.* The sheat-fish.

शृङ्गिकम् A kind of poison. -का 1 A kind of birch tree. -2 A kind of missile or catapult; लोहचर्मवती चापि सामिः सगुडशृङ्गिका Mb. 3. 15. 8.

शृङ्गिणः A ram.

शृङ्गिणी 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

शृङ्गिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) [शृङ्गमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. *-m.* 1 A mountain. -2 An elephant. -3 A ram. -4 A tree. -5 N. of Śiva. -6 N. of one of Śiva's attendants; शृङ्गी भृङ्गी रिटिस्तुण्डी Ak. -7 A bull; शङ्गयमिदंष्ट्र्यसिजलद्विजकण्टकेभ्यः Bhāg. 10. 8. 25.

शृङ्गी 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकम् gold used for ornaments. -विषम् a kind of plant having a poisonous root.

शृणिः *f.* A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad; मदान्धकरिणां दर्पोपशान्त्यै शृणिः H. 2. 124.

शृत *p. p.* 1 Cooked; अयं सर्वः समस्ताङ्गः शृतः कृष्णमृगो मया Rām. 2. 56. 28 (some editions give श्रित for शृत). -2 Boiled (water, milk &c.). -Comp. -पाक *a.* thoroughly cooked or boiled. -शीत *a.* boiled and cooked again.

शृदरः A serpent.

शृध् I. 1 Ā. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional) (शर्धते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शर्धति-ते) 1 *To moisten, wet.* -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शर्धयति-ते) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 *To insult (as by breaking wind),* mock, ridicule.

शृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Expelled from the body (as wind). -2 Moistened, wetted.

शृधुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). -3 The anus, also शृधू.

शॄ 9 P. (शृणाति, शीर्ण) 1 To tear asunder, *tear to* pieces; (-डिण्डीरपिण्ड) प्रायासुरभारघोरं पशुमिव परशुः पर्वशस्त्वां शृणातु Mv. 3. 32. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य मृगाः परिग्रहाः शृणाति यस्तान् प्रसभेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. *-Pass.* (शीर्यते) 1 To be shattered. -2 To wither, decay, waste away. *-With* अव or वि to seize away. (*-Pass.*) to fade or wither; मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा *Bh.* 2. 104.

शेक् 1 Ā. To go; L. D. B.

शेकुः A kind of grass; P. VIII. 3. 97.

शेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्यादथवेन्दुशेखरम् Ku. 5. 78; 7. 42; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबन्धूकसूनस्तबकरचितमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव Śi. 11. 46; 4. 50; मगधदेशशेखरीभूता पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk.; शीर्षे च शेखरको नियम् Nāg. 3. 2. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). -5 A kind of *Dhruva* or burden of a song. -रम् Cloves.

शेखरित *a.* 1 Crested, tufted, peaked. -2 Made into a chaplet or diadem.

शेपः, शेपस् *n.*, **शेफः, -फम्, -शेफस्** *n.* 1 The penis; बृहच्छेफाण्डपिण्डिकाः Mb. 10. 7. 39. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail. -**Comp.** -**स्तम्भः** morbid rigidity and erection of the penis.

शेपालः, -लम् Vitex Negundo (Mar. निगुंडी).

शेफालिः, -ली, शेफालिका *f.* A kind of plant; शेफालिका-कुसुमगन्धमनोहराणि Rs. 3. 14.

शेमुषी 1 Intellect, understanding; स्वशेमुषीविशेषेण वशीकृतमहीनलम् Śiva B. 5. 3. -2 Resolve, purpose, intention.

शेरुः [शी-उर Uṇ. 4. 112] Dozing, sleeping.

शेल् 1 P. (शेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To tremble.

शेलुः Cordia Myxa (Mar. भोकर); Ms. 5. 6.

शेव् 1 Ā. To worship; see सेव्.

शेवः [शुक्रपाते सति शेते, शी-वन् Uṇ. 1. 152, 154] 1 The penis. -2 A snake. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Happiness. -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soma. -**वम्** 1 The penis (also शेवा). -2 Happiness. -3 Hail! (exclamation addressed to deities). -**Comp.** -**धिः** 1 a valuable treasure; जानाम्यहं शेवधिरित्य-नित्यम् Kath. 2. 10; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेवधिस्तेऽस्मि रक्ष माम् Ms. 2. 144; सर्वे कामाः शेवधिर्जीवितं वा स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसाम् Māl. 6. 18; नाशेवधिर्बन्धुषु नाप्यदाता Bu. Ch. 2. 11. -2 one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेवलम् [शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् वलते वल्-अच् Tv.] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kind of plant.

शेवलिनी A river.

शेवाल See शेवल.

शेष *a.* [शिष्-अच्] Remaining, rest, all the other; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4; 4. 64; 10. 29; Me. 30, 89; रम्भे निर्वर्ततां शेषो विधिः V. 5; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110 (v. l.); Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्षितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -**षः, -षम्** 1 (*a*) Remainder, rest, residue; ऋणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च व्याधिशेषस्तथैव च। पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत्॥ Chāṇ. 40; अध्वशेष Me. 40; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40; so शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30; त्रिभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्यशेषः V. 3. &c. (*b*) 1 Surplus, balance. -2 Anything left out or omitted to be said; (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). -3 Escape, salvation, respite. -**षः** 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction. -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Viṣṇu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13; R. 10. 13. -5 N. of Balarāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Śeṣa). -6 An elephant. -7 Subsidiary अङ्ग; something which is declared as being subservient to something else; शेषः परार्थत्वात् MS. 3. 1. 2 (यस्तु अत्यन्तं परार्थस्तं वयं शेष इति ब्रूमः ŚB.); शेषो हि सादनम् ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 76. -8 Favour (प्रसाद); 'शेषः संकर्षणे वधे अनन्ते ना प्रसादे च' इति मेदिनी; नैवंशीलाः शेषमिहाप्नुवन्ति Mb. 1. 197. 24. -**षा** The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तस्यै स्त्रियस्ताः प्रददुः शेषां युयुजुराशिषः Bhāg. 10. 53. 50; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; Ś. 3. -**षम्** The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1 at last, finally. -2 in other cases; as in शेषे षष्ठी.) -**Comp.** -**अन्नम्** leavings of food. -**अवस्था** old age. -**कालः** the time of death. -**जातिः** *f.* assimilation of residues; (in alg.) reduction of fractions of residues. -**पतिः** a manager. -**भागः** the remainder. -**भोजनम्** the eating of leavings; गृहस्थस्य......त्यागः शेषभोजनम् Kau. A. 1. 3. -**रात्रिः** the last watch of the night. -**रूपिन्** *a.* appearing to be secondary. -**शयनः, -शायिन्** *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu.

शेष्य *a.* To be ignored, neglected.

शैक्य *a.* 1 Suspended in a loop. -2 Pointed, peaked; शैक्यां व्यालीमिवात्युग्रां वज्रकल्पामयोमयीम् Mb. 9. 11. 51. -**क्यः** 1 A kind of sling (Mar. कावड, शिंकें); धारयन्ति महीं यां च शैक्यो वाग्मृतं तथा Mb. 12. 342. 17. -2 A pot kept in such sling; शैक्यं रुक्मसहस्रस्य बहुरत्नविभूषितम् Mb. 2. 49. 27 (see Nīlakaṇṭha com.). -**अयसम्** Damasked steel; शक्रदेवाय चिक्षेप सर्वशैक्यायसीं गदाम् Mb. 6. 54. 24; शैक्यायसानि वर्माणि कांस्यानि च समन्ततः 7. 119. 42 (com. शैक्यायसानि शोणितायोमयानि).

शैक्षः [शिक्षां वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 A student who studies Sikṣā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 (Hence) A novice, tyro. -*a.* Well familiar with the studies or sciences; expert; Mb. 6. 97. 28 (com. शैक्षं शस्त्रादिशिक्षा-संपन्नम्).

शैक्षिकः One skilled in Sikṣā.

शैक्ष्यम् Learning, proficiency.

शैखः The offspring of an outcaste (व्रात्य) Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 10. 21.

शैखरिकः, -रेयः The Apāmārga tree.

शैखिन *a.* Relating to a peacock.

शैख्य *a.* Pointed.

शैघ्रम्, शैघ्यम् [शीघ्र-ष्यञ्] 1 Quickness, rapidity. -2 The equation of the second epicycle.

शैत्यम् [शीत-ष्यञ्] Cold, coldness, frigidity; शैत्यं हि यत् सा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54; Ku. 1. 36.

शैथिलिक *a.* Loose, lax, idle.

शैथिल्यम् [शिथिलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness; cowardice. -5 Unsteadiness. -6 Vacancy (of gaze). -7 Negligence.

शैनेयः N. of Sātyaki; गच्छ शैनेय जानीहि Mb. 12. 53. 10.

शैन्याः (*m.* pl.) The descendants of Śini.

शैब्य See शैव्य.

शैरसम् The head of a bedstead.

शैल *a.* (-ली *f.*) [शिलाः सन्त्यस्य प्रज्ञा० अण्] Rocky, craggy, stony; शैलानीव न दृश्यन्ते Mb. 5. 100. 11; शैली दारुमयी लौही... प्रतिमाष्टविधा स्मृता Bhāg. 11. 27. 12. -2 Stone-like, rigid. -लः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Chāṇ. 55; शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. -लम् 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. -4 A heap of stones; तेनाभिपतिता दावं शैलेन महता भृशम् Mb. 1. 227. 52. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a country. -अग्रम् the peak of a mountain. -अटः 1 a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2 an attendant on an idol. -3 a lion. -4 a crystal. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इन्द्रः, -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himālaya. -आख्यम् 1 benzoin. -2 a fragrant resinous substance. -इन्द्रस्थः the birch tree. -कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. -गन्धम् a kind of sandal. -गुरु *a.* as heavy as a mountain. (-रुः) N. of the Himālaya. -जम् 1 benzoin. -2 bitumen. -जनः a mountaineer; स्थिता कथं शैलजनाशुगे धृतिः Ki. 11. 10. -जा, तनया, -पुत्री, -सुता epithets of Pārvatī; अथाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -धरः an epithet of Kṛiṣṇa. -निर्यासः benzoin. -पतिः the Himālaya. -पत्रः the Bilva tree. -पुष्पम् bitumen. -बीजम् the marking-nut plant. -भित्तिः *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -रन्ध्रम् a cave, cavern. -शिबिरम् the ocean. -संभृतम् red chalk. -सार *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; निरानियमकृशोऽपि शैलसारः Ki. 10. 14. -सेतुः a stone-bridge.

शैलकम् 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Śiva's attendant.

शैलालिन् *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिकम् शैलकम्.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

शैली [शीलेन स्वार्थे ष्यञ् ङीप् [illegible]] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression or interpretation; [illegible] यत् स्वाभिप्रायमपि परोपदेशमिव वर्णयन्ति। Kull. on Ms. 1. 4; आचार्याणामियं शैली यत् सामान्येनाभिधाय विशेषेण विवृण्वन्ति। -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैलूषः [शिलूषस्य अपत्यम् अण् Tv.] 1 An actor, a dancer; शैलूषचक्रकायाश्च कृतघ्नस्यान्नमेव च Ms. 4. 214; अथ शैलूषगद Ve. 1; एते पुरुषाः सर्वेण शैलूषजनं व्याहरन्ति [illegible]; अन्य शैलूष इवैष भूमिकाम् Śi. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert. -4 A rogue. -5 The *Bilva* tree. -षी An actress, female dancer; अकालज्ञाऽसि सैरन्ध्रि शैलूषीव विरोदिषि Mb. 4. 16. 43.

शैलूषिकः One who follows the profession of an actor. -की An actress.

शैलेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) [शिलायां भवः ढक्] 1 Mountainous; शैलेयस्थलीपाषाणनिषण्णः V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. -यम् 1 Benzoin; शैलेयगन्धीनि शिलातलानि R. 6. 51; शैलेयनद्धेषु शिलातलेषु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fragrant resin. -3 Rock salt. -यी N. of Pārvatī.

शैल्य *a.* (-ल्या *f.*) Stony. -ल्यम् Rockiness, hardness.

शैव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [शिवो देवताऽस्य अण्] Relating to the god Śiva. -वः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the Śaiva sect. -3 The thornapple. -वम् N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas, of a Śāstra or Tantra.

शैवलः [शी-वलच् Uṇ 4. 38] A kind of aquatic plant, moss; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यम् Ś. 1. 20; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पङ्कजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9. -लम् A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛiṣṇa. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. -3 A horse (in general).

शैशवम् [शिशोर्भावः अण्] Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen); शैशवात् प्रभृति पोषितां प्रियाम् U. 1. 45; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानाम् R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (-री *f.*) [शिशिर-अण्] 1 Belonging to the cold or dewy (शिशिर) season; [illegible] सलिलं भवेत् Mb. 13. 58. 13. -2 Icy, covered with ice (हिममय); [illegible] Mb. 3. 167. 15. -रः A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

शैशुमार *a.* Figuring like Śiśumāra (Dolphin); [illegible] नमः शैशुमारम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 24.

शैश्न्यः Sexual enjoyment.

शैषः The cool season.

शैषिक *a.* Relating to the remainder (शेष).

शैष्योपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

शो 4 P. (श्यति, शात or शित, *pass.* शायते; *Caus.* शाययति; *desid.* शिशासति) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

शोकः [शुच्-घञ्] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the fire of grief. -अपनोदः removal of grief. -अभिभूत, -आकुल, -आविष्ट, -उपहत, -विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. -अरिः the Kadamba tree. -कर्षित *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. -चर्या indulgence in grief. -नाशः the Aśoka tree. -निहत *a.* overcome with sorrow. -परायण, -लालस *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -रुग्ण *a.* broken down with sorrow. -विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -स्थानम् any cause of sorrow.

शोकिन् *a.* Sorrowful, dejected, sad.

शोचक *a.* Distressing, afflicting.

शोचनम् Grief, sorrow, lamentation; also शोचना in the same sense.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable; शोच्या च प्रियदर्शना च मदनक्लिष्टेयमालक्ष्यते Ś. 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *n.* [शुच्-इसि Uṇ. 2. 107] 1 Light, lustre, radiance; दिव्यं विचित्रविबुधाग्र्यविमानशोचिः Bhāg. 3. 15. 26. -2 A flame. -Comp. -केशः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

शौटीर्यम् Valour, heroism.

शोठ *a.* [शुठ्-अच्] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. -ठः 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण् 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

शोण *a.* (-णा or -णी *f.*) [शोण्-अच्] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिरुत्तंसयिष्यति कचांस्तव देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; आस्वादितद्विरदशोणितशोणशोभाम् Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. -2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. -णः 1 Crimson, the red colour; उरुक्रमस्याधरशोणशोणिमा Bhāg. 1. 11. 2. -2 Fire. -3 A kind of red sugar-cane. -5 A bay horse; शोण इति वर्णनन्तनोऽश्वजातिगतं वर्णं वदति नान्यम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 41. -6 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pāṭaliputra q. v.; प्रत्यर्थिन् पार्थिवशालिनीं तां भागीरथीं शोण इवोत्तरङ्गः R. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars; cf. लोहित. -7 A ruby; L. D. B. -णम् 1 Blood. -2 Red lead. -Comp. -अम्बुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -अश्मन् *m.*, -उपलः 1 a red stone. -2 a ruby. -पद्मम् a red lotus. -पुष्पकः the Kovidāra tree. -रत्नम् a ruby. -हयः the epithet of द्रोणाचार्य; ततः शोणहयः क्रुद्धश्चतुर्दन्त इव द्विपः Mb. 7. 16. 19.

शोणित *a.* [शोण्-इतच्] 1 Red, purple, crimson. -णम् 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. -2 Saffron. -Comp. -आह्वयम् saffron. -उक्षित *a.* blood-stained. -उपलः a ruby. -चन्दनम् red sandal. -प *a.* blood-sucking. -पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. -पित्तम् hemorrhage. -पुरम् N. of the city of the demon Bāṇa. -भृत् one having a body (शरीरिन्); स शूलभृच्छोणितभृत् करालस्तं कर्मभिर्विदितं वै स्तुवन्ति Mb. 13. 158. 14. -वर्णनम् description of the properties of blood. -शर्करा sugar of honey.

शोणिमन् *m.* Redness; उरुक्रमस्याधरशोणशोणिमा Bhāg. 1. 11. 2.

शोथः [Uṇ. 2. 4] Swelling, intumescence. -Comp. -घ्न, जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -घ्नः, -घ्नी, -जित् Boerhavia Procumbens (Mar. तांबडा पुनर्नवा). -जिह्मः hog-weed. -रोगः dropsy. -हृत् *a.* discutient. (-*m.*) the marking-nut plant.

शोधः [शुध्-घञ्] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). -4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (-का or -धिका *f.*) [शुध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. -कः 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith. and alg.) The subtrahend. -कम् A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Purifying, cleansing &c. -नम् 1 (*a*) Purifying, cleansing. (*b*) Cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors; (शपथं) करोतु परिपन्मध्ये शोधनार्थं ममैव च Rām. 7. 95. 6. -3 Exact determination. -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. -5 Expiation, atonement; अज्ञानभुक्तं तूत्तार्यं शोध्यं वाप्याशु शोधनैः Ms. 11. 160. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Fæces, ordure. -11 Removal, eradication; कण्टकानां च शोधनम् Ms. 1. 115. -नः The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [शुध्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requited, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved, exculpated; अथ मूलमनाहार्यं प्रकाशक्रयशोधितः Ms. 8. 202.

शोध्य *a.* [शुध्-णिच् ण्यत्] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -ध्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [शु-फन्] Swelling, tumour, intumescence. **-Comp.** **-घ्नी** a पुनर्नवा with red flowers. **-जित्**, **-हृत्** *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (**-नी** *f.*) [शोभते शुभ्-ल्यु] 1 Shining, splendid; Mb. 4. 42. 12 (com. सुफलः शोभनभक्षिकः). -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. -6 Correct, right. **-नः** 1 N. of Śiva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. **-ना** 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; तदिदं परिरक्ष शोभने भवितव्यप्रियसंगमं वपुः Ku. 4. 44. -3 A sort of yellow pigment (=गोरोचना q.v.). **-नम्** 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus. -3 An ornament. -4 Virtue. -5 Tin. **-Comp.** **-आचरितम्** virtuous practice.

शोभनकः The Sobhāñjana tree (Mar. शेवगा).

शोभनिकः A kind of actor.

शोभनीय *a.* Handsome, lovely; भट्टिनि, सर्वशोभनीयं सुरूपं नाम Pratimā 1.

शोभा [शुभ्-अ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभाम् Ś. 1. 19; Me. 54, 61 (v.l.). (*b*) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अद्रिशोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression; शोभैव मन्दरक्षुब्धक्षुभिताम्भोधिवर्णना Śi. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (= गोरोचना q. v.). -6 Distinguished merit. -7 Colour, hue. -8 Wish, desire. **-Comp.** **-अञ्जनः** N. of a very useful tree (Mar. शेवगा).

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभिन् *a.* 1 Shining, becoming; श्रुतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलम् Ku. 5. 44; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोली Yellow turmeric.

शोषः [शुष्-घञ्] Drying up, dryness; हृदशोषविक्लवाम् Ku. 4. 39; so आस्यशोषः, कण्ठशोषः &c. -2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, कुसुमशोषः &c.; पुनः शोषं गमिष्यामि निरम्बुर्निरवग्रहः Mb. 3. 7. 5. -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणाद् रसादीनां शोष इत्यभिधीयते Suśr.; शोषोत्सर्गे कर्मभिर्देहमोक्षे सरस्वत्यः श्रेयसे संप्रवृत्ताः Mb. 13. 76. 12. **-Comp.** **-संभवम्** the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (**-णी** *f.*) [शुष्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating; पत्राणामिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी Ś. 3. 10. **-णः** N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. **-णम्** 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषयित्नुः [शुष्-इत्नुच् Uṇ. 3. 29] The sun.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up; शोषितसरसि निदाघे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिन्धुः Subhāṣ. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषिन् *a.* (**-णी** *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5.

शोषिणी Ether.

शौकम् 1 A flock of parrots. -2 A kind of coitus. -3 Sorrowfulness.

शौक्तम् *a.* (**-क्ती** *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. -2 Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिकेयम्, **-शौक्तेयम्** A pearl.

शौक्र *a.* (**-क्री** *f.*) [शुक्र-अण्] 1 Seminal. -2 Relating to the planet Śukra.

शौक्ल *a.* Relating to what is pure, clean, or undefiled; किं जन्मभिस्त्रिभिर्वेह शौक्लसावित्रयाज्ञिकैः Bhāg. 4. 31. 10.

शौक्लिकेयः A sort of poison.

शौक्ल्यम् Whiteness, clearness; शौक्ल्यं गताः कुन्तलाः Sūkti. 5. 81.

शौङ्गेयः 1 N. of Garuḍa. -2 A falcon, hawk.

शौचम् [शुचेर्भावः अण्] 1 Purity, clearness; काके शौचं द्यूतकारे च सत्यम् Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative; अपि यत्र त्वया राम कृतं शौचं पुरा पितुः। तत्राहमपि हत्वा त्वां शौचं कर्तास्मि भार्गव ॥ Mb. 5. 178. 60. -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. -6 Water (of libation); पुनीहि पादरजसा गृहान्नो गृहमेधिनाम्। यच्छौचेनानुतृप्यन्ति पितरः साग्नयः सुराः ॥ Bhāg. 10. 41. 13. **-Comp.** **-आचारः**, **-कर्मन्** *n.*, **-कल्पः** a purificatory rite. **-कूपः** A privy.

शौचिकः 1 A cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman.

शौट् 1 P. (शौटति) To be proud or haughty.

शौटीर *a.* [शौटेः ईरन् Uṇ 4. 31] 1 Liberal, munificent. -2 Proud, haughty, proud of (in comp.); शौटीरशूरसहशमनीकजनसंसदि Mb. 5. 162. 31; विक्रमशौटीरः 3. 252. 21. **-रः** 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic, one who has given up worldly pursuits; Mb. 12. 83. 44 (com. शौटीरः प्रगल्भः।). -4 An upstart. **-रम्** manliness.

शौटीर्यम् 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness; अद्य चारित्रशौटीर्यं त्वां प्राप्य विनिवर्तितम् Rām. 2. 73. 23; Mb. 1. 2. 236. -2 Prowess, heroism; एतच्छौटीर्ययुक्तं ते मच्छन्दवशवर्तिनः Rām. 3. 42. 6.

शौड् 1 P. (शौडति) See शौट्.

शौण्ड *a.* (-ण्डी *f.*) [शुण्डायां सुरायाम् अभिरतः अण्] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अनिक्रातिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौण्ड Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. -3 Skilled in (with loc. or in comp.); अक्षशौण्ड, दानशौण्ड &c.

शौण्डि *a.* 1 Skilled in; शरासनं संयुगशौण्डिराददे Bhāg. 1. 16. 11. -2 Fond of, devoted to.

शौण्डिकः, शौण्डिन् *m.* [शुण्डा सुरा पण्यमस्य ठक् इनि वा] A distiller and seller of spirtuous liquors, a vintner. **-की, -नी** A female vintner; पयोऽपि शौण्डिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11. **-Comp. -आगारः** a liquor-shop.

शौण्डिकेयः A demon.

शौण्डी Long pepper.

शौण्डिर, शौण्डीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up. -3 Capable, competent (समर्थ); यथा ह्येवमशौण्डीरं शौण्डीरः क्षत्रियर्षभः Rām. 2.23.7. **-रम्** Haughtiness, pride; आसन्नशौण्डीरमपेतसाध्वसम् Bhāg. 3. 18. 21.

शौण्डीर्यम् 1 Heroism; शौण्डीर्यं धृतिविनयं दयां स्वपक्षे Pañcharātram 2. 54. -2 Pride, haughtiness.

शौद्धोदनिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौद्र *a.* (-द्री *f.*) [शूद्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe; शौद्राणि कर्माणि च ब्राह्मणः सन् Mb. 12. 62. 4. **-द्रः** The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman; see Ms. 9. 160.

शौनम् Meat kept at a slaughter-house; निमज्जतश्च मत्स्यादाञ्शौनं वल्लूरमेव च Ms. 5. 13. -*a.* Relating or belonging to a dog; जानेऽहं धर्मतोऽऽत्मानं शौनीमुत्सृज जाघनीम् Mb. 12. 141. 84.

शौनकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Ṛigveda Prātiśākhya and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिकः [शूना प्राणिवधस्थानं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 A butcher; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे शौनिको गृहशकुन्तिकामिव U. 1. 45. -2 A bird catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. **-भम्** The city of Hariśchandra.

शौभाञ्जनः N. of a tree; see शोभाञ्जन.

शौभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler; इति चिन्तयतो हृदये पिकस्य समधायि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prākṛita dialect.

शौरिः 1 N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛiṣṇa. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 Of Vasudeva; स संस्कृत्य नरश्रेष्ठं मातुलं शौरिमात्मनः Mb. 1. 2. 58; Bhāg. 3. 1. 27. -4 The planet Saturn.

शौर्प *a.* (-र्पी *f.*) Measured by or belonging to a शूर्प or winnowing basket; P. V. 1. 26.

शौर्यम् [शूरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Prowess, heroism, valour; शौर्ये वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलम् Bh. 2. 39; नये च शौर्ये च वसन्ति संपदः Subhāṣ. -2 Strength, power, might. -3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरभटी. **-Comp. -करणम्** prowess. **-कर्मन्** heroic deed; शौर्यकर्मापदेशैश्च कुर्युस्तेषां समागमम् Ms. 9. 268.

शौलः A particular part of a plough.

शौल्कः, शौल्किकः [शुल्के तदादानेऽधिकृतः अण् ठक् वा] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौल्फम् Anethum Sowa (Mar. शोपा).

शौल्वि (ल्बि) कः A coppersmith.

शौव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [श्वन्-अण् टिलोपः] Relating to dogs, canine; अथातः शौव उद्गीथः Ch. Up. 1. 12. 1. **-वम्** 1 A pack of dogs. -2 The state or nature of a dog.

शौवन *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Canine. -2 Having the qualities of a dog. **-नम्** 1 The nature of a dog. -2 The progeny of a dog.

शौव *a.* Relating to the morrow.

शौवस्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [श्वस्-ठक् तुट् च] Belonging to or lasting till tomorrow, ephemeral; P. IV. 3. 15.

शौवापद *a.* (-दी *f.*) [श्वापद-अण्] 1 Relating to a wild beast; A. Rām. -2 Savage, fierce, wild.

शौष्कलः 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A habitual eater of flesh. **-लम्** The price of dried meat.

श्चुत् See श्च्युत् below.

श्च्युत् 1 P. [श्च्योतति] 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराः श्च्योतन्ति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; Śi. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. -2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -With नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्च्योतते सुतनु कबरीबिन्दवो यावदेते Māl. 8. 2.

श्चो (श्च्यो) तः, श्चो (श्च्यो) तनम् Oozing, flowing, exuding; भिन्नेन्दुनिष्यन्दमानामृतश्च्योत... Māl. 5. 23.

श्नम् A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

श्ना A technical term used by Pāṇini for ना, the sign of the 9th class of roots.

श्नु A technical term used by Pāṇini for नु, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

श्मन् *n.* 1 The mouth, face. -2 The body. -3 A dead body (*m.* also in this sense).

श्मशानम् [श्मानः शवाः शेरतेऽत्र शी-आनच् डिच्च Tv.] 1 A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः Subhāṣ. -2 An oblation to deceased ancestors. **-Comp. -अग्निः** the fire of a burning ground. **-आलयः** a cemetery. **-गोचर** *a.* frequenting

burning grounds; श्मशानगोचरं सूते बाह्यानामपि गर्हितम् Ms. 10. 39. –निवासिन्, –वर्तिन्, –वासिन् *m.* a ghost. –भाज्, –वासिन् *m.* epithets of Śiva. –वाटः an enclosure of the cemetery; Kau. A. 2. 4; Māl. 5. –वेश्मन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 a spirit, ghost. –वैराग्यम् temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. –शूलः, –लम् an impaling stake in a cemetery; श्मशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73. –साधनम् performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

श्मश्रु *n.* [श्म मुखे श्रूयते लक्ष्यतेऽनेन श्रु-डु; Uṇ. 5. 28] The beard, moustache; हिरण्यश्मश्रुर्हिरण्यकेशः Ch. Up. 1. 6. 6; ज्योतिष्कणाहतश्मश्रु कण्ठनालादपातयत् R. 15. 52. –Comp. –करः a barber. –कर्मन् shaving. –धरः bearded. –प्रवृद्धिः *f.* the growth of a beard; R. 13. 71. –मुखी a woman with a beard. –वर्धकः a barber. –शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

श्मश्रुल *a.* [श्मश्रु विद्यतेऽस्य लच्] Having a beard, bearded; भल्लापवर्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः श्मश्रुलैर्महीं (तस्तार) R. 4. 63; Ms. 11. 105.

श्मील् 1 P. (श्मीलति) To wink, contract the eyelids, twinkle.

श्मीलनम् Winking, twinkling.

श्मीलितम् A wink, blink.

श्यान *p.p.* [श्यै-क्त] 1 Gone. –2 Coagulated, congealed. –3 Thick, sticky, viscous. –4 Shrunk, dry; slim; शनैः श्यानीभूताः सितजलधरच्छेदपुलिनैः (सरितः) Mu. 3. 7 (v. l.); शरदि सरितः श्यानपुलिनाः Bh. 2. 44. –नम् Smoke.

श्याम *a.* [श्यै-मक Uṇ. 1. 134] Black, dark-blue, dark coloured; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणम् M. 3. 5; श्यामं द्वयोर्भागयोः V. 2. 7; कुवलयदलश्यामस्निग्धः U. 4. 19; Me. 15, 23. –2 Brown. –3 Shady, dusky. –4 Dark-green. –मः 1 The black colour. –2 The green colour. –3 A cloud. –4 The cuckoo. –5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च कालिन्दीतटे वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; सोयं वटः श्याम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. –6 The thorn-apple. –7 The Tamāla tree; दृश्यन्ते बन्धुजीवाश्च श्यामाश्च गिरिसानुषु Rām. 4. 30. 62. –मम् 1 Sea-salt. –2 Black pepper. –Comp. –अङ्ग *a.* dark (–ङ्गः) the planet Mercury. –आनन *a.* having a black face; निर्जित्य च निजामस्य श्याමाननमयीं चमूम् Śiva B. 3. 45. –कण्ठः 1 an epithet of Śiva (नीलकण्ठ). –2 a peacock. –कर्णः a horse suitable for a horse-sacrifice (अश्वमेध). –काण्डा, ग्रन्थिः a kind of Dūrvā grass. –पत्रः the *tamāla* tree. –भास्, –रुचि *a.* glossy-black. –वल्ली black pepper. –शबलौ the two four-eyed watch-dogs of Yama; cf. (श्वानौ) चतुरक्षौ शबलौ साधुना पथा Ṛv. 10. 14. 10. –सुन्दरः an epithet of Kriṣṇa.

श्यामकः 1 A kind of edible grain (कङ्गु). –2 A gramineous plant. –कम् A kind of grass; cf. श्यामाक.

श्यामल *a.* Black, dark-blue, blackish; दशरथतनयं श्यामलं शान्तमूर्तिम् Rāma-rakṣā 26; निशितश्यामलनिम्नधमुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4; Śi. 18. 36; श्यामलानोकहश्रीः U. 2. 25. –लः 1 Black colour. –2 Black pepper. –3 A large bee. –4 The sacred fig-tree. –ला N. of Durgā.

श्यामलिका The indigo plant.

श्यामलिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः सान्द्रैर्मषीकूर्चकैः V.b. 3. 1; तदीयधूमैरिव धूसराङ्गाः क्षोणीभुजः श्यामलिमानमापुः Vikr. 10. 3.

श्यामा 1 Night, particularly a dark night; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः सान्द्रैर्मषीकूर्चकैः Vb. 3. 1. –2 Shade, shadow. –3 A dark woman. –4 A kind of woman (यौवनमध्यस्था according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; Śi. 8. 36; Me. 84; or शीते सुखोष्णसर्वाङ्गी ग्रीष्मे या सुखशीतला । तप्तकाञ्चनवर्णाभा सा स्त्री श्यामेति कथ्यते according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). –5 A woman who has borne no children. –6 A cow. –7 Turmeric. –8 The female cuckoo. –9 The Priyaṅgu creeper; कृत्वा श्यामाविटपसदृशं स्रस्तमुक्तं द्वितीयम् M. 2. 7; Me. 106. –10 The indigo plant. –11 The holy basil. –12 The seed of the lotus. –13 N. of the Yamunā. –14 N. of several plants. –15 A name or form of Durgā (worshipped by the Tāntrikas). –Comp. –चरः a demon, Rākṣasa.

श्यामाकः A kind of grain or corn; (न) श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति Ś. 4. 13 (also श्यामक).

श्यामायते Den. Ā. To become black, to prove impure (as gold &c.); श्यामायते न युष्मासु यः काञ्चनमिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

श्यामिका 1 Blackness, darkness; अपाङ्गयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः शनैः शनैः श्यामिकया कृतं पदम् Ku. 5. 21. –2 Impurity, alloy, (of metals &c.); हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

श्यामित *a.* Blackened, darkened.

श्यालः [श्यै-कालन्] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

श्यालकः 1 A wife's brother. –2 A wretched brother-in-law.

श्यालकी, श्यालिका, श्याली A wife's sister.

श्याव *a.* (–वा or –वी *f.*) [श्यै-वन् Uṇ. 1. 141] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky; कृष्णश्यावच्छविच्छायः षण्मासान् मृत्युलक्षणम् Mb. 12. 317. 13. –2 Bay, brown. –वः The brown colour. –वा Night. –Comp. –तैलः the mango tree. –दत्, –दन्त, –दन्तक *a.* brown-toothed; तथा सूर्याभिनिर्मुक्तः कुनखी श्यावदन्नपि Mb. 12. 34. 3; प्रेष्यो ग्रामस्य राज्ञश्च कुनखी श्यावदन्तकः Ms. 3. 153.

श्येत *a.* (–ता or –नी *f.*) White; ज्योत्स्नाशङ्कामिह वितरति हंसश्येनी Ki. 5. 31 (com. तकारस्य च नकारः–श्येतशब्दात् ङीप्). –तः The white colour.

श्येनः [श्यै-इनन् Uṇ. 2. 45] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -6 A kind of array in battle. -Comp. -अवपातः the swoop of a hawk; श्येनावपातचकिता वनवर्तिकेव Māl. 8. 8. -कपोतीय a. (from Śibi story) sudden (calamity). -करणम्, करणिका 1 burning on a separate funeral pile. -2 a hawk-like, i. e. rash and desperate, act. -चित्, -जीविन् m. falconer; Ms. 3. 164. -पातः the swoop of a hawk or eagle; वडवे इव संयुक्ते श्येनपाते दिवौकसाम् Mb. 3.133. 26.

श्यै 1 Ā. (श्यायते, श्यान, शीन or शीन) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

श्यैनंपाता [श्येनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् मुम् च] Hawking, hunting, chase; इह विहरणैः श्यैनंपातां स्वैरवधारयन् N. 19. 12.

श्यैनिकशास्त्रम् The science of hunting; Gīrvāṇa.

श्योणाकः, श्योनाकः N. of a tree, Bignonia Indica (Mar. टिंटा).

श्रङ्क् 1 Ā. (श्रङ्कते) To go, creep.

श्रङ्ग् 1 P. (श्रङ्गति) To go, move, creep.

श्रण् 1 P., 10 U. (श्रणति, श्राणयति-ते) To give, give away, bestow (usually with वि); विश्राणयन्तौ रत्नानि विविधानि बहूनि च Rām. 4. 25. 31; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातम् R. 5. 1.

श्रत् ind. A prefix used with the root धा; see श्रद्धा.

श्रथ् I. 1, 9 P. (श्रथति, श्रथ्नाति) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (श्रथति, श्राथयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To untie, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U. (श्रथयति-ते) 1 To make efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad.

श्रथनम् 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

श्रद्धान a. Having faith, trustful, believing; अज्ञश्चाश्रद्दधानश्च संशयात्मा विनश्यति Bg. 4. 40; Ms. 7. 86.

श्रद्धानम् Faith, belief.

श्रद्धा 3 U. 1 To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थम् Mk. 3. 24; कामिन्यः श्रद्दधुरार्जवं नरेषु Śi. 8. 11; 9. 69; U. 7. 6; श्रद्दधे त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. -2 To consent, assent.

श्रद्ध a. Believing, trusting.

श्रद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतम् Ś. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; अयतिः श्रद्धयोपेतो योगाच्चलितमानसः Bg. 6. 37; 7. 21; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैनिध्यरहस्यलुब्धाः श्रद्धां विधास्यन्ति सचेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13; युद्धश्रद्धापुलकित इव प्राप्तसख्यः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman. -Comp. -जाड्यम् blind faith.

श्रद्धापनम् A means of inspiring faith.

श्रद्धालु a. [श्रद्धा-आलुच्] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desirous, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसमुद्गमश्रद्धालुना भर्त्रा Ratn. 1. -लुः f. A pregnant woman longing for anything.

श्रद्धेय a. Trustworthy; श्रद्धेया विप्रलब्धारः Ki. 11. 35.

श्रन्थ् I. 1 Ā. (श्रन्थते) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. (श्रथ्नाति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly. -III. 1, 10 P. To bind together, to compose; L. D. B.

श्रन्थः 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Viṣṇu.

श्रन्थनम् 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurting, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding. -4 Composing (a book).

श्रन्थित p. p. 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strung or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

श्रपणम्, -णा Causing to boil, boiling, seething. -णः Cooking fire (आहवनीय or गार्हपत्य).

श्रपित p. p. Boiled or caused to be boiled. -2 Seethed. -तम् Boiled meat &c. -ता Rice-gruel.

श्रम् 4 P. (श्राम्यति, श्रान्त) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); कियच्चिरं श्राम्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रान्ता शेते रजनिरमणी गाढमुरसि K. P. 10; Śi. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो वृन्दानि त्वरयति पथि श्राम्यतां प्रोषितानाम् Me. 101. -Caus. (श्र-श्रामयति-ते) To cause to be fatigued &c. -2 To overcome, conquer, subdue.

श्रमः [श्रम्-घञ् न वृद्धिः] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अलं महीपाल तव श्रमेण R. 2. 34; जानाति हि पुनः सम्यक् कविरेव कवेः श्रमम् Subhāṣ.; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयन्ते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमम् R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress; देशकालविचारार्थं श्रमव्यायामनिःस्वनम् Mb. 14. 45. 2. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -5 (a) Exercise; अयोदण्डेन च श्रममकरोत् K. 76. (b) Especially military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -7 = आश्रम q. v.; तदा स पर्यवर्तत श्रमाय Mb. 3. 114. 5. -Comp. -अम्बु n., -जलम्, -सलिलम् perspiration, sweat; संपेदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषाम् Ki. 7. 5. -आर्त a. oppressed by fatigue; Ms. 8. 67.

–कर्षित *a.* worn out by fatigue. –घ्नी Cucurbita Lagenaria (Mar. दुध्या भोपळा). –भङ्गनी the Nāgavela plant. –विनोदः the act of dispelling fatigue. –साध्य *a.* to be accomplished by dint of labour. –स्थानम् a drill-ground, gymnasium &c.

श्रमण *a.* (–णा, –णी *f.*) [श्रम्-युच्] 1 Labouring, toiling. –2 Low, base, vile. –3 Naked. –णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general; श्रमणोऽश्रमणः (भवति) Bri. Up. 4. 3. 22; Mb. 12. 154. 21; Bhāg. 5. 3. 20. –2 A Buddhist or Jain ascetic. –3 A beggar. –णा,–णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. –2 A lovely woman. –3 A woman of low caste. –4 A hard-working woman. –5 Bengal madder. –6 The spikenard. –णम् Toil, exertion.

श्रमणायते Den. Ā. To become a beggar, monk or ascetic.

श्रमिन् *a.* 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. –2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. –3 Tiring, fatiguing.

श्रम्भ् 1 Ā. (श्रम्भते, श्रब्ध) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. –2 To err. –3 To trust, confide.

श्रयः, श्रयणम् [श्रि-घञ् ल्युट् वा] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; (see आश्रय).

श्रवः [शृणोत्यनेन श्रु-अप्] 1 Hearing; as in सुखश्रव; अन्यदृष्टं श्रवादेव पुरुषं धर्मचारिणम् Mb. 13. 104. 10. –2 The ear; इन्द्रनीलोत्पलश्रवाः Rām. 3. 42. 16. –3 The hypotenuse of a triangle. –4 Flowing, oozing (for स्रव). –5 Fame, glory. –Comp. –पत्रम् an ear-ring; सोऽस्याः श्रवः पत्रयुगे प्रणालीरेखेव धावत्यभिकर्णकूपम् N. 7. 62.

श्रवणः, –णम् [शृणोत्यनेन श्रु-करणे ल्युट्] 1 The ear; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपिदधाति Gīt. 5; श्रवणाञ्जलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः Ve. 1. 4. –2 The hypotenuse of a triangle. –णः, –णा 1 N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. –णम् 1 The act of hearing; श्रवणसुभगम् Me. 11. –2 Study. –3 Fame, glory. –4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति श्रवणात् ' because of such a Vedic text '. –5 Wealth. –6 Flowing, oozing. –7 (In phil.) The determining by means of the six signs the true doctrine of the Vedānta. –Comp. –अधिकारिन् *m.* a speaker, addresser. –इन्द्रियम् the sense of hearing, the ear. –उत्पलम् a lotus fastened in the ear. –उदरम् the hollow of the outer ear. –कातरता anxiety for hearing. –गोचर *a.* within the range of hearing. (–रः) ear-shot; as in श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ ' be within ear-shot '. –पथः, –विषयः the reach or range of the ear; वृत्तान्तेन श्रवणविषयप्रापिणा R. 14. 87. –परुष *a.* 1 hard to be listened to. –2 hard to the ear. –पालिः, –ली *f.* the tip of the ear. –पाशः a beautiful ear. –पुटकः the auditory passage. –पूरकः an ear-ring or any such ornament. –प्राघुणिकः coming to any one's ear. –भृत *a.* spoken of. –सुभग *a.* pleasing to the ear; वचस्तस्याकर्ण्य श्रवणसुभगं पण्डितपतेरधुन्वन् मूर्धानं नृपशुरथवायं पशुपतिः Jagannātha-pandita.

श्रवस् *n.* 1 The ear. –2 Fame, glory; बृहच्छ्रवाः (देवर्षिः) Bhāg. 1. 5. 1. –3 Wealth. –4 Hymn. –5 A praiseworthy action. –6 Sound; गन्धाकृतिः स्पर्शरसश्रवांसि Bhāg. 5. 11. 10. –7 A stream, channel.

श्रवस्यम् Fame, glory, renown.

श्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. –2 To long for a sacrifice or oblation.

श्रवाय्यः, –य्यः [श्रु-आय्यः Uṇ. 3. 96] An animal fit for sacrifice. –*a.* fit to be celebrated, praised.

श्रविष्ठा N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhaniṣṭhā*. –2 The asterism called श्रवणा. –Comp. –जः, –भूः the planet Mercury. –रमणः the moon.

श्रव्य *a.* Worth-hearing, praiseworthy.

श्रा 2 P. (श्राति, श्राण or श्रात; –*Caus.* श्रपयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. –2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

श्राण *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. –2 Wet, moist. –णम् Boiled meat &c.

श्राणा Rice-gruel.

श्राद्ध *a.* [श्रद्धा हेतुत्वेनास्त्यस्य अण्] Faithful, believing. –द्धम् 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; श्रद्धया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्राद्धं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds:– नित्य, नैमित्तिक, and काम्य; यः संगतानि कुरुते मोहाच्छ्राद्धेन मानवः Ms. 3. 140. –2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Śrāddha; विहाय शोकं धर्मात्मा ददौ श्राद्धमनुत्तमम् Mb. 14. 62. 1; सर्वं श्रद्धया दत्तं श्राद्धम् Pratimā 5. –Comp. –कर्मन् *n.*, –क्रिया a funeral ceremony. –कृत् *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. –दः the offerer of a Śrāddha or funeral oblation. –दिनः, –नम् the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Śrāddha is performed. –देवः, –देवता 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. –2 an epithet of Yama. –3 a Viśvadeva q. v. –4 a Pitri or progenitor. –भुज् *a.* eating food prepared at a श्राद्ध; श्राद्धभुग्वृषलीतल्पं तदहर्योऽधिगच्छति Ms. 3. 250. –भुज्, –भोक्तृ *m.* a deceased ancestor. –मित्रः making friends through a श्राद्ध; cf. श्राद्धम् (1) above; स स्वर्गाच्च्यवते लोकाच्छ्राद्धमित्रो द्विजाधमः Ms. 3. 140.

श्राद्धिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [श्राद्धे-देयम्, श्राद्धं तद्द्रव्यं भक्ष्यत्वेनास्त्यस्य वा ठन्] Relating to a Śrāddha. –कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. –कम् A present given at a Śrāddha; श्राद्धिकं प्रतिगृह्य च (नाधीयीत) Ms. 4. 116.

श्राद्धीय *a.* Relating to a Śrāddha.

श्राद्धेय *a.* Fit for श्राद्ध; अश्राद्धेयानि धान्यानि कोद्रवाः पुलकास्तथा Mb. 13. 91. 38.

श्रान्त *p. p.* [श्रम्-क्त] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted; आरभेतैव कर्माणि श्रान्तः श्रान्तः पुनः पुनः Ms. 9. 30. –2 Calmed, tranquil. **–तः** An ascetic. **–Comp. –संवाहनम्** soothing or relieving the wearied.

श्रान्तिः *f.* [श्रम्-क्तिन्] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

श्रामः 1 A month. –2 Time. –3 A temporary shed.

श्रायः [श्रि-घञ्] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

श्रावः [श्रु-घञ्] 1 Hearing, listening. –2 Flowing, oozing.

श्रावकः [श्रि-ण्वुल्] 1 A hearer. –2 A pupil, disciple; श्रावकावस्थायाम् Māl. 10 'in their pupilage'. –3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. –4 A Buddhist votary in general. –5 A heretic. –6 A crow. –7 A sound audible from afar.

श्रावण *a.* (–णी *f.*) [श्रवण-अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. –2 Born under the asterism Śravaṇa. –3 Enjoined in the Veda; विधिना श्रावणेनैव कुर्यात् कर्माण्यतन्द्रितः Mb. 12. 21. 16. **–णः** 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to July-August). –2 A heretic. –3 An impostor. –4 N. of a Vaiśya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Daśaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. **–णम्** 1 Causing to be heard. –2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

श्रावणिक *a.* [श्रावणी अस्त्यस्मिन् मासे ठन्] Relating to the month Śrāvaṇa. **–कः** The month called Śrāvaṇa.

श्रावणी 1 The day of full moon in Śrāvaṇa. –2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

श्रावित *a.* Told, narrated, related, made to hear, or learn. **–तम्** 1 (In ritual) Call, exclamation. –2 Request; श्रोतुमर्हसि दीनस्य श्रावितं कृपया मुने Bhāg. 3. 22. 8.

श्राव्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. दृश्य). –2 Audible, distinct.

श्रावस्तिः, –स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges (said to have been founded by king Śrāvasta).

श्रि 1 U. (श्रयति-ते, शिश्राय-शिश्रिये, अशिश्रियत्-त, श्रयिष्यति-ते, श्रयितुम्, श्रित; *Caus.* श्राययति-ते; *desid.* शिश्रीषति-ते, शिश्रयिषति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितम् H. 1. 150; R. 3. 70; 19. 1; श्रितासि चन्दनभ्रान्त्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमम् U. 1. 46. –2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परीता रक्षोभिः श्रयति विवशा कामपि दशाम् Bv. 1. 83; द्विपेन्द्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32. –3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; नीलः स्निग्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. –4 To dwell in, inhabit. –5 To honour, serve, worship. –6 To use, employ. –7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. –8 To assist, help.

श्रित *p. p.* [श्रि-क्त] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuse or protection. –2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. –3 United or joined with, connected with. –4 Protected. –5 Honoured, served. –6 Subservient, auxiliary. –7 Covered with, overspread. –8 Contained. –9 Assembled, collected. –10 Having, possessing. **–Comp. –क्षम** *a.* composed, tranquil. **–सत्त्व** *a.* one who has taken courage.

श्रितिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

श्रित = शृत q. v. Cooked; अयं सर्वः समस्ताङ्गः श्रितः कृष्णमृगो मया Rām. 2. 56. 28.

श्रिष् 1 P. (श्रेषति) To burn.

श्री 9 U. (श्रीणाति, श्रीणीते) 1 To cook, dress, boil, prepare. –2 To diffuse light; श्रीणन्नुप स्थाद् दिवं भुरण्युः Ṛv. 1. 68. 1.

श्री *f.* [श्रि-क्विप् नि॰ Uṇ. 2. 57] 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलम् Rām.; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4 'fortune favours the brave'; कर्माण्यारभमाणं हि पुरुषं श्रीर्निषेवते Ms. 9. 300; Ki. 7. 28. –2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; श्रियः कुरूणामधिपस्य पालनीम् Ki. 1. 1. –3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण Ku. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'; दुराराध्याः श्रियो राज्ञां दुरापा दुष्परिग्रहाः Pt. 1. 67; विद्युल्लेखाकनकरुचिरं श्रीवितानं ममाभ्रम् V. 4. 13. –4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (मुखं) कमलश्रियं दधौ Ku. 5. 21; 7. 32; R. 3. 8. –5 Colour, aspect; तेषामाविरभूद् ब्रह्मा परिम्लानमुखश्रियाम् Ku. 2. 2. –6 The goddess of wealth, Lakṣmī, the wife of Viṣṇu; आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ś. 3. 14; Śi. 1. 1. –7 Any virtue or excellence. –8 Decoration. –9 Intellect, understanding. –10 Superhuman power. –11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). –12 The Sarala tree. –13 The Bilva tree. –14 Cloves. –15 A lotus. –16 The twelfth digit of the moon. –17 N. of Sarasvatī, (the goddess of speech). –18 Speech. –19 Fame, glory. –20 The three Vedas (वेदत्रयी); श्रिया विहीनैरधनैर्नास्तिकैः संप्रवार्तितम् Mb. 12. 10. 20 ('ऋचः सामानि यजूंषि। सा हि श्रीरमृता सताम्' इति श्रुतेः। com.). *–m.* N. of one of the six *Rāgas* or musical modes. *–a.* Splendid, radiant, adorning. (The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीवाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his Śiśupālavadha, as Bhāravi has used लक्ष्मी). **–Comp. –आह्वम्** a lotus. **–ईशः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–कण्ठः** an epithet of Śiva; श्रीकण्ठपदलाञ्छनः (भवभूतिः) Mv. 1. 4/5. –2 of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकण्ठपदलाञ्छनः U. 1. °सखः an epithet of Kubera. **–करः** an epithet of

Viṣṇu. (-रम्) the red lotus. -करणम् a pen. -करणादिः a chief secretary; Inscr. -कान्तः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कारः the word 'श्री' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). -कारिन् m. a kind of antelope. -कृच्छ्रः a kind of penance. -खण्डः, -ण्डम् sandal wood; श्रीखण्डविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. -गदितम् a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 a sword. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -ग्रामरः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -घनम् sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. -चक्रम् 1 the circle of the earth, the globe. -2 a wheel of Indra's car. -3 A diagram for the worship of त्रिपुरसुन्दरी in Tantra rituals. -4 An astrological division of the body (representing the public region). -जः an epithet of Kāma. -तालः a kind of palm tree. -दः an epithet of Kubera. -दयितः, -धरः epithets of Viṣṇu. -नगरम् N. of two old towns (one in Cawnpur district and the other in Bundelkhand); Raj. T.; H. -नन्दनः 1 an epithet of Kāma. -2 (in music) a kind of measure. -निकेतनः, -निवासः epithets of Viṣṇu. -पञ्चमी the fifth day of the bright half of Māgha (a festival in honour of the goddess of learning, Sarasvatī). -पतिः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu; श्रीपतिः पतिरसाववनेश्च परस्परम् Śi. 13. 69. -2 a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high way. -पर्णम् a lotus. -पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. -पर्वतः N. of a mountain; Māl. 1. -पिष्टः turpentine. -पुत्रः 1 N. of Cupid; निर्जेतुं निखलजगत्सु मानुपाणि श्रीपुत्रे चरति पदैव शीतरश्मिः Rām. ch. 7. 11. -2 the moon. -3 N. of the horse of Indra. -पुष्पम् 1 cloves. -2 a fragrant wood (पद्मकाष्ठ). -प्रसूनम् cloves. -फलः the *Bilva* tree. (-लम्) 1 the *Bilva* fruit; स्तनयुगलं श्रीफलश्रीविडम्बि Vikr.; Ms. 5. 120. -2 a cocoanut. -फला, -फली 1 the indigo plant. -2 emblic myrobalan. -भ्रातृ m. 1 the moon. -2 a horse. -मकुटम् gold. -मस्तकः garlic. -मुद्रा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaiṣṇavas. -मूर्तिः f. 1 an idol of Viṣṇu or Lakṣmī. -2 any idol. -युक्त, -युत a. 1 fortunate, happy. -2 wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -3 famous, illustrious. -रङ्गः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -रसः 1 turpentine. -2 resin. -वत्सः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Viṣṇu; प्रभानुलिप्तश्रीवत्सं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पणम् R. 10. 10. -3 a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. °अङ्कः, °धारिन्, °भृत्, °लक्ष्मन्, °लाञ्छन m. epithets of Viṣṇu; तमभ्यगच्छत् प्रथमो विधाता श्रीवत्सलक्ष्मा पुरुषश्च साक्षात् Ku. 7. 43. -वत्साकिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Viṣṇu. -वर्धनः an epithet of Śiva. -वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. -वासः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 of Śiva. -3 a lotus. -4 turpentine. -वासस् m. turpentine. -वृक्षः 1 the *Bilva* tree. -2 the Aśvattha or sacred fig-tree; वक्षः श्रीवृक्षकान्तं मधुकरनिकरश्यामलं शार्ङ्गपाणेः Viṣṇupāda. S. 28. -3 a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. °किन् having such mark; श्रीवृक्षकी पुरुषकोऽमिताग्रकायः Śi. 5. 56. -वेष्टः 1 turpentine. -2 resin. -संज्ञम् cloves. -सहोदरः the moon. -सिद्धिः N. of the 16th Yoga (in astrol.). -सूक्तम् N. of a Vedic hymn (Ṛv. 1. 165). -हरिः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हस्तिनी the sun-flower.

श्रियंमन्य a. 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

श्रियापतिः An epithet of Śiva, also श्रियावासिन् m.

श्रीमत् a. 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing; श्रियः पतिः श्रीमति शासितुं जगत् Śi. 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things as श्रीमद्भागवत, श्रीमच्छंकराचार्य &c.). -m. 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Śiva. -4 The *Tilaka* tree. -5 The Aśvattha tree. -6 A parrot. -7 A bull kept for breeding.

श्रील a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.

श्रु I. 1 P. (श्रवति) To go, move; cf. स्रु. -II. 5 P. (शृणोति, शुश्राव, अश्रौषीत्, श्रोष्यति, श्रोतुम्, श्रुत) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः V. 2; रुतानि चाश्रोषत षट्पदानाम् Bk. 2. 10; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयम् Me. 13, 102. -2 To learn, study; द्वादशवर्षैर्व्याकरणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept.) -*Caus.* (श्रावयति-ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform; श्रावितोऽमात्यसंदेशं स्तनकलशः Mu. 4. -*Desid.* (शुश्रूषते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive or obedient, obey; वाक्यं नैव करोति बान्धवजनो पत्नी न शुश्रूषते Pt. 4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon; शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् Ś. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Ms. 2. 244.

श्रुत p. p. [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; श्रुतानुभावं शरणं व्रज भावेन भाविनि Bhāg. 3. 32. 11; श्रुतस्य किं तत् सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61; 3. 40. -5 Named, called. -6 Promised; तदवश्यं त्वया कार्यं यदनेन श्रुतं मम Rām. 2. 18. 21. -7 Vedic, like Vedas (वेदरूप); गिरः श्रुतायाः पुष्पिण्या मधुगन्धेन भूरिणा Bhāg. 4. 2. 25. -तम् 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowlege; श्रुतप्रकाशम् R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71; R. 3. 21; 5. 22; अग्निहोत्रफला वेदाः शीलवित्तफलं श्रुतम् Pt. 2. 150; 4. 68. -4 The act of hearing; योगे बुद्धिं श्रुते सत्त्वं मनो ब्रह्मणि धारयन् Mb. 12. 177. 31. -Comp. -अध्ययनम् study of the Vedas. -अन्वित a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. °आपत्तिः see अर्थापत्तिः. -ऋषिः a class of sages like Suśruta; L. D. B. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1 a generous man. -2 a divine sage.

(-f.) N. of the wife of Śatrughna. -देवी N. of Sarasvatī. -धर a. remembering what is heard, retentive. (-रः) the ear; राष्ट्रमुत्तरपाञ्चालं याति श्रुतधरान्वितः Bhāg. 4. 25. 51. -श्रवस् m. N. of the father of Śiśupāla. °अनुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. [श्रु-क्तिन्] 1 Hearing; चन्द्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear; श्रुतिसुखभ्रमरस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35; Śi. 1. 1; Ve. 3. 23. -3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general; सा तु वेदश्रुतिं श्रुत्वा दृष्ट्वा वै तपसो निधिम् Rām. 7. 2. 17; स वेत्ति गन्धांश्च रसान् श्रुतींश्च Mb. 12. 187. 19. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद); श्रुतिस्तु वेदो विज्ञेयो धर्मशास्त्रं तु वै स्मृतिः Ms. 2. 10, 14. -6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning; यत्रैषा सात्वती श्रुतिः Bhāg. 1. 4. 7; 11. 3. 46. -8 (In music) A division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval; रणाद्भिराघट्टनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमण्डलैः स्वरैः Śi. 1. 10; 11. 1; (see Malli. *ad loc.*). -9 The constellation Śravaṇa. -10 The diagonal of a tetragon, the hypotenuse of a triangle; cf. कर्ण. -11 Direct or expressed signification (opp. लक्षणा); श्रुतिलक्षणाविशये च श्रुतिर्न्याय्या न लक्षणा ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 20. -12 Speech (वाक्); विविक्तवर्णाभरणा सुखश्रुतिः Ki. 14. 3. -13 Name, fame (कीर्ति); हैरण्यौ भवतो बाहू श्रुतिर्भवति पार्थिवी Mb. 3. 35. 9. -14 A word, saw, saying; Rām. 2. 72. 25. -15 An explanation of ब्रह्म from the उपनिषद्s; विविधाश्चौपनिषदीरात्मसंसिद्धये श्रुतीः Ms. 6. 29 (com. श्रुतीरुपनिषत्पठितब्रह्मप्रतिपादकवाक्यानि). -16 Advantage, gain (फलश्रुति); उपोष्य संशितो भूत्वा हित्वा वेदकृताः श्रुतीः Mb. 12. 265. 7. -17 Name, title; बिभ्रत्यनन्यविषयां लोकपाल इति श्रुतिम् Kāv. 2. 331. -18 Learning. -19 Scholarship. -Comp. -अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -अर्थः the sense of a sentence derived on the strength of the श्रुतिप्रमाण as distinguished from लिङ्ग, वाक्य and other प्रमाणs; यत्र श्रुत्यर्थो न सम्भवति तत्र वाक्यार्थो गृह्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 14. -उक्त, -उदित a. enjoined by the Vedas; आचारः परमो धर्मः श्रुत्युक्तः स्मार्त एव च Ms. 1. 108. -कटः 1 a snake. -2 penance, expiation. -कटु a. harsh to hear. (-टुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कथित a. enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. -चोदनम्, -नः a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जातिविशारद a. familiar with different kinds of quarter tones; वीणावादनतत्त्वज्ञः श्रुतिजातिविशारदः । तालज्ञश्चाप्रयासेन मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति ॥ Y. 3. 115. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -दूषक a. offending the ear. -द्वैधम् disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts: श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात्तत्र धर्मावुभौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2. 14. -धर a. 1 hearing. -2 having a retentive memory; L. D. B. -निदर्शनम् evidence of the Vedas; कामकारकृतेऽप्याहुरेके श्रुतिनिदर्शनात् Ms. 11. 45. -पथः 1 the range of the ear; तामाश्रित्य श्रुतिपथगतामास्थया लब्धमूलः M. 4. 1. -2 (pl.) tradition. -प्रसादन a. grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्यम् authority or sanction of the Vedas. -प्रामाण्यतः *ind.* on the authority of the Veda; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान् स्वधर्मे निविशेत वै Ms. 2. 8. -मण्डलम् 1 the outer ear. -2 the whole circle of the quarter-tones; Śi. 1. 10. -महत् a. rich in scriptural lore; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहतां महीयताम् Ś. 7. 35 (v. l. श्रुतमहताम्). -मूलम् 1 the root of the ear; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Gīt. 1. -2 a Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -वचनम् a Vedic precept. -वर्जित a. 1 deaf. -2 not knowing the Vedas. -विप्रतिपन्न a. 1 not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2 contrary to the Vedas. -विवरम् the auditory passage. -विशेषणार्थम् *ind.* for specialization in the Vedas; Svapna. 1. -विषयः 1 the object of the sense of hearing *i. e.* sound; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् Ś. 1. 1. -2 the reach or range of the ear; एतत् प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. -3 the subject matter of the Veda. -4 any sacred ordinance. -वेधः boring the ear. -शिखरम्, -शिरस् 1 Upaniṣad or Vedānta; नमः सर्वेष्टाय श्रुतिशिखरदृष्टाय च नमः Viṣṇu-mahimna 30. -2 a leading text of the Veda. -सुख, -मनोहर a. agreeable to the ear, melodious; श्रुतिसुखमुपवीणितं सहायैः Ki. 10. 38. -स्फोटा Gynandropsis Pentaphylla (Mar. तिळवण). -स्मृति f. (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law; श्रुतिस्मृतिपुराणोक्तफलप्राप्त्यर्थम् Pūjā-mantra. -हारिन् a. captivating the ear.

श्रुती = श्रुति above.

श्रुवः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. स्रुवा. -Comp. -वृक्षः the *Vikaṅkata* tree.

श्रुष्टिः f. Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon (वर). -4 Prosperity, happiness.

श्रेढी A progression (in math.). -Comp. -फलम् the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः m., f., -श्रेणी f. [श्रि-णि वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row; तरङ्गभ्रूभङ्गा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पङ्कजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 37. -2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body; न त्वां प्रकृतयः सर्वाः श्रेणीमुख्याश्च भूषिताः Rām. 2.26.14; Ms. 8. 41; Bhāg. 2. 8. 18. -4 A bucket. -5 The fore or upper part of anything. -Comp. -धर्माः (m. pl.) the customs of trades or guilds; Ms. 8.41. -बद्ध, -बन्ध a. forming a row, being in a line; श्रेणीबन्धाद्वितन्वद्भिरस्तम्भां तोरणस्रजम् R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिकः A front-tooth.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेघी 1 A succession of distinct things.–2 (In math.) Progression. –3 Sequence. –Comp. –फलम् the sum of a progression. –व्यवहारः the determination of progression.

श्रेमन् *m*. Superiority, pre-eminence; सूर्यस्य पश्य श्रेमाणं यो न तन्द्रयते चरन् Ait. Br. 7. 15. 16.

श्रेयस् *a*. [अतिशयेन प्रशस्यम् ईयसु श्रादेशः] 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्धनाद्रक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3; श्रेयान् स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात् स्वनुष्ठितात्। स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः॥ Bg. 3. 35; 2. 5. –2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable; श्रेयो ह्यस्माकमेवं हि Māl. 1. 13. –3 More happy or fortunate. –4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of, प्रशस्य q. v.). –*n*. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. –2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result; पूर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते Ś. 7. 13; धिङ् मामुपस्थितश्रेयोऽवमानिनम् Ś. 6; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27; 7. 20; R. 5. 34. –3 Any good or auspicious occasion; Ś. 7. –4 Final beatitude, absolution. –Comp. –अभिकाङ्क्षिन् *a*. desiring bliss or welfare; न राज्ञः प्रतिगृह्णन्ति प्रेत्य श्रेयोऽभिकाङ्क्षिणः Ms. 4. 91. –अर्थिन् *a*. 1 seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. –2 Wishing well. –कर *a*. 1 promoting happiness, favourable; किंचिच्छ्रेयस्करतरं कर्मोक्तं पुरुषं प्रति Ms. 12. 84. –2 propitious, auspicious. –परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेयसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. –2 Long pepper.

श्रेयस्त्वम् Betterness, superiority; ब्राह्मण्यामप्यनार्यात्तु श्रेयस्त्वं क्वेति चेद्भवेत् Ms. 10. 66.

श्रेष्ठ *a*. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). –2 Most happy or prosperous. –3 Most beloved, dearest. –4 Oldest, senior. –ष्ठः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A king. –3 N. of Kubera. –4 N. of Viṣṇu. –ष्ठम् 1 Cow's milk. –2 Copper. –Comp. –अन्वय *a*. descended from an excellent family. –अम्लम् the fruit of the tamarind. –आश्रमः 1 the best order of one's religious life, *i. e*. that of a house-holder. –2 a householder. –काष्ठः Tectona Grandis (Mar. साग). (–ष्ठम्) the main pillar of a house. –वाच् *a*. eloquent. –वेधिका musk.

श्रेष्ठिन् *m*. [श्रेष्ठं धनादिकमस्त्यस्य इनि] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्ये श्रेष्ठी स्तौति स्वदेवताम् Pt. 1. 14. –Comp. –चत्वरम् the part of a city where merchants live; स खलु श्रेष्ठिचत्वरे निवसति Mk. 2.

श्रै 1 P. (श्रायति) 1 To sweat, perspire. –2 To cook, boil.

श्रैष्ठ्यम् Superiority, pre-eminence, excellence.

श्रोण् 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. –2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोण *a*. Crippled, lame. –णः A kind of disease.

श्रोणा 1 Rice-gruel. –2 The constellation Śravaṇa; Bhāg. 7. 14. 23.

श्रोणिः, –णी *f*. [श्रोण्-इन् वा ङीप् Un. 4. 53] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 84; श्रोणीभारस्त्यजति तनुताम् K. P. 10; Śi. 8. 31. –2 A road, way. –Comp. –तटः the slope of the hips. –फलकम् 1 the broad hips. –2 the buttocks. –बिम्बम् 1 the round hips; रथाङ्गनामन् वियुतो रथाङ्गश्रोणिबिम्बया V. 4. 37. –2 a waist-band. –सूत्रम् 1 a string worn round the loins. –2 a sword-belt; श्रोणिसूत्रं च खड्गं च विमलं कमलेक्षणः Rām. 7. 6. 65.

श्रोतस् *n*. [श्रु-असुन् तुट् च] 1 The ear. –2 The trunk of an elephant. –3 An organ of sense. –4 The stream or current (for स्रोतस् q. v.). –Comp. –रन्ध्रम् an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; श्रोतोरन्ध्रध्वनितसुभगं दन्तिभिः पीयमानः Me. 44; (also written स्रोतोरन्ध्र).

श्रोतृ *m*. 1 A hearer. –2 A pupil.

श्रोत्रम् [श्रूयतेऽनेन श्रु-करणे-ष्ट्रन्] 1 The ear; श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेन Bh. 2. 71. –2 Proficiency in the Vedas. –3 The Veda. –Comp. –पदवी the range of hearing. –परम्परा successive oral report. –पालिः, –पुटः the lobe of the ear. –पेय *a*. to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयम् Me. 13. –मूलम् the root of the ear. –वादिन् *a*. obedient. –सुख *a*. melodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोत्रिय *a*. [छन्दो वेदमधीते वेत्ति वा छन्दस् घ श्रोत्रादेशः; cf. P. V. 2. 84] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. –2 Teachable, tractable. –3 Modest, well-behaved. –यः A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते। विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते॥; ते श्रोत्रियास्तत्त्वविनिश्चयाय भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियन्ते Māl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. –Comp. –स्वम् the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa; राजस्वं श्रोत्रियस्वं च न भोगेन प्रणश्यति Ms. 8. 149.

श्रौत *a*. (–ती *f*.) [श्रुतौ विहितम् अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. –2 Relating to, founded on, or prescribed by, the Veda. –3 Sacrificial. –4 Audible, expressed in plain language (as a simile, opp. to आर्थ implied). –तम् 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. –2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. –3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. –4 The three sacred fires collectively, (*i. e*. गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). –Comp. –कर्मन् *n*. a Vedic rite. –मार्गः hearing. –सूत्रम् N. of a class of Sūtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्यायन, कात्यायन &c.).

श्रौत्रम् [श्रोत्र-स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The ear. –2 Proficiency in the Vedas. –*a*. Relating to the ear; यश्चायमध्यात्मं श्रौत्रः प्रातिश्रुत्करतेजोमयोऽमृतमयः पुरुषः Bṛi. Up. 2. 5. 6.

श्रौंषट् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वौषट्.

श्लक्ष्ण *a.* [श्लिष्-क्स्न नि० Uṇ. 3. 19] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); उवाच वचनं श्लक्ष्णं भूतभावनमव्ययम् Mb. 1. 7. 19. -2 Smooth, polished; यस्यामतिश्लक्ष्णतया गृहेषु विधातुमालेख्यमशक्नुवन्तः Śi. 3. 46; शाल्मलीफलके श्लक्ष्णे नेनिज्यान्नेजकः शनैः Ms. 8. 396. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate; श्लक्ष्णं यत् परिहितमेतयोः किलान्तर्धानार्थं तदुदकसेकसक्तमूर्वोः Śi. 8. 65. -4 Beautiful, charming. -5 Candid, honest, frank. -Comp. -त्वच् *m.* Bauhinia Tomentosa (Mar. आपटा). -पत्रकः ebony. -पिष्ट *a.* ground fine. -वाच् kindly speaking.

श्लक्ष्णक *a.* 1 Smooth, soft. -2 Beautiful, charming. -कम् The Arecanut.

श्लङ्क् 1 Ā. (श्लङ्कते) To go, move.

श्लङ्ग् 1 Ā. (श्लङ्गते) To go, move.

श्लथ् 1 P. (श्लथति) 1 To be loose or slackened; श्लथद्दुकूलं कबरीं च विच्युताम् Bhāg. 8. 12. 21. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To hurt, kill. -*Caus.* (श्लथयति-ते) To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लथयितुं क्षणमक्षमताङ्गना न सहसा सहसा कृतवेपथुः Śi. 6. 57; परित्राणस्नेहः श्लथयितुमशक्यः खलु यथा G. L. 37.

श्लथ *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृन्ताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानाम् R. 5. 69; 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled (as hair). -Comp. -उद्यम *a.* relaxing one's efforts. -बन्धनम् having the muscles relaxed; Rs. -लम्बिन् *a.* hanging loosely down; श्लथलम्बिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47.

श्लाख् 1 P. (श्लाखति) To pervade, penetrate.

श्लाघ् 1 Ā. (श्लाघते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कण्ठे नियच्छति Subhāṣ.; यथैव श्लाघ्यते गङ्गा पादेन परमेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 (some read श्लाघते for श्लाघ्यते and give it the next sense). -2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लाघिष्ये केन को बन्धूनेष्यत्युन्नतिमुन्नतः Bk. 16. 4. -3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय श्लाघते Sk.; श्लाघमानः परस्त्रीभ्यस्तत्रागाद्राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 73.

श्लाघनम् [श्लाघ्-ल्युट्] 1 Praising, eulogizing. -2 Flattering. -*a.* Boasting, a boaster; Mb. 5.

श्लाघा [श्लाघ्-अ] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation; कर्णजयद्रथयोर्वा कात्र श्लाघा Ve. 2. -2 Self-praise, boast; हते जरति गाङ्गेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखण्डिनम्। या श्लाघा पाण्डुपुत्राणां सैवास्माकं भविष्यति ॥ Ve. 2. 4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service. -5 Wish, desire. -6 Pleasure, delight in anything. -Comp. -विपर्ययः absence of boasting; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22.

श्लाघित *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लाघिन् *a.* 1 Haughty; अभिगर्जन्ति हरयः श्लाघिनः परशङ्कया Bhāg. 8. 2. 6. -2 Proud, boasting. -3 Celebrated, famous.

श्लाघ्य [श्लाघ्-ण्यत्] Praised, praiseworthy; श्लाघ्यान्वयेति नयनोत्सवकारिणीति Māl. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable. -3 Laudable, commendable.

श्लिकुः [श्लिष्-कु नेत्वम् पृषो० Uṇ. 1. 32] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependent. -*n.* The science of astronomy, astrology.

श्लिक्युः 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

श्लिष् I. 1 P. (श्लेषति) To burn. -II. 4 P. (श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिष्यति चुम्बति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पम् Gīt. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to. -3 To unite, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand; आश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सुधिया मया किम् N. 3. 69. -5 (Ā.) To result, be the consequence of anything. -III. 10 U. (श्लेषयति-ते) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिषा 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट *p. p.* [श्लिष्-क्त] 1 Embraced. -2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on. -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विषमादयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10. -5 Fitting tight (as a coat of mail); विबभौ सर्वतः श्लिष्टम् (वर्म) Mb. 7. 127. 18. -Comp. -रूपकम् ambiguity as a metaphor; राजहंसोपभोगार्हं भ्रमरप्रार्थ्यसौरभम्। सखि वक्त्राम्बुजमिदं तवेति श्लिष्टरूपकम् ॥ Kāv. 2. 87. -वर्त्मन् the adhering together of the eyelids.

श्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Embrace. -2 Adherence.

श्लेषः [श्लिष्-घञ्] 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact; निरन्तरश्लेषघनाः K. (where it has the next sense also). -4 Pun, paronomasia, *double entendre,* susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikas 84 and 96); आश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सुधिया मया किम् N. 3. 69; see शब्दश्लेष also. -5 Burning. -6 Sexual union; ततो गर्भः संभवति श्लेषात् स्त्रीपुंसयोर्नृप Mb. 13. 111. 30. -7 A grammatical augment. -Comp. -अर्थः a pun, *double entendre.* -उपमा a comparison containing double meanings; शिशिरांशुप्रतिद्वन्द्वि श्रीमत् सुरभिगन्धि च। अम्भोजमिव ते वक्त्रमिति श्लेषोपमा स्मृता ॥ Kāv. 2. 28. -भित्तिक *a.* trusting on (lit. having for its basis) a Śleṣa.

श्लेषक *a.* Attaching, connecting.

श्लेषिन् *a.* Adhering, clinging.

श्लेषा An embrace; अन्योन्यश्लेषयोत्तुङ्गनिरन्तरपयोधराम् Bhāg. 3. 20. 30.

श्लीपदम् Swelled leg, elephantiasis. -Comp. -अपहः removing elephantiasis, the पुत्रंजीवी tree, Putrañjiva Roxburghii. -प्रभवः the mango tree.

श्लीपदिन् *m.* A club-footed man

श्लील *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous; see श्रील. -2 Decent; cf. अश्लील.

श्लेष्मन् *m.* [श्लिष्-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 157] 1 Phlegmatic humour; गुडेन वर्धितः श्लेष्मा सुखं वृद्धया निपात्यते Pt. 3. 62. -2 Mucus (of the eye); स सुप्त इव चाण्डालः श्लेष्मापिहितलोचनः Mb. 12. 141. 44. -*n.* A band, cord. **-Comp. -अतिसारः** dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. **-ओजस्** *n.* the phlegmatic humour. **-कटाहकः** a spittoon. **-घ्ना, -घ्नी** 1 the Arabian jasmine. -2 the hog-weed. **-धातुः** the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) 1 Phlegmatic. -2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मातः, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree; Cordia Latifolia (Mar. भोकर).

श्लेष्मिन् Bdellium.

श्लोक् 1 Ā. (श्लोकते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up. -4 To heap together, collect.

श्लोकः [श्लोक्-अच्] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise. -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v.; वैदेहि तावदमलो भुवनेषु पुण्यः श्लोकः प्रशस्तचरितैरुपगीयतां ते Mv. 7. 26; उत्तमश्लोक॰ Bhāg. 2. 1. 9. -4 An object of praise. -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; समाक्षरैश्चतुर्भिर्यः पादैर्गीतो महर्षिणा। सोऽनुव्याहरणाद्भूयः शोकः श्लोकत्वमागतः॥ Rām. 1. 2. 40. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre. -8 The dear and beloved people (इष्टमित्र?); यथा ह वै पदेनानुविन्देदेवं कीर्तिं श्लोकं विन्दते Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 7. **-Comp. -कारः** a composer of Ślokas; P. III. 2. 23. **-भू** *a.* appearing in sound; Ait. Ār.

श्लोकयति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोक्य *a.* Praiseworthy; शरण्यो नावधीच्छ्लोक्य आह चेदं हसन्निव Bhāg. 1. 17. 30.

श्लोण् 1 P. (श्लोणति) To heap together, collect, gather; cf. श्रोण्.

श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वङ्क् 1 Ā. (श्वङ्कते) To go, move.

श्वच्, श्वञ्च् 1 Ā. (श्वचते, श्वञ्चते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वज् 1 Ā. (श्वजते) To go, move.

श्वठ् 10 U. (श्वठयति-ते) 1 To speak ill; (श्वाठयति only according to some). -2 (श्वाठयति-ते) (*a*) To go, move. (*b*) To adorn. (*c*) To finish, accomplish; (only श्वठयति in these senses according to some).

श्वण्ठ् 10 U. (श्वण्ठयति) To speak ill.

श्वन् *m.* [श्वि-कनिन् नि॰ Uṇ. 1. 158] (Nom. श्वा, श्वानौ, श्वानः acc. pl. शुनः; शुनी *f.*) A dog; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहम् Subhāṣ; Bh. 2. 31; Ms. 2. 208. **-Comp. -अदः**=श्वपाकः q. v.; श्वादोऽपि सद्यः सवनाय कल्पते Bhāg. 3. 33. 6. **-अश्वः** an epithet of Bhairava. **-क्रीडिन्, -वत्** *m.* a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs; Ms. 3. 164; 4. 216. **-गणः** a pack of hounds. **-गणिकः** 1 a hunter. -2 a dog feeder. **-जीविका** dog's life, servitude. **-दंष्ट्रा** 1 a dog's tooth. -2 The गोक्षुर plant (Mar. गोखरू). **-दयितम्** a bone. **-धूर्तः** a jackal. **-नरः** a snappish or currish fellow. **-निशम्, -निशा** a night on which dogs bark; (the 14th day of the dark half of a month). **-पच्** *m.*, **-पचः** 1 a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chaṇḍāla; Ms. 3. 92; श्वपचात्मभुवोर्निरन्तरा मम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23. -2 a dog-feeder. -3 a public executioner. **-पदम्** 1 a dog's foot. -2 a mark like a dog's foot (to be branded on the forehead of a thief); स्तेये च श्वपदं कार्यम् Ms. 9. 237. **-पाकः** an outcast, a Chaṇḍāla; क्षत्तुर्जातस्तथोग्रायां श्वपाक इति कीर्त्यते Ms. 10. 19; श्वपाको जल्पाको भवति मधुपाकोपमगिरा। देव्यपराधक्षमापनस्तोत्रम् 6; शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पण्डिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18; G. L. 29. **-फलम्** lime or citron. **-फल्कः** N. of the father of Akrūra. **-भीरुः** a jackal. **-यूथ्यम्** a pack of dogs. **-वृत्तिः** *f.* 1 the life of a dog (to which servitude is often likened); सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; Ms. 4. 6. -2 servitude, service; सत्यानृताभ्यामपि वा न श्ववृत्त्या कदाचन (जीवेत्) Ms. 4. 4. **-व्याघ्रः** 1 a beast of prey. -2 a tiger. -3 a leopard. **-हन्** *m.* a hunter.

श्वकः A wolf.

श्वभ्र् 10 U. (श्वभ्रयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

श्वभ्रम् 1 A hole, chasm; श्वभ्रं च यत्सुखस्पर्शं क्रियतां शिल्पिभिर्मम Rām. 7. 54. 8; महोरगः श्वभ्रमिव प्रविष्टम् V. 1. 18; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den; कश्चं श्वभ्रमित्युपद्रवन्ति Bṛi. Up. 2. 9. 7. -3 Hell; वृद्धानपृष्ट्वा संदेहं महच्छ्वभ्रमिवार्हति Mb. 8. 69. 54.

श्वभ्रित *a.* Full of holes.

श्वयः, श्वयनम् Swelling, increase.

श्वयथुः Swelling, intumescence.

श्वयीचिः [श्वयतेः चित् Uṇ. 4. 74] The moon.

श्वयीची Sickness, disease.

श्वल् 1 P. (श्वलति) To run, go quickly.

श्वल्क् 10 U. (श्वल्कयति-ते) To tell, narrate.

श्वल्ल् 1 P. (श्वल्लति) To run; see श्वल्.

श्वशुरः [शु-आशु अश्नुते आशु-अश् उरच् पृषो° Uṇ. 1. 44] 1 A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; राजर्त्विक्स्नातकगुरून् प्रियश्वशुरमातुलान्। अर्हयेन्मधुपर्केण परिसंवत्सरात् पुनः॥ Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. -रौ (*dual*) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

श्वशुरकः A father-in-law.

श्वशुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

श्वश्रूः *f.* A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother; श्वश्रूजनानुष्ठितचारुवेशाम् R. 14. 13.-Comp. -श्वशुरौ *m.* du. the mother and father-in-law.

श्वस् 2 P. (श्वसिति, श्वसत् or श्वसित) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath; स कर्मकारभस्त्रेव श्वसन्नपि न जीवति H. 2.12; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जन्तुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave; श्वसिति विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13. -3 To hiss, snort. -*Caus.* (श्वासयति-ते) To cause to breathe or live.

श्वसनः [श्वसित्यनेन श्वस्-ल्युट्] 1 Air, wind; श्वसनसुरभिगन्धिः Śi. 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नम् 1 Breath, breathing, respiration; श्वसनचलितपल्लवाधरोष्ठे Ki. 10. 34; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also); Śi. 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -3 Feeling; an object of feeling; घ्राणेन गन्धं रसनेन वै रसं रूपं तु दृष्ट्या श्वसनं त्वचैव Bhāg. 2. 2. 29. -Comp. -अशनः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उत्सुकः a serpent. -ऊर्मिः *f.* a gust of wind. -मनोग *a.* moving as wind or thought. -रन्ध्रम् *a.* nostril. -समीरणम् breath.

श्वसान *a.* Alive.

श्वसित *p. p.* [श्वस्-क्त] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. -तम् 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्वासः [श्वस्-घञ्] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving; अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः Ś. 1. 30; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting; नैव बाष्पविमोक्षेण न वा श्वासकृते न च Mb. 12. 153. 77. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. -5 Aspiration (in the pronunciation of consonants). -6 Inspiration. -Comp. -उच्छ्वासः exhalation and inhalation, respiration. -कासः asthma. -कुठारः a drug used to cure asthma. -धारणम् = प्राणायाम. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिक्का a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः *f.* sleep.

श्वासिन् *a.* [श्वासयति श्वस्-णिच् णिनि] 1 Breathing. -2 Asthmatic. -3 Aspirated (as a sound or letter). -*m.* 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being. -3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

श्वस् *ind.* 1 Tomorrow; श्वःकार्यमद्य कुर्वीत पूर्वाह्णे चापराह्णिकम्। नहि प्रतीक्षते मृत्युः कृतमस्य न वा कृतम्॥ Subhāṣ.; वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः Subhāṣ. -2 Future (at the beginning of comp.); पृष्ठदके जप्यपरो नैनं श्वोमरणं तपेत् Mb. 9. 30. 34. -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -Comp. -प्रभृति *ind.* from tomorrow onwards. -भूत *a.* (श्वोभूत) being tomorrow; यौवराज्येऽभिषेक्ष्यामि श्वोभूते रघुनन्दनम् A. Rām. 2. 2. 7; श्वोभूते स्वपुरं यातः Bhāg. 9. 20. 17. -वसीय, -वसीयस् (श्वोवसीय, श्वोवसीयस्) *a.* happy, auspicious, fortunate. (-*n.*) happiness, good fortune; 'श्वोवसीयं शिवं शुभम्' इति हलायुधः; Dk. 2. 2. -श्रेयस (श्वःश्रेयस) *a.* happy, prosperous. (-सम्) 1 happiness, prosperity. -2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वस्तन *a.* (-नी *f.*), श्वस्त्य *a.* Relating to the morrow, future. -नम् The future.

श्वि 1 P. (श्वयति, शिश्वाय-शुशाव, अश्वत्-अश्वयीत्-अशिश्वियत्, श्वयिष्यति, श्वयितुम्, शून) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye); रुदतोऽशिश्वियच्चक्षुरास्यं हेतोस्तवाश्वयीत् Bk. 6. 19, 31; 14. 79; 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. -With उद् 1 to swell, increase, grow; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रम् (मुखम्) Me. 86. -2 to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

श्वाकर्णः The ear of a dog.

श्वागणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

श्वाग्निकः 1 A hunter. -2 A dog keeper.

श्वादन्तः A dog's tooth.

श्वानः [श्वैव-अण् न टिलोपः] A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry or currish snarling.

श्वापद *a.* (-दी *f.*) Savage, ferocious. -दः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.

श्वापुच्छः, -च्छम् A dog's tail.

श्वावराह *a.* A tussel in which a dog and a hog participate. Hence metaphorically श्वावराहः कलहः means any project which is fruitful in its success or failure; शक्नोति यो न द्विषतो निहन्तुं,......स श्वा-वराहं कलहं विदध्यात् Bk. 12. 33 (com. Jayamaṅgalā says--यथा चाण्डाला वराहं हन्तुमशक्ताः श्वानं विमुच्य योधयन्ति। यद्ययं हतोऽनेन वा अयमिति तयोर्भक्ष्यत्वादुभयथा कार्यसिद्धेः).

श्वाविध् *m.* A porcupine; Ms. 5. 18; सूकरः पञ्चवर्षाणि दशवर्षाणि श्वाविधः Mb. 13. 111. 78.

श्वित् 1 Ā. (श्वेतते) To become white, be white; व्यतिकरितदिगन्ताः श्वेतमानैर्यशोभिः Māl. 2. 9.

श्वित *a.* White. -तम् Whiteness.

श्वितान, श्वित्न *a.* Ved. White.

श्वितिः *f.* Whiteness.

श्वित्य, श्वित्न्य *a.* White.

श्वित्रम् [श्वित्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 White leprosy. -2 A leprous spot (on the skin); तदल्पमपि नोपेक्ष्यं काव्ये दुष्टं कथंचन। स्याद्वपुः सुन्दरमपि श्वित्रेणैकेन दुर्भगम् Kāv. 1. 7.

श्वित्रिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) Leprous; Ms. 3. 161; Mb. 13. 127. 13. -*m.* A leper.

श्वेत *a.* (-श्वेता or -श्वेती *f.*) [श्वित्-अच् घञ् वा] White; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यन्दने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -तः 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 Śukra, the regent of the planet; न शेकुः पाण्डवा द्रष्टुं श्वेतं ग्रहमिवोदितम् Mb. 6. 82. 12. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains; शृङ्गैः श्वेतमिव स्थितम् Bhāg. 10. 39. 45 (according to some com. कैलास); see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. -9 N. of a division of the world. -10 A white goat; वायव्यं श्वेतमालभेत । cf. तस्मात् प्रत्यक्षेऽपि श्वेतशब्दश्छागमेव परिच्छिन्द्यान्नान्यं पशुम् इति ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 68.-11 A white horse. -12 A silver coin. -13 A comet; श्वेतो ग्रहस्तिर्यगिवापतन् खे Mb. 5. 37. 43. -तम् 1 Silver. -2 The white of the eye. -3 Butter-milk and water mixed half and half. -Comp. -अंशुः the moon. -अद्रिः, पर्वतः N. of a mountain; दन्तैश्चतुर्भिः श्वेताद्रेर्हरन् भगवतो महीम् Bhāg. 8. 8. 4 (com. कैलास). -अम्बरः, -वासस् *m.* a class of Jaina ascetics. -अर्चिस् the moon. -अश्वः N. of Arjuna. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar cane. -उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -कपोतः 1 a kind of mouse. -2 a kind of snake. -कमलम्, -पद्मम् a white lotus. -काकीय *a.* unusual, unheard of. -कुञ्जरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -कुष्ठम् white leprosy. -केतुः 1 a Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2 the descending node. -कोलः a kind of fish (शफर). -क्षारः saltpetre, alkali. -गजः, -द्विपः 1 a white elephant. -2 the elephant of Indra. -गरुत् *m.*, -गरुतः a goose. -छदः 1 a goose; श्वेतच्छदश्च विधुतच्छदचामरेण प्रासेवत प्रियतमां सुरतश्रमार्ताम् Rām. ch. 5. 15. -2 a kind of basil. -द्वीपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent; °पतिः Viṣṇu; श्वेतद्वीपपतिश्चित्तं मनो योगेश्वरोऽवतु Bhāg. 10. 6. 24; श्वेतद्वीपपतौ चित्तं शुद्धे धर्ममये मयि Bhāg. 11. 15. 18. -धातुः 1 a white mineral. -2 chalk. -3 the milkstone. -धामन् *m.* 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -3 the foam of the sea. -4 cuttle-fish bone. -नीलः a cloud. -पत्रः a goose. °रथः an epithet of Brahman. -पर्णाशः white basil. -पाटला the white trumpetflower. -पिङ्गः a lion. -पिङ्गलः 1 a lion. -2 an epithet of Śiva. -भानुः the moon. -भिक्षुः a kind of white-robed mendicant; श्वेतभिक्षुस्तपस्विनाम् (धूर्तः) Pt. 3. 76. -मरिचम् white pepper. -मालः 1 a cloud. -2 smoke. -रक्त *a.* pale-red, rosy. (-क्तः) the pink or rosy colour. -रञ्जनम् lead. -रथः the planet Venus. -रसः butter-milk and water mixed in equal parts. -रोचिस् *m.* the moon. -रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. -वल्कलः the glomerous fig-tree. -वाजिन् *m.* 1 the moon. -2 an epithet of Arjuna. -3 camphor. -वाराहः 1 a particular Kalpa. -2 the first day in the month of Brahmā. -वासस् *m.* an ascetic wearing white garments. -वाह् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -वाहः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. -2 of Indra. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. -2 the moon. -3 a marine monster (मकर). -वाहिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna. -शुङ्गः, -शृङ्गः barley. -हयः 1 a horse of Indra. -2 an epithet of Arjuna. -3 N. of Indra. -हस्तिन् *m.* Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. -कम् Silver.

श्वेता 1 A cowrie. -2 Hog-weed. -3 White Dūrvā grass. -4 A crystal. -5 Candied sugar. -6 Bamboo-manna. -7 N. of various plants. -8 N. of one of the tongues of fire. -9 Alum.

श्वेतिमन् Whiteness; white colour.

श्वेतौही N. of Śachī, wife of Indra.

श्वेत्रम् White leprosy.

श्विन्द् 1 Ā. (श्विन्दते) To become white.

श्वैत्यम् 1 Whiteness. -2 White leprosy.

श्वैत्रम्, श्वैत्र्यम् White leprosy; वस्त्रापहारकः श्वैत्र्यम् Ms. 11. 51.

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(Many roots which begin with स् are written in the Dhātupāṭha with ष् to show that the स् is changed to ष् after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under स in their proper places.)

ष *a.* 1 Best, excellent. -2 Wise, learned. -षः 1 Loss, destruction. -2 End. -3 Rest, remainder. -4 Final emancipation. -5 Loss of knowledge. -6 Heaven. -7 Sleep. -8 A learned man. -9 A teat or nipple. -10 Hair. -11 Delivery (गर्भविमोचन).

षडः 1 A kind of drink. -2 Splitting, rending.

षण्डः 1 A bull. -2 A bull set at liberty; a breeding bull; नीलषण्डप्रमोक्षेण अमावास्यां तिलोदकैः Mb. 13.125.73. -3 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers); कुब्जवामनषण्डकाः Kau. A. 1. 12. -3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); तस्मिन् स्व आश्रमे व्यासो बदरीषण्डमण्डिते Bhāg. 1. 7. 3; कलरवमुपगीते षट्पदौघेन

भक्तः कुमुदकमलषण्डे तुल्यरूपामवस्थाम् Śi. 11. 15; cf. खण्ड also. –ण्डः, –ण्डम् A flock (of goats &c.).

षण्डकः A eunuch.

षण्डाली 1 A pond, pool. –2 A wanton or unchaste woman. –3 A weight or measure of oil (1/16th of a seer).

षण्ढः, षण्ढकः A eunuch: Y. 1. 215. –2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिबिरं षण्ढे Ak.; 'षण्डो वर्षवरे क्लीबे गोपतौ वन्ध्यपूरुषे' इति विश्वः; प्रतिज्ञां षण्ढकोऽस्मीति करिष्यामि महीपते Mb. 4. 2. 25 (com. षण्ढो गोपतिः। पक्षे क्लीबः।). –Comp. –तिलः 1 barren sesamum. –2 (fig.) a useless person.

षष् num. a. (used in pl., nom. षट्; gen. षण्णाम्) Six; तेषां त्ववयवान् सूक्ष्मान् षण्णामप्यमितौजसाम् Ms. 1. 16; 8. 403. –Comp. –अंशः (षडंशः) a sixth part. –अक्षीणः (षडक्षीणः) a fish. –अङ्गम् (षडङ्गम्) 1 (a) six parts of the body taken collectively: जङ्घे बाहू शिरो मध्यं षडङ्गमिदमुच्यते। (b) The other six parts of the body are 'हृदयशिरःशिखानेत्रकवचास्त्राणि' as in Māl. 5. 2 (नित्यं न्यस्तषडङ्गचक्रनिहितं हृत्पद्ममध्योदितम्); cf. com. on the verse. –2 the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छन्दसां चितिः। ज्योतिषामयनं चैव षडङ्गो वेद उच्यते॥ see वेदाङ्ग also. °विद् knowing the six वेदाङ्गs; Ms. 3. 145. –3 six auspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow: गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दधि च रोचना। षडङ्गमेतन्माङ्गल्यं पठितं सर्वदा गवाम्॥ –3 any set of six articles. °जित् m. N. of Viṣṇu. –अङ्घ्रिः (षडङ्घ्रिः) a bee; किमिह बहु षडङ्घ्रे गायसि त्वम् Bhāg. 10. 47. 14.; Śi. 10. 4. –अधिक a. (षडधिक) exceeded by six; षडधिकदशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा Māl. 5. 1. –अभिज्ञः (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. –अशीत (षडशीत) eighty-sixth. –अशीतिः f. (षडशीतिः) 1 eighty-six. –2 N. of the four passages of the sun from one zodiacal sign to the other; L. D. B. –अष्टकम् (in astr.) a particular Yoga. –अहः (षडहः) a period of six days. –आननः, –वक्त्रः, –वदनः (षडाननः, षड्वक्त्रः, षड्वदनः) epithets of Kārtikeya; षडाननापीतपयोधरासु नेता चमूनामिव कृत्तिकासु R. 14. 22. –आम्नायः (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. –ऊर्मिः the six waves of existence. –ऊषणम् (षडूषणम्) six spices taken collectively; पञ्चकोलं समरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम्. –ऋतुः m. pl. the six seasons (i. e. वसन्त, ग्रीष्म, वर्षा, शरद्, हेमन्त and शिशिर). –कर्ण a. (षट्कर्ण) heard by six ears; i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to; told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.); षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मन्त्रः Pt. 1. 99. (–र्णः) a kind of lute. –कर्मन् n. (षट्कर्मन्) 1 the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmaṇa; they are अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा। दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः॥ Ms. 10. 75. –2 the six acts allowable to a Brāhmaṇa for his subsistence:– उञ्छं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशुपालनम्। कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षट्कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः॥. –3 the six acts that may be performed by means of magic:– शान्ति, वशीकरण, स्तम्भन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन and मारण. –4 the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga:– धौतिर्बस्ती तथा नेती नौलिकी (नौलिकः) त्राटकस्तथा। कपालभाती चैतानि षट्कर्माणि समाचरेत्॥ (–m.) 1 a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the above six acts. –2 one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. –कोण a. (षट्कोण) hexangular. (–णम्) 1 a hexagon. –2 the thunderbolt of Indra. –3 a diamond. –गया the sixfold gayā; गयागजो गयादित्यो गायत्री च गदाधरः। गया गयासुरश्चैव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः॥ –गवम् (षड्गवम्) 1 a team or yoke of six oxen. –2 a yoke of six (sometimes after the names of other animals); i.e. हस्ति°, अश्व° 'six elephants, horses &c.'. –गवीय a. drawn by six oxen; न यद्वहेच्छकटं षड्गवीयम् Mb. 8. 76. 17. –गुण a. (षड्गुण) 1 sixfold. –2 having six attributes. (–णम्) 1 an assemblage of six qualities. –2 the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षाड्गुण्य also. –ग्रन्थः a kind of Karañja tree. –ग्रन्थि n. (षड्ग्रन्थि) the root of long pepper. –ग्रन्थिका (षड्ग्रन्थिका) zedoary (शठी). –चक्रम् (षट्चक्रम्) the six mystical circles of the body, i. e. मूलाधार, स्वाधिष्ठान, मणिपूर, अनाहत, विशुद्ध and आज्ञाख्य. –चत्वारिंशत् (षट्चत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. –चरणः (षट्चरणः) –1 a bee. –2 a locust. –3 a louse. –जः (षड्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs: नासां कण्ठमुरस्तालु जिह्वां दन्तांश्च संस्पृशन्। षड्जः सञ्जायते (षड्भ्यः सञ्जायते) यस्मात्तस्मात् षड्ज इति स्मृतः॥ it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; षड्जं रौति मयूरस्तु Nārada; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखण्डिभिः R. 1. 39. –तन्त्री N. of the six philosophical systems. –त्रिंशत् f. (षट्त्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (षट्त्रिंश a. thirtysixth). –तिलिन् m. one performing six acts with sesamum seeds; तिलोद्वर्ती तिलस्नायी तिलहोमी तिलप्रदः। तिलभुक् तिलवापी च षट्तिली नावसीदति॥ –दर्शनम् (षड्दर्शनम्) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are: सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा and वेदान्त. (–नः) one conversant with the above six systems. –दीर्घः the six long vowels: आ, ई, ऊ, ॠ, ऐ, and औ. –दुर्गम् (षड्दुर्गम्) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; धन्वदुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च। मनुष्यदुर्गं मृद्दुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात्॥ –नवतिः f. (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. –पञ्चाशत् f. (षट्पञ्चाशत्) fifty-six. –पदः (षट्पदः) 1 a bee; न पङ्कजं तद्यदलीनषट्पदं न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुगुञ्ज यः कलम् Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. –2 a louse. –3 a verse consisting of six padas. °अतिथिः 1 the mango tree. –2 the Champaka tree. °आनन्दवर्धनः the Aśoka or Kiṅkirāta tree. °ज्य a. having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति भयान्मन्मथः षट्पदज्यम् Me. 75. °प्रियः the tree called नागकेशर. –पदी (षट्पदी) 1 a stanza consisting of six lines. –2 a female bee. –3 a louse. –4 the six states ('योऽशनायापिपासे शोकं मोहं जरां मृत्युमत्येति' इति श्रुत्युक्ताः Mb. 3. 314. 9 Com.):– hunger, thirst, sorrow, disordered intellect, old age and death; other version is:– कामक्रोधौ लोभमोहौ मदमानौ च षट्पदी।. –पादः (षट्पादः) a bee. –प्रज्ञः (षट्प्रज्ञः) 1 one who is well acquainted with six

subjects *i. e.* the four *Puruṣārthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थयोरपि । षट्सु प्रश्ना तु यस्यासौ षट्प्रज्ञः परिकीर्तितः ॥ -2 a lustful or licentious man. -3 a good-hearted neighbour. **-बिन्दुः (षड्बिन्दुः)** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-भागः (षड्भागः)** a sixth part, one-sixth; तपःषड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः Ś. 2. 14; Ms. 7. 131; 8. 33. **-भाववादिन्** a maintainer of the theory of the six भावs (*i. e.* द्रव्य, गुण, कर्मन्, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय). **-भुज** *a.* **(षड्भुज)** 1 six-armed. -2 six-sided, hexagonal. **(-जः)** a hexagon. **(-जा)** 1 an epithet of Durgā. -2 the water-melon. **-मतस्थापकः (षण्मतस्थापकः)** N. of Śaṁkarāchārya. **-मासः (षण्मासः)** a period of six months. °निचय *a.* one who has a store (of food) sufficient for six months; Ms. 6. 18. **-मासिक** *a.* **(षण्मासिक)** half-yearly, occurring every six months. **-मुखः (षण्मुखः)** an epithet of Kārtikeya; स गुणानां बलानां च षण्णां षण्मुखविक्रमः R. 17. 67; Mv. 1. 33. **(-खा)** a water-melon. **-रसम्, -रसाः** (*m.* pl.) **(षड्रसम्** &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. **-रात्रम् (षड्रात्रम्)** a period of six nights. **-रेखा (षड्रेखा)** a water-melon. **-वर्गः (षड्वर्गः)** 1 an aggregate of six things. -2 especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्रिपु); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1 9; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गम् Bk. 1. 2. -3 the five senses and Manas. **-विंशम्** N. of a Brāhmaṇa belonging to the Sāma Veda. **-विंशतिः** *f.* **(षड्विंशतिः)** twenty-six; **(षड्विंश** twentysixth). **-विध (षड्विध)** *a.* of six kinds, sixfold; षड्विधं बलमादाय प्रतस्थे दिग्जिगीषया R. 4. 26. **-शास्त्रिन्** *m.* one conversant with the six Śāstras or darśanas. **-षष्टिः** *f.* **(षट्षष्टिः)** sixty-six. **-सप्ततिः (षट्सप्ततिः)** seventy-six.

षट्क *a.* 1 Sixfold. -2 Bought for six &c.; P. V. 1. 22. **-कः** Six. **-कम्** 1 An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c. -2 The six passions collectively viz. काम, मद, मान, लोभ, हर्ष, and रुषा).

षड्धा See षोढा.

षष्टिः *f.* Sixty; Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. °तम sixtieth. **-Comp. -तन्त्रम्** the doctrine of 60 conceptions (of the Sāṁkhya philosophy). **-भागः** an epithet of Śiva. **-मत्तः** an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. **-योजनी** *f.* a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. **-संवत्सरः** a period of sixty years. **-हायनः** 1 an elephant (sixty years old). -2 a kind of rice.

षष्टिक *a.* Bought with sixty. **-कः, -का** A kind of rice of quick growth; घृतक्षीरसमायुक्तं विधिवत् षष्टिकौदनम् Mb. 13. 64. 14.

षष्टिक्यम् A field sown with the above kind of rice.

षष्ठ *a.* **(-ष्ठी** *f.*) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं प्रदद्यात् पैतृकाद्धनात् Ms. 9. 164; 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78; षष्ठे काले मयाऽऽहारः प्राप्तोऽयमनुजस्तव Mb. 3. 180. 16. **-Comp. -अंशः** 1 a sixth part in general. -2 particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं षष्ठांशमुर्व्या इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 66; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7. 131-132). °वृत्तिः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce); षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः Ś. 5. 4. **-अन्नम्** the sixth meal. °कालः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act; षष्ठान्नकालता मासं संहिताजप एव वा Ms. 11. 200.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyanī, one of the 16 divine mothers. -4 A goddess worshipped on the sixth day of child-birth (Mar. सटवाई); गणेशं जन्मदां षष्ठीं देवीं जीवन्तिकामपि Śiva B. 6. 48. **-Comp. -तत्पुरुषः** the genitive Tatpuruṣa compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. **-पूजनम्, -पूजा** worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

षहसानुः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice. *-a.* Full of forgiveness; L. D. B.

षाट् *ind.* A vocative particle; interjection of calling.

षाट्कौशिक *a.* **(-की** *f.*) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षाट्पौरुषिक *a.* **(-की** *f.*) Belonging to six generations (पुरुष).

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 (In music) A *Rāga* in which six of the seven primary notes are used; औडवः पञ्चभिः प्रोक्तः स्वरैः षड्भिस्तु षाडवः । -4 Confectionery, sweetmeats; Suśr.

षाडविकः A confectioner.

षाड्गुण्यम् [षड् गुणा एव ष्यञ्] 1 The collection of six qualities. -2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; षाड्गुण्यसमुद्देशः Kau. A. 6; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुञ्जीत शक्त्यपेक्षी रसायनम् Śi. 2. 93; see under गुण also; षाड्गुण्यस्य प्रयोगेण तत्तन्मन्त्रबलेन च Śiva B. 11. 3. -3 Multiplication of anything by six. -4 Six properties. **-Comp. -प्रयोगः** employment of the six epedients or measures of royal policy.

षाण्मातुरः [षड् मातरोऽस्य] Having six mothers, an epithet of Kārtikeya.

षाण्मासिक *a.* **(-की** *f.*) 1 Six monthly, half-yearly. -2 Six months old; मौक्तिकानां षाण्मासिकानाम् Vb. 1. 17.

षाष्ठ (-ष्ठी *f.*) Sixth.

षिड्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); षिड्गैरगाद्यत ससंभ्रममेव काचित् Śi. 5. 34.

षुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षेधः =निषेधः q. v.; प्रायेण मुनयो राजन् निवृत्ता विधिषेधतः Bhāg. 2. 1. 7.

षोडत् *a.* Having six teeth (indicating a particular period of life).

षोडशन् *num. a.* (pl.) Sixteen. -Comp. -अंशुः the planet Venus. -अङ्ग *a.* having 16 parts or ingredients. (-ङ्गः) a kind of perfume. -अङ्गुलक *a.* having the breadth of 16 fingers. -अङ्घ्रिः a crab. -अर्चिस् *m.* the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार *m.* pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated : आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकम् । मधुपर्काचमस्नानं वसनाभरणानि च । गन्धपुष्पे धूपदीपौ नैवेद्यं वन्दनं तथा ॥ -कलाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named : अमृता मानदा पूषा तुष्टिः पुष्टी रतिर्धृतिः । शशिनी चन्द्रिका कान्तिर्ज्योत्स्ना श्रीः प्रीतिरेव च । अङ्गदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः ॥. -भुजा a form of Durgā. -मातृका *f.* pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are : गौरी पद्मा शची मेधा सावित्री विजया जया । देवसेना स्वधा स्वाहा मातरो लोकमातरः । शान्तिः पुष्टिर्धृतिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवात्मदेवताः ॥

षोडश *a.* (-शी *f.*) Sixteenth; केशान्तः षोडशे वर्षे ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशधा *ind.* In sixteen ways.

षोडश(शि)क *a.* (-की *f.*) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteenfold; षोडशिको देवतोपचारः; षोडशकस्तु विकारः Sāṅ. K. 3.

षोडशिन् *m.* A modification of the Agniṣṭoma sacrifice. -Comp. -ग्रहः a libation made at the above sacrifice.

षोढा *ind.* In six ways. -Comp. -न्यासः the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. -मुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārtikeya; व्रीडा जनोर्जनितषोढामुखः समिति वोढा स हाटकगिरेः Aśvad. 7.

षोदत् *m.* A young ox with six teeth.

ष्ठुमः 1 The moon. -2 Light. -3 Water. -4 Thread. -5 Auspiciousness.

ष्ठिव् 1, 4 P. (ष्ठीवति, ष्ठीव्यति, ष्ठ्यूत) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. -2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18.

ष्ठीवनम्, ष्ठेवनम् 1 Spitting out; Bhāg. 5. 5. 30. -2 Saliva, spittle.

ष्ठ्यूत *p. p.* Spit, ejected.

ष्वक्क्, ष्वस्क्-ष्क् 1 Ā. (ष्वक्कते, ष्वस्क-ष्कते) To go, move.

स

स *ind.* A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य, or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (*a*) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सपुत्र, सभार्य, सतृष्ण, सधन, सरोषम्, सकोपम्, सहरि &c.; (*b*) similar, like; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजाति, सवर्ण; (*c*) same; सोदर, सपक्ष, सपिण्ड, सनाभि &c. -*m.* 1 A snake. -2 Air, wind. -3 A bird. -4 Short name for the musical note षड्ज q. v. -5 N. of Śiva. -6 Of Viṣṇu. -7 (In prosody) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. -8 God; L. D. B. -सा The goddess Lakṣmī. -सम् 1 Knowledge. -2 Meditation. -3 A carriage-road. -4 A fence, an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship; समयष्टाश्रमण्डलम् Bk. 15. 96. -2 To consecrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 Ā. 1 To struggle, contend; देवासुरा ह वै यत्र संयेतिरे Ch. Up. 1. 2. 1. -2 To form or be formed in rows. -3 To agree, coincide.

संयत् *f.* A battle, war, fight; यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72; 7. 39; 18. 21; Ki. 1. 19; Śi. 16. 15. -Comp. -वरः a king, prince. -वाम *a.* uniting all that is pleasant.

संयत्त *p. p.* 1 Ready, prepared; संयत्तो भव सत्यमस्ति भवतः सत्यं मनुष्यो भवान् Mv. 5. 51. -2 Being on guard.

संयन्त्रित *a.* Held in, stopped.

संयम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern, subdue (Ātm.) (as passions &c.); असंयतात्मना योगो दुष्प्राप इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. -2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine; वानरं मा न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; R. 3. 20, 42. -3 To gather (Ātm.); व्रीहीन् संयच्छते Sk. -4 To shut, close; सर्वद्वाराणि संयम्य मनो हृदि निरुध्य च Bg. 8. 12. -5 To hold together, hold fast. -6 To guide or

drive (as horses). -7 (a) To collect. (b) To bind or tie into a knot (as hair); संयम्यमानशिखण्डः V. 5. -8 To keep in order. -9 To present with, give to. -10 To press close to or against; Suśr.

संयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. -2 Tied up, bound together. -3 Fettered. -4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; न संयतस्तस्य बभूव रक्षितुः R. 3. 20. -4 Ready. -5 Arranged; see यम् with सम्. **-तः** 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. -2 N. of Śiva. **-Comp.** **-अक्ष** *a.* one whose eyes are closed. **-अञ्जलि** *a.* one who has folded his hands in supplication. **-आत्मन्** *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled; ऋषयः संयतात्मानः फलमूलानिलाशनाः Ms. 11. 236. **-आहारः** *a.* temperate in eating. **-उपस्कर** *a.* one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. **-चेतस्, -मनस्** *a.* controlled in mind. **-प्राण** *a.* one whose breath is suppressed. **-मैथुन** *a.* one who abstains from sexual intercourse. **-वस्त्र** *a.* having the clothes fastened. **-वाच्** *a.* silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयतिः Penance, self-castigation.

संयत्वर *a.* Silent.

संयन्तृ *m.* One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयमः Restraint, check, control; श्रोत्रादीनीन्द्रियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्निषु जुह्वति Bg. 4. 26, 27; so संयमधनः &c. -2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of *Yoga*; संयमाश्चात्रृशंस्यं च परस्वादानवर्जनम् Mb. 14. 18. 16; धारणाध्यानसमाधित्रयमन्तरङ्गं संयमपदवाच्यम् Sarva. S.; Ku. 2. 59. -3 A religious vow. -4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; अस्मान् साधु विचिन्त्य संयमधनान् Ś. 4. 17. -5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. -6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow or course of penance. -7 Destruction of the world; यच्चेदं प्रभवः स्थानं भूतानां संयमो यमः Mb 12. 238. 20; पुरा स्वयंभूरपि संयमाम्भस्युदीर्णवातोर्मिरवैः कराले Bhāg. 6. 9. 24. -8 Closing (of the eyes). -9 Effort, exertion.

संयमनम् 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Drawing in; Ś. 1. -3 Binding, tying up; U. 1; अलकसंयमनादिव लोचने हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखम् V. 3. 6. -4 Confinement. -5 Self-denial, control. -6 A religious vow or obligation. -7 A square of four houses. **-नः** One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. **-नी** N. of the city of Yama. सा च संयमनी नूनं सदा सुकृतिनां गतिः Mb. 7. 72. 44; Bhāg. 10. 89. 42; खण्डिताः खड्गधाराभिर्ययुः संयमिनीं पुरीम् Śiva B. 27. 32.

संयमित *p. p.* 1 Restrained. -2 Bound, fettered. -3 Detained. -4 Assembled, collected. -5 Clasped (in the arms). -6 Piously disposed. **-तम्** Subduing (the voice).

संयमिन् *a.* One who curbs or restrains, controlling. *-m.* One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed together; यथा प्रयान्ति संयान्ति स्रोतोवेगेन वालुकाः Bhāg. 6. 15. 3. -2 To go away, depart, walk away; गृहीत्वैतानि संयाति वायुर्गन्धानिवाशयात् Bg. 15. 8. -3 To go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To assemble, meet. -6 To fight. -7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा 1 Voyage by sea. -2 Travelling together.

संयानः A mould. **-नम्** 1 Going along with, accompanying. -2 Travelling, proceeding. -3 Carrying out a dead body; प्राप्तकालं नरपतेः कुरु संयानमुत्तमम् Rām. 2. 76. 2. -4 A vehicle, waggon, car; वैहलेकस्य संयानं गच्छस्व विगतज्वरः Rām. 7. 41. 8. -5 Keeping in action, driving (a horse); पश्य मे हयसंयाने शिक्षां केशवनन्दन Mb. 3. 19. 5.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; वृथा कृसरसंयावं पायसापूपमेव च Ms. 5. 7; Bhāg. 11. 27. 34.

संयुज् I. 7 U. 1 To join together, connect, unite. -2 To endow or furnish with. -3 To form an alliance. -4 To place or fix in, set in. -II. 4 Ā. To unite; संयुज्यन्ते वियुज्यन्ते तथा कालेन देहिनः Bhāg. 6. 15. 3. *-pass.* 1 To be united with; संयोक्ष्यसे स्वेन वपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. -2 To be married to; यादृग्गुणेन भर्त्रा स्त्री संयुज्येत यथाविधि Ms. 9. 22. -3 To have sexual intercourse. -4 To be supplied or furnished with. *-Caus.* 1 To unite, join; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगापि नरं सरित् H. 1. -2 To harness, yoke. -3 To prepare, equip (an army). -4 To furnish, endow or supply with, provide with; बुद्ध्या संयोजयन्ति तम् Pt. 2. -5 To fasten or fix on. -6 To throw, discharge, shoot (a missile). -7 To use, employ. -8 To appoint (to an office), entrust with. -9 To perform, accomplish. -10 To be absorbed in, meditate upon.

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by. -4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of. -6 Devoted, attached to; प्रजापालनसंयुक्तो न रागोपहितेन्द्रियः Rām. 2. 2. 44. -7 Related (संबन्धिन्); संयुक्त एकदुःखश्च वीर्यवांश्च महीपतिः Mb. 5. 151. 9. -8 Married to; अक्षमाला वसिष्ठेन संयुक्ताऽधमयोनिजा Ms. 9. 23. **-तम्** *-ind.* Jointly, together.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -3 Contact, nearness; आगमिष्यति नो नूनं धार्तराष्ट्रस्य संयुगे Mb. 7. 16. 41. **-Comp.** **-गोष्पदम्** 'a contest in a cow's footstep' *i. e.* an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'. **-मूर्धन्** *m.* the front of the battle.

संयुज् *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; संयुजा च सह मेदिनीपतिम् Śi. 14. 55. –2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities. **–जा** Union, connection; न पारयेऽहं निरवद्यसंयुजाम् Bhāg. 10. 33. 22.

संयोगः 1 (*a*) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवम् Subhāṣ. (*b*) Endowment with, possession of. –2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikas). –3 Addition, annexation. –4 A set; आभरणसंयोगाः Māl. 6. –5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. –6 (In gram.) A conjunct consonant; हलोऽनन्तराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. –7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies.–8 An epithet of Śiva. –9 (In phil.) Contact (direct material). –10 Carnal contact. –11 Matrimonial relation. –12 Agreement of opinion. –13 Sum, total amount. **–Comp. –पृथक्त्वम्** severalty of conjunction. This circumstance accounts for one and the same thing being नित्य as well as नैमित्तिक. In one case it would be नित्य, in the other it would be नैमित्तिक; (एकस्य तूभयत्वे संयोगपृथक्त्वम् MS. 4. 3. 5; न संयोगपृथक्त्वात् MS. 12. 1. 24.); e. g. दधि is नित्य in दध्ना जुहोति, but नैमित्तिक in दध्ना इन्द्रियकामस्य जुहुयात्. This न्याय is discussed and established in MS. 4. 3. 5-7. **–विधिः** the Vedānta, propounding the union of जीव and ब्रह्म; Mb. 12. 200. 11 (com.). **–विभागाः** (*m.* pl.) conjunctions and disjunctions; यदि शब्दं संयोगविभागा एवाभिव्यञ्जन्ति न कुर्वन्ति etc.; ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 13. **–विरुद्धम्** any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. –2 Joining. –3 Married.

संयोजनम् 1 Union, conjunction. –2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुत *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. –2 Endowed or furnished with.

संयुतिः 1 (In math.) The total of two numbers or quantities. –2 The conjunction of planets.

संयोधः Fight, battle.

संरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect. –2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्षः, संरक्षा Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षकः A keeper, guardian.

संरक्षणम् 1 Protection, preservation. –2 Charge, custody. –3 Prevention; Suśr.

संरञ्ज् 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. –2 To be affected with any passion. –*Caus.* 1 To dye, colour. –2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. –2 Impassioned, fired with passion; कामभोगाभिसंरक्तो मैथुनायोपचक्रमे Rām. 7. 26. 41. –3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. –4 Enamoured, charmed. –5 Charming, beautiful.

संरागः 1 Colouring. –2 Passion, affection; पश्य लक्ष्मण संरागस्तिर्यग्योनिगतेष्वपि Rām. 4. 2. 42; स्त्रीणामपि शक्ताः स्थ संरागे किं पुनर्नृणाम् Bu. Ch. 4. 12. –3 Rage, anger.

संरभ् 1 Ā. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. –2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); संरब्धसिंहप्रहृतं वहन्ति R. 16. 16. –3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.). –4 To fear; प्रवृत्तं रज इत्येव तत्र संरभ्य चिन्तयेत् Mb. 12. 194. 32.

संरब्ध *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated; कुरवोऽपि सुसंरब्धाः शस्त्रविद्यामदर्शयन् Bm. 1. 662. –2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious; संरब्धेन शिवेन ते प्रतिभटाः केचिच्च वन्दीकृताः Śiva B. 22. 72. –3 Augmented. –4 Swelled. –5 Overwhelmed. –6 Closely joined, hand in hand; पवमानेन स्तोष्यमाणाः संरब्धाः सर्पन्ति Ch. Up. 1. 12. 4. **–Comp. –नेत्र** *a.* having swollen eyes. **–मान** *a.* one whose pride is excited.

संरम्भः 1 Beginning. –2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; न संरम्भेण सिध्यन्ति सर्वेऽर्थाः सान्त्वया यथा Bhāg. 8. 6. 24; हन्त वर्धते ते संरम्भः Ś. 7. –3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; अवृष्टिसंरम्भमिवाम्बुवाहम् Ku. 3. 48; Māl. 6. 10. –4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; अन्योन्यजयसंरम्भो ववृधे वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92. –5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपातप्रतीकारः संरम्भो हि महात्मनाम् R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. –6 Pride, arrogance; संरम्भो हि सपत्नीत्वाद्गन्तुं कुन्तिसुतां प्रति Mb. 1. 124. 6. –7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. –8 Hatred; संरम्भभययोगेन विन्दते तत्सरूपताम् Bhāg. 7. 1. 28. –9 Adopting hostile measures; त्वयाऽपि तस्मिन् संरम्भो न कार्यः Dk. 2. 3. –10 Intensity, high degree; निनादस्य च संरम्भो नैतदल्पं हि कारणम् Rām. 4. 15. 12. –11 The brunt (of battle); Raj. T. **–Comp. –ताम्र** *a.* red with fury. **–दृश्** *a.* having angry eyes. **–परुष** *a.* harsh through rage. **–रस** *a.* excessively enraged. **–रूक्ष** *a.* exceedingly harsh; संरम्भरूक्षमिव सुन्दरि यद्यदासीत् V. 3. 20. **–वेगः** the impetuosity of anger.

संरम्भिन् *a.* (**–णी** *f.*) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried; इति संरम्भिणो वाणीर्बलस्यालेख्यदेवताः Śi. 2. 67. –2 Angry, furious, enraged. –3 Proud, arrogant. –4 Ardently devoted, diligent; अमर्षी बलवान् पार्थः संरम्भी दृढविक्रमः Mb. 3. 48. 10.

संरम् 1 Ā. 1 To be delighted; भक्तस्य तत्र समरन्त ममापि वाचः Mv. 1. 7. –2 To have carnal pleasure.

संराध् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. –2 To be acquired. –*Caus.* 1 To bring into harmony. –2 To agree about or upon (with acc.). –3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate; स्वयं संराध्यैवं शतमखमखण्डेन तपसा Ki. 10. 63.

संराधनम् 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. –2 Accomplishing. –3 Profound or deep meditation.

संराद्धिः Accomplishment, success.

संरावः, संरावणम् 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general; द्युवियद्गामिनी तारसंरावविहतश्रुतिः Ki. 15. 43.

संरिहाणम् Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf); वत्समिव मातरा संरिहाणे Rv. 3. 33. 3.

संरुग्ण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुजनम् Pain, ache.

संरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पथि संरुद्धः पशुभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295. -2 To impede, obstruct, prevent; संरुद्धचेष्टस्य R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain; तृणमिव लघु लक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; अजाविके तु संरुद्धे वृकैः पाले त्वनायति Ms. 8. 235. -5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld. -6 Hindered, stopped (movement); फाल्गुनो गात्रसंरुद्धो देवदेवेन भारत Mb. 3. 39. 62. -7 Imprisoned; मोचयामास राजन्यान् संरुद्धा मागधेन ये Bhāg. 10. 72. 49. -Comp. -चेष्ट *a.* one whose motion is impeded.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check; पयःसंरोधकूलंकषः Māl. 5. 19. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Imprisonment; क्षुत्क्षामाः शुष्कवदनाः संरोधपरिकर्शिताः Bhāg. 10. 73. 2. -5 Decrease, lessening; संरोधादायुषस्त्वेते व्यस्यन्ते द्वापरे युगे Mb. 12. 238. 14. -6 Suppression, destruction. -7 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनम् 1 Obstructing, stopping. -2 Fettering, confining.

संरुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal; see रुह्.

संरूढ *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरूढव्रण. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; हर्म्याग्रसंरूढतृणाङ्कुरेषु R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident. -6 Crowdy; संरूढकक्ष्यां बहुलां स्वमन्तःपुरमाविशत् Rām. 3. 54. 13. -7 Deeply set, sunk; ततो मामतिविश्वस्तं संरूढशरविक्षतम् Mb. 3. 174. 1.

संरोहणम् 1 Growing over. -2 Healing. -3 Sowing, planting; नवसंरोहणशिथिलस्तरुरिव सुकरः समुद्धर्तुम् M. 1. 8.

संरोपित *p. p.* 1 Spread over. -2 Besmeared.

संलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्यदर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः Ś. 7; संलक्ष्यते न च्छिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To characterize, distinguish.

संलक्षणम् Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संलग्न *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

संलप् 1 P. 1 To talk, converse; संलपतो जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue; संलापः स्याद्गभीरोक्तिर्नानाभावसमाश्रया S. D. 6. 131.

संलापक *n.* A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 6-291.

संललित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलिख् 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (*a musical instrument*).

संलीढ *p. p.* Licked up; enjoyed, tasted.

संली 4 Ā. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, alight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

संलयः 1 Lying down, sleep. -2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction (प्रलय). -4 A nest; विश्रान्तः संहत्य पक्षौ संलयायैव ध्रियते Bri. Up. 4. 3. 19.

संलयनम् 1 *Adhering or clinging to.* -2 *Dissolution.* -3 Lying down, sleep.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Cowering down. -5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. -मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलुड् 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro; यत्र संलोडिता लुब्धैः प्रायशो धर्मसेतवः Mb. 12. 287. 44. -2 *To confound, disturb,* perplex.

संलोडनम् Disturbing, confusing.

संलुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, confused; Rām. -2 Come into contact with; Ch. P.

संलेपः Mud, dirt.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः [संवसन्ति ऋतवोऽत्र संवस्-सरन् Tv.] 1 A year; न ह पुरा ततः संवत्सर आस Bri. Up. 1. 2. 4. -2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. -Comp. -करः an epithet of Śiva. -निरोधः Imprisonment for a year; सर्वस्वदण्डः स्यात् संवत्सरनिरोधनः Ms. 8. 375. -भ्रमि *a.* re-

volving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -सुखी the tenth day in the light half of the month ज्येष्ठ. -रयः a year's course.

संवद् 1 P. 1 To talk to, address; मैनस्मिन् संवदिष्ठा अतिष्ठाः Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 2. -2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with, correspond to, be like (with instr.); अस्य मुखं सीताया मुखचन्द्रेण संवदत्येव U. 4; अहो संवदन्त्यक्षराणि Mu. 5. -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. -6 To coincide, fit together (so as to give one sense). -*Caus.* 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.); as in मौहूर्तिकैः सह संवाद्यताम्. -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). -3 To declare (truly or sincerely); संवाद्य रूपसंख्यादीन् स्वामी तद्द्रव्यमर्हति Ms. 8. 31.

संवदनम्, -ना 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet. -6 A message.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; सकृत्संवादेऽपि प्रथत इह चामुत्र च शुभम् Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news. -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; तद्दिष्वाऽस्मृतसंवादं तस्मादेतौ मताविह Mb. 12. 167. 24; रूपसंवादाच्च संशयादनया पृष्टः Dk.; (नादः) चित्ताकर्षी परिचित इव श्रोत्रसंवादमेति Māl. 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; यदृच्छासंवादः किमु किमु गुणानामतिशयः U. 5. 16. -8 A cause, law-suit.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; पड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39; अस्मदङ्गसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6.

संवाच्यम् The art of conversation (one of the 64 Kalās).

संवावदूक *a.* Extremely similar, having a close resemblance; अनुम्वदस्याः स मुखेन्दुबिम्बं संवावदूकश्रियमम्बुजानाम् N. 22. 104.

संवननम् 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2 A charm, an amulet (for propitiating god); न हीदृशं संवननं त्रिषु लोकेषु विद्यते। दया मैत्री च भूतेषु दानं च मधुरा च वाक्॥ Mb. 1. 87. 12. -3 Gaining, acquiring; कोशसंवनने दाने ...Mb. 5. 148. 9. -4 Fondness, love.

संवर्गः Ved. 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni. -*a.* Gathering, collecting; वायुर्वाव संवर्गः Ch. Up. 4. 3. 1. -Comp. -विद्या (in phil.) the science of resolution or absorption.

संवर्गणम् Attracting, winning (friends); Dk. 2. 8..

संवर्जनम् 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

संवर्मय् To shield; तत्तादृशेन वपुषाङ्ग मदङ्गमेतत् संवर्मय स्मरशराः प्रतियान्तु मोघाः। Rām. ch. 5. 65.

संवलनम् 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; अथ विधिरशनिनिनादघरघूरसंवलनमनुकुरुते Māl. 10. 11; 9 13.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; (चापच्छद) च्छायासंवलितैर्विवर्तिभिरिव प्रान्तेषु पर्यावृताः Māl. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with; आश्लिष्टवत्यमृतसंवलितैरिवाङ्गैः Māl. 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; उद्गिरोपलस्खलनसंवलिताः (ध्वनयः) Ki. 6. 4. -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

संवल्गित *a.* Overrun. -तम् A sound; धूत्कारसंवल्गितम् Māl. 5. 19.

संवस् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate; न संवसेच्च पतितैर्न चाण्डालैर्न पुल्कसैः Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time). -*Caus.* To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. -2 Association, company; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संवासतो जायते Pt. 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space (for meeting or recreation); शृण्वन् वाचो मनुष्याणां ग्रामसंवासवासिनाम् Rām. 2. 49. 4. -6 Cohabitation, sexual intercourse; मात्रया सह संवासे Ms. 8. 373.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवह् 1 P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To show, display. -5 To take a wife, marry. -6 To soothe. -*Caus.* 1 To rub or press together, shampoo; संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ Ś. 3. 20. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel; सोऽपि संवाह्यते लोके तृष्णया पश्य कौतुकम् Pt. 5. 15.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवहनम् 1 Guiding, conducting. -2 Showing, displaying.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body. -5 A market-place. -6 A park for recreation.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनम्, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing; gentle rubbing; अशिथिलपरिरम्भैर्दत्तसंवाहनानि U. 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुत् साधुसंवाहनाभिः Māl. 9. 25.

संवाहित *p. p.* Moved; प्रयत्नसंवाहितपीवरोरुभिः Ki. 8. 31.

संवासित *a.* 1 Made fragrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid, having an offensive or foul smell (as a breath).

संविक्तम् What is separated or individualized.

संविज् 7 P., 6 Ā. 1 To shake. –2 To be agitated, tremble with fear; श्रुत्वा जरां संविविजे महात्मा Bu. Ch. 3. 34.

संविग्न *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविग्नमानस; विसृज्य सशरं चापं शोकसंविग्नमानसः Bg. 1. 47; किर्मीरवधसंविग्नो बहिर्दुर्योधनो ययौ Mb. 3. 10. 39. –2 Terrified, frightened. –3 Moving to and fro; पूररेचकसंविग्नवलिवल्गुदलोदरम् Bhāg. 4. 24. 51; 12. 9. 24.

संविज्ञात *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संविज्ञानम् 1 Agreement, consent. –2 Thorough understanding. –3 Perception, knowledge.

संविद् I. 2 P. 1 To know, be aware of; संवित्तः सहयुध्वानौ तच्छक्ति खरदूषणौ Bk. 5. 37; 8. 17. –2 To recognize. –3 To investigate, examine. –4 To perceive, feel, experience. –5 To advise. –6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. –7 To think over, meditate. –II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. –2 To meet together. –*Caus.* 1 To make known, inform, announce. –2 To know, percieve, observe –3 To cause to know or perceive; समवेदयन्त च द्विषः Bk. 17. 63.

संवित्तिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; श्वस्त्वया सुखसंवित्तिः स्मरणीयाऽधुनातनी Ki. 11. 34; 16. 32. –2 Understanding, intellect. –3 Recognition, recollection. –4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; यत्रेमे सदसद्रूपे प्रतिषिद्धे स्वसंविदा Bhāg. 1. 3. 33; असंविदानस्य ममेश संविदाम् Ki. 18. 42. –2 Consciousness, perception; त्वत्स्नेहसंविदवलम्बितजीवितानि Māl. 6. 13. –3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; स राजलोकः कृतपूर्वसंविन् R. 7. 31; ततो देवासुराः कृत्वा संविदं कृतसौहृदाः Bhāg. 8. 6. 32; Ms. 8. 5. –4 Assent, consent. –5 An established usage, a prescribed custom; रथस्थाः संविदं कृत्वा सुखां पृष्ट्वा च शर्वरीम् Mb. 12. 53. 20; प्रसादिनोऽनुज्झितगोत्रसंविदः Śi. 12. 35. –6 War, battle, fight. –7 A war-cry, watch-word. –8 A name, an appellation. –9 A sign, signal. –10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; अवुधैः कृतमानसंविदः Śi. 16. 47. –11 Sympathy, participation. –12 Meditation. –13 Conversation; रहसि संविदो या हृदिस्पृशः Bhāg. 10. 31. 10. –14 Hemp. –15 Agreement of opinion; स्तुतीरलभमानानां संविदं वेदनिश्चितान् Mb. 12. 151. 6. –16 Acquaintance, friendship; संविदा देयम् T. Up. 1. 11. 3. –17 A plan, scheme. –18 News, tidings. –Comp. –व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदात *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. –2 Harmonious.

संविदान *a.* Conversing; वागष्टमी ब्रह्मणा संविदानेति Bri. Up. 2. 2. 3.

संविदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. –2 Recognised. –3 Well-known, renowned. –4 Explored. –5 Agreed upon. –6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सम्. –तम् An agreement.

संवेदः 1 Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदनम्, –ना 1 Perception, knowledge. –2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनायैव रामे चैतन्यमर्पितम् U. 1. 48. –3 Giving, surrendering; सुलभैश्वर्यलाभेषु परसंवेदने जनः Mu. 1. 25. –4 Betrayal.

संविध् *f.* Arrangement, plan; रावणः संविधं चक्रे लङ्कायां शास्त्रनिर्मिताम् Mb. 3. 284. 2.

संविधा 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. –2 To dispose, arrange. –3 To set, place, put, lay. –4 To appoint. –5 To direct, order. –6 To attend to, mind. –7 To use, employ.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; उद्गासितं मङ्गलसंविधाभिः संबन्धिनः सद्म समाससाद R. 7. 16; 14. 17; किं नु खलु संविधा विहिता न वेति Chārudatta 1. –2 Mode of life, means of leading life; कल्पवित् कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधाम् R. 1. 94.

संविधानम् 1 Arrangement, disposition; Māl. 6. –2 Performance. –3 Plan, mode. –4 A rite. –5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Māl. 6. –6 Management; संविधानं च विहितं रथाश्च किल सज्जिताः Mb. 7. 75. 25.

संविधानकम् 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकम् U. 3. –2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविधिः Disposition, arrangement.

संविभज् 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. –2 To distribute, share with; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति Ś. 4. –3 To share in common, admit (one) to a share; वित्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तम् Subhāṣ; भेजे दमं संविबभाज साधून् Bu. Ch. 2. 33. –4 To bestow upon, give to.

संविभक्त *p. p.* Divided, separated; संविभक्ताश्च तुष्टाश्च गुरुवत्तेषु वर्तते Mb. 3. 37. 6.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. –2 A part, portion, share. –3 Bestowal; सत्यमार्जवमक्रोधः संविभागो दमः शमः Mb. 3. 259. 17.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participator; असंविभागी दुष्टात्मा ...... वर्जनीयो नराधिप Mb. 5. 38. 39.

संविभा 2 P. To meditate; Muṇḍa.

संविश् 6 P. 1 To enter. –2 To sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95; क्रमेण सुप्तामनु

संविवेश 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; षोडशर्तुनिशाः स्त्रीणां तस्मिन् युग्मासु संविशेत् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in; मनःसंस्पर्शजान् दृष्ट्वा भोगान् स्वप्स्यामि संविशन् Bhāg. 7. 13. 26; 9. 19. 20.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

संवेशः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; अथ प्रदोषे दोषज्ञः संवेशाय विशांपतिम् R. 1. 93. -2 A dream. -3 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof. -4 A bed-chamber. -5 A chair, seat.

संवेशनम् 1 Coition, sexual union. -2 Going to bed; संवेशनोत्थापनयोः Pratimā. -3 A seat, bench.

संवीक्षणम् 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively.

संवीज् 10 P. 1 To fan; दिव्यस्त्रीकरचारुचामरमरुत्संवीज्यमानः कदा Gaṅgāṣṭaka 4. -2 To cause to stand erect (the hair of the body).

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed; पाण्डरांशुकसंवीतां शयानां प्रमदामिव Bu. Ch. 4. 49. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid; येनैवाम्बरखण्डेन संवीतो निशि चन्द्रमाः Bh. 3. 15. -3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed; स्वर्णप्राकारसंवीता (लङ्का) Rām. 7. 5. 25. -5 Overwhelmed.

संवृ 1, 5, 9 U. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; मुहुरङ्गुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठम् Ś. 3. 24; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; ऊचे संवरिषीष्टास्त्वं गच्छ शत्रोः पराक्रमम् Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To secure. -6 To arrange, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. -*Caus.* 1 To cover. -2 To restrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संवरः 1 Covering. -2 Comprehension. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon; see शंबर. -7 (With Jainas) Shutting out the external world. -8 Provision; Buddh. -**रम्** 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणम् 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; संवरणं हि तत् Māl. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also. -4 A secret.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging. -6 An obstacle, impediment; प्रत्यग्रापनीतसंयमनस्य भवतोऽलघुसंवारा गतिः Mk. 7. 6, 7.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; रजसा संवृतं तेन नष्टज्योतिरभून्नभः Mb. 3. 11. 13; मुहुरङ्गुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठम् (मुखम्) Ś. 3. 24. -2 Hidden, concealed; न मदनो विवृतो न च संवृतः Ś. 2. 12; संवृते नरके घोरे पतितो नात्र संशयः Rām. 7. 53. 6. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded; तथा स संवृतो धीमान् मृत्पिण्ड इव सर्वशः Mb. 3. 122. 4. -9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see वृ with सम्. -**तम्** 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronunciation. -**Comp.** -**आकार** *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -**मन्त्र** *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; तस्य संवृतमन्त्रस्य R. 1. 20. -**संवार्य** *a.* one who conceals what ought to be concealed; नित्यं संवृतसंवार्यः Ms. 7. 102.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. -2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; वदति हि संवृतिरेव कामितानि Ki. 10. 44. -3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृक्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

संवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc.). -3 To be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplished. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. -9 To be fulfilled (as time); वसाचलेऽस्मिन् मृगराजसेविते संवर्तयञ्शत्रुवधे समर्थः Rām. 4. 27. 48. -*Caus.* 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil; पश्येयमिति तस्याश्च कामः संवर्त्यतामयम् Rām. 7. 46. 23. -3 To wrap up, envelop. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction; संवर्ताग्निः संदिधुक्षुर्यथैव Abhiṣeka 1. 13. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; संवर्तप्रकटविवर्तसप्तपाथोनाथोर्मिव्यतिकरविभ्रमप्रचण्डः Mv. 6. 26. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world; तुल्याः संवर्तकाभ्रैः पिदधति गगनं पङ्क्तयः पक्षतीनाम् Nāg. 4. 22. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude. -9 Contraction; पर्यायान् क्षणदृष्टनष्टककुभः संवर्तविस्तारयोः Mv. 5. 1.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकैः Bh. 2. 76. -3 Sub-marine fire. -4 N. of Balarāma. -**कम्** The plough of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m.* N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तिः, संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily; स्मरेन्धने वक्षसि तेन दत्ता संवर्तिका शैवलवल्लिचित्रा N. 8. 76. cf. कमलिनीसंवर्तिका, अम्भोजसंवर्तिका A. R. 2. 4, 5; राजीवसंवर्तिका A. R. 2. 70. -2 The petal near the filament. -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपादेः शिखा).

संवर्तित *p.p.* 1 Rolled up, enveloped. -2 Similar to the period of कल्पान्त; संवर्तितमिवाकाशं जलदैः सुमहाद्भुतैः Mb. 1. 26. 3.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred; इदानीमस्मि संवृत्तः सचेताः प्रकृतिं गतः Bg. 11. 51. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. -त्तः N. of Varuṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. -2 Accomplishment.

संवृध् 1 Ā. 1 To grow up, increase, be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. *-Caus.* 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषम् R. 5. 6. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संवर्धक *a.* (-र्धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धनम् 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषम् R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, *flourishing*.

संवृद्धिः 1 Full growth. -2 Might, power.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; हन्मर्मभेदिपतदुत्कटकङ्कपत्रसंवेगतत्क्षणकृतस्फुटदङ्गभङ्गा Mv. 1. 39. -2 Voilent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; कुतश्चित् संवेगात् प्रचल इव शल्यस्य शकलः U. 2. 26; Māl. 5. 6. -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संवेल्लित = संवर्धित; Māl. 5. 19 (v. l.).

संव्यस् (सं+वि+अस् 4 P.) To compose, bring together; व्यासः पुराणसूत्रं तत् संव्यस्य विपुलं महत् Brav. P. (ब्रह्मखण्ड) 1. 62; सर्वं कथय संव्यस्य ब्रह्मखण्डमनुत्तमम् *ibid.* 2. 1.

संव्यवहारः 1 Duty, business; संव्यवहारान् शौचं मैत्रतां दृढभक्तिं च परीक्षेत Kau. A. 1. 9. -2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; अपि प्रचीयन्ते संव्यवहाराणां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see व्यवहार.

संव्यूहः Combination, arrangement; वद नः सर्गसंव्यूहं गार्भस्वेदद्विजोद्भिदाम् Bhāg. 3. 7. 27.

संव्ये 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To surround, enclose.

संव्यानम् 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; संव्यानानामन्तकान्तःपुरस्य Śi. 18. 69.

संशप्तकः [सम्यक् शप्तमङ्गीकारो यस्य कप् Tv.] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others; संशप्तकान्निहतानर्जुनेन तदा नाशंसे विजयाय संजय Mb. 1. 1. 189. -2 A picked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशब्दः Mention, reference; परिजनानुरागविरचितशबलसंशब्द...Bhāg. 5. 3. 6.

संशब्दनम् 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

संशम् 4 P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशाम्यतीव मे Bk. 18. 28. -3 To be removed. *-Caus.* 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; बुद्धया संशमयन्ति नीतिकुशलाः साम्नैव ते मन्त्रिणः Pt. 1. 376. -3 To end, kill.

संशमः Complete ease, comfort.

संशमनम् 1 Pacification. -2 A sedative.

संशरणम् 1 Commencement of a combat, attack, charge. -2 Seeking refuge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused; ततस्ते सुदिताः सर्वे मम बाणाः सुसंशिताः Mb. 5. 180. 22. -2 Sharp, acute. -3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -5 Effecting, diligent in performing. -6 Firmly adhering to (a vow); उपोष्य संशितो भूत्वा हित्वा वेदकृताः श्रुतीः Mb. 12. 265. 7. **-Comp.** -आत्मन् *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशी 2 Ā. 1 To waver, be in doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42.; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie down for rest, sleep.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46; त्वदन्यः संशयस्यास्य छेत्ता न ह्युपपद्यते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion. -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविरुद्धभावाभावप्रकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अयथार्थज्ञान. -4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयमनारुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7; यात्वा पुनः संशयमन्यथैव Māl. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16; Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. -6 A subject of dispute or controversy; अग्निहोत्रादहमभ्यागतोऽस्मि विप्रर्षभाणां संशयच्छेदनाय Mb. 3. 186. 22. **-Comp.** -आक्षेपः a particular figure of speech ('removal of doubt'); किमयं शरदम्भोदः किंवा हंसकदम्बकम्। रुतं नूपुरसंवादि श्रूयते तन्न तोयदः ॥ इत्ययं संशयाक्षेपः संशयो यन्निवार्यते । Kāv. 2. 163-4. -आत्मन् *a.* doubting, sceptical. -आपन्न, -उपेत, -स्थ *a.* doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -उपमा a comparison expressed *in the form of a doubt*; किं पद्ममन्तर्भ्रान्तालि किं ते लोलेक्षणं मुखम्। मम दोलायते चित्तमितीयं संशयोपमा ॥ Kāv. 2. 26. -गत *a.* fallen into danger; Ś. 6. -छेदः solution of a doubt, decision. -छेदिन् *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive; Ś. 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयित *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयित *a.* Doubtful, uncertain. –2 Doubted, questioned. –3 Risked, hazarded, endangered, exposed to peril or danger; संशयितजीविता ते शरीरावस्था Mal. 2.–तम् Doubt, uncertainty.

संशीतिः *f.* Doubt; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132.

संशीलनम् 1 Regular practice. –2 Frequent intercourse with.

संशुध् 4 P. To be completely purified. –*Caus.* 1 To purify completely. –2 To clear, pay off (expenses). –3 To correct, rectify. –4 To examine, inquire into, investigate. –5 To clear, secure (a road against attack); संशोध्य त्रिविधं मार्गम् Ms. 7. 185.

संशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure; त्रिवर्गभयसंशुद्धान् (अमात्यान्) Kau. A. 1. 10; प्रयत्नाद्यतमानस्तु योगी संशुद्धकिल्बिषः Bg. 6. 45. –2 Polished, refined. –3 Expiated. –4 Acquitted (of crime or debt). –5 Searched, tried, examined; वेषाभरणसंशुद्धाः स्पृशेयुः सुसमाहिताः Ms. 7. 219.

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification; अभयं सत्त्वसंशुद्धिर्ज्ञानयोगव्यवस्थितिः Bg. 16. 1. –2 Cleansing or purifying in general. –3 Correction, rectification. –4 Clearance. –5 Acquittance (of debt). –6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनम् Purification, cleanness &c.

संशून *p. p.* Much swelled, swollen.

संश्चत् *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. –*m.* A juggler.

संश्यान *p. p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. –2 Frozen, congealed. –3 Rolled up. –4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to, resort, fly to for refuge or shelter. –2 To lean or rest on, depend on; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते U. 6. 12; Mal. 1. 24. –3 To attain to, approach. –4 To obtain; संश्रयत्येव तच्छीलं नरोऽल्पमपि वा बहु Ms. 10. 60. –5 To serve, wait upon. –6 To join, unite with. –7 To approach for sexual union.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; त्वं सदा संश्रयः शैल स्वर्गमार्गाभिकाङ्क्षिणाम् Mb. 3. 42. 22; परस्परविरोधिन्योरेकसंश्रयदुर्लभम् V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयाम् Ś. 5. 17; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57; U. 3. 17; मनोरथोऽस्याः शशिमौलिसंश्रयः Ku. 5. 60; द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः 1. 43; एकार्थसंश्रयमुभयोः प्रयोगम् M. 1. –2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguing together for mutual protection; one of the 6 guṇas or expedients in politics; see under गुण also; संश्रयवृत्तिः Kau. A. 7; Ms. 7. 160. –3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku. 4. 31; Me. 17; Pt. 1. 22. –4 Attachment (for home, relatives &c.); तथा प्रयत्नं कुर्वीत यथा मुच्येत संश्रयात् Mb. 12. 293. 20. –5 A piece or portion belonging to anything. –Comp. –कृत, –कारित *p. p.* caused by alliance; यदि तत्रापि संपश्येद्दोषं संश्रयकारितम् Ms. 7. 176.

संश्रयणम् Attachment.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. –2 Supported, sheltered. –3 United, joined; चूतेन संश्रितवती नवमालिकेयम् Ś. 4. 13. –4 Clung to, embraced. –5 Inherent in, peculiar to. –तः A dependent, follower, servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to; संशृणोति न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19; 6. 5; (but Ātm. when used intransitively); हिताम्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. –2 To promise. –*Caus.* To tell, narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203. –2 A promise, an agreement, engagement; पापं कृत्वेव किमिदं मम संश्रुत्य संश्रवम् Rām. 2. 14. 2.

संश्रवणम् 1 Hearing. –2 The ear. –3 The range of hearing.

संश्रवस् *n.* Perfect glory or renown.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to; देवानां समयस्त्वेष वसूनां संश्रुतो मया Mb. 1. 98. 22; द्विजस्य संश्रुतोऽर्थो मे जीवयिष्यामि ते सुतम् Rām. 7. 76. 12. –2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To clasp or press together. –2 To adhere or cling to. –3 To join, unite. –*Caus.* To unite, join, connect together.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Clasped or pressed together, joined, united. –2 Embraced. –3 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. –4 Furnished or endowed with, having. –5 Related, connected together; यथा छायातपौ नित्यं सुसंबद्धौ परस्परम्। एवं कर्म च कर्ता च संश्लिष्टावितरेतरम्॥ Pt. 2. 127. –6 Confused, indeterminate. –ष्टः A kind of pavilion. –ष्टम् A heap, mass, multitude.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing; an embrace; वशिनां हि परपरिग्रहसंश्लेषपराङ्मुखी वृत्तिः Ś. 5. 28. –2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लेषणम्, –णा 1 Pressing together. –2 Means of binding together. –3 Connection, tie, bond.

संश्वत् See संश्चत्.

संसञ्ज् *Pass.* To be attached or connected together, be joined or linked together; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. –2 Adhering or clinging to, attached to, sticking close to. –3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; प्रान्तेषु संसक्तनमेरुशाखम् Ku. 3. 43; R. 7. 24. –4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. –5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended;

मदमुखरमयूरीमुक्तसंसक्तकेकः Mal. 9. 5; कलिन्दकन्या मथुरां गतापि गङ्गोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति R 6. 48; Mal. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7 Endowed with, possessed of. -8 Fastened, restrained. -9 Given to the mundane pleasures. -10 Enamoured. -Comp. -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* having the mind fixed or attached. -युग *a.* yoked, harnessed; ग्रीवाग्रसंसक्तयुगैस्तुरङ्गैः Si. 3. 68.

संसज्जमान *a.* 1 Adhering, sticking close together. -2 Hesitating, stammering (through sorrow); (उवाच) वाङ्मात्रेण न भाविन वाचा संसज्जमानया Rām. 2. 25. 39.

संसक्तिः *f.* 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; संसक्तौ किमसुलभं महोदयानाम् Ki. 7. 27. -2 Close contact, proximity. -3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; संसक्तिं भृशमपि भूरिशोऽवधूतैः Si. 8. 67. -4 Tying, fastening together. -5 Devotion, addiction (to anything).

संसद् 1, 6 P. 1 To sit down; sit down together. -2 To be afflicted, be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसद् *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, circle; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51; छात्रसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice; अपह्नवेऽधमर्णस्य देहीत्युक्तस्य संसदि Ms. 8. 52. -3 A multitude, number; विविक्तदेशसेवित्वमरतिर्जनसंसदि Bg. 13. 10.

संसदनम् Dejection, depression.

संसादः An assembly.

संसह *a.* Equal to, match for.

संसाध् *Caus.* 1 To be successful. -2 To accomplish, complete; सर्वान् संसाधयेदर्थानक्षिण्वन् योगतस्तनुम् Ms. 2. 100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4 To settle. -5 To regain; यः स्वयं साधयेदर्थमुत्तमर्णोऽधमर्णिकात् Ms. 8. 50. -6 To cause to be settled or paid; यदि संसाधयेत्तत्तु दर्पाल्लोभेन वा पुनः Ms. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8 To extinguish.

संसाधनम् 1 Performance, accomplishment; संसाधनार्थं प्रययुः क्षत्रियाः क्षत्रियर्षभम् Mb. 5. 83. 32. -2 Preparation; Kull. on Ms. 11. 95.

संसिध् 4 P. 1 To be made perfect. -2 To be fully accomplished or effected, to be well-performed. -3 To attain supreme felicity, to become happy; जप्येनैव तु संसिध्येत् ब्राह्मणो नात्र संशयः Ms. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. -2 One who has secured final emancipation. -3 Dressed, prepared (as food). -4 Healed, cured. -5 Clever, skilled. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* one who has attained his goal.

संसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वनुष्ठितस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्हरितोषणम् Bhāg. 1. 2. 13; Ku. 2. 63; Ms. 6. 29. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. -3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. -4 A passionate or intoxicated woman. -5 The last consequence, result. -6 The last decisive word.

संसुखित *p. p.* Perfectly delighted or gratified.

संसूच् 10 U. 1 To indicate, forebode; [illegible] वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवम् Subhāṣ. -2 To inform, tell.

संसूचनम् 1 Showing plainly, proving. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hinting, intimating; [illegible]. -4 Reproaching, accusing.

संसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To revolve, turn round. -3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain; पापान् संसृत्य संसारान् प्रेष्यतां यान्ति शत्रुषु Ms. 12. 70. -7 To come forth. -Caus. 1 To spread over, cause to move over. -2 To revolve or turn round; जन्मवृद्धिक्षयैर्नित्यं संसारयति चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124. -3 To put off, defer. -4 To use, employ.

संसरणम् 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. -2 The world, worldly life, mundane existence; [illegible] संसरणापवर्गः Bhāg. 10. 40. 28; [illegible] संसरणतापितमूर्तेः Bv. 4. 6. -3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The unresisted march of troops. -5 The commencement of battle. -6 A high way. -7 A resting-place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. -2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; न स तत् पदमाप्नोति संसारं चाधिगच्छति Kath. 3. 7; [illegible] संसारः U. 1; Mal. 5. 30; [illegible] संसाधुना शुभमते Aśvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession of births. -4 Worldly illusion. -5 The state (future) of life (गति); [illegible] Ms. 12. 39. -Comp. -गमनम् transmigration; [illegible] चैव त्रिविधं कर्मसंभवम् Ms. 1. 117. -गुरुः 1 an epithet of the god of love. -2 the preceptor of the world. -चक्रम् succession of births and deaths, metempsychosis. -पथः, -मार्गः 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. -2 the vulva. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणम् final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul ([illegible]).

संसृतिः *f.* 1 Course, current, flow. -2 The worldly life, course of the world; [illegible] Bhāg. 11. 13. 28. -3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; [illegible] Bv. 1. 32; Si. 14. [illegible] -4 The state or course [illegible] निवर्तते Bhāg. 11. 26. 32.

संसृज् 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; [illegible] Ait. Br. -2 To join, meet; [illegible]

संसृज्ते R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with. -5 To embrace; स्वेदः स्वदेहस्य वियोगतापं निर्वापयिष्यन्निव संसिसृक्षोः N. 14. 21.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, association, society; न संसर्गं व्रजेत् सद्भिः प्रायश्चित्तेऽकृते द्विजः Ms. 11. 47; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62; Ś. 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercourse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union; नानागन्धर्वमिथुनैः पानसंसर्गकर्कशैः Rām. 4. 67. 45; प्रत्याहारेण संसर्गान् ध्यानेनानीश्वरान् गुणान् Ms. 6. 72. -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -7 Confusion. -8 A particular conjunction of celestial bodies. -9 A particular combination of two humours which produces diseases. -10 Point of intersection. -11 Duration; Mb. 3. -Comp. -अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds : प्रागभाव antecedent, प्रध्वंसाभाव emergent, and अत्यन्ताभाव absolute, non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people. -विद्या 1 learning by social intercourse; Kau. A. 1. 12. -2 Social science.

संसर्गिन् *a.* 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. -*m.* An associate, a companion.

संसर्गी (In medic.) Purification, purging.

संसर्जनम् 1 Commingling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Discharging, voiding. -4 Attracting, winning over.

संसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. -2 Associated or connected together as partners. -3 Composed. -4 Reunited. -5 Involved in. -6 Created. -7 Cleanly dressed. -8 Accomplished, performed. -ष्टम् Intimacy, friendship. -Comp. -भावः near relationship, friendship. -रूप *a.* adulterated.

संसृष्टता, -त्वम् 1 Association, union. -2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Combination, union. -2 Association, intercourse, co-partnership. -3 Living in one family; see संसृष्टता (2) above. -4 A collection. -5 Collecting, assembling. -6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽनपेक्षयैतेषां (शब्दार्थालंकाराणां) स्थितिः संसृष्टिरुच्यते S. D. 756.

संसृष्टिन् *m.* 1 A reunited kinsman. -2 A copartner.

संसृप् 1 P. 1 To move; संसर्पन्त्या सपदि भवतः स्रोतसि च्छाययासौ Me. 53. -2 To move along, flow.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kṣaya-māsa* (क्षयमास),

संसर्पणम् 1 Creeping along. -2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिन् *a.* Creeping along, moving or winding near; कपोलसंसर्पिशिखः स तस्या मुहूर्तकर्णोत्पलतां प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 81.

संसेकः Sprinkling, watering.

संसेव् 1 Ā. 1 To be associated with. -2 To wait upon, attend. -3 To refresh, fan. -4 To court, fondle (carnally). -5 To be addicted or devoted to.

संसेवा 1 Visiting, frequenting. -2 Use, employment. -3 Reverence, worship.

संस्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, grace, decorate; ककुभं समस्कुरुत माघवनीम् Śi. 9. 25. -2 To refine, polish; वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; Śi. 14. 50. -3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras; मन्त्रैस्तु संस्कृतानद्याच्छाश्वतं विधिमास्थितः Ms. 5. 36. -4 To purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -5 To cultivate, educate, train; आर्योपदेशसंस्क्रियमाणमतयः Mu. 3. -6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; जीवां भूयो रघुपतिकृपा स्पर्शतः संस्करोति Mv. 6. 37; Ms. 9. 279; Mu. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food). -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly. -11 To accumulate; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संस्कुर्वते Mk. 9. 4 (v. l.). -12 To correct (astronomically).

संस्करणम् 1 Preparing, putting together. -2 Cremating (a corpse).

संस्कर्तृ *m.* 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. -2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; कष्टं सीतापि सुतयोः संस्कर्तारं न विन्दति U. 7. 13. -3 One who produces impression.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणिः) प्रयुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. -2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28 (where Malli. renders the word by व्याकरणजन्या शुद्धिः); R. 15. 76. -3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निसर्गसंस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 10. -4 Making ready, preparation. -5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.). -6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament; स्वभावसुन्दरं वस्तु न संस्कारमपेक्षते Dri. Ś. 49; Ś. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. -7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing; संस्कारो नाम स भवति यस्मिञ्जाते पदार्थो भवति योग्यः कस्यचिदर्थस्य ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 3. -8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यन्नवे भाजने लग्नः संस्कारो नान्यथा भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. -9 Idea, notion, conception. -10 Any faculty or capacity. -11 Effect of work, merit of action; फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities

or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśeṣikas; it is of three kinds: भावना, वेग, and स्थितिस्थापकता q. q. v. v. –13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. –14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 78; (Manu mentions 12 such Saṁskāras *viz.* 1. गर्भाधान, 2. पुंसवन, 3. सीमन्तोन्नयन, 4. जातकर्मन्, 5. नामकर्मन्, 6. निष्क्रमण, 7. अन्नप्राशन, 8. चूडाकर्मन्, 9. उपनयन, 10. केशान्त, 11. समावर्तन, and 12. विवाह; see Ms. 2. 26 &c.; some writers increase the number to sixteen). –15 Purification, purity. –16 A rite or ceremony in general. –17 Investiture with the sacred thread; मांसं मूत्रं पुरीषं च प्राश्य संस्कारमर्हति Mb. 12. 165. 76. –18 Obsequial ceremonies. –19 A polishing stone; संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिरिव क्षीणोऽपि नालक्ष्यते Ś. 6. 5 (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). –Comp. –पूत *a.* 1 purified by sacred rites. –2 purified by refinement or education. –भूषणम् (speech) adorned by correctness. –रहित, –वर्जित, –हीन *a.* (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed and who therefore becomes a Vrātya or outcast; cf. व्रात्य. –शब्दः a word which gains its currency owing to संस्कार; संस्कारशब्दा एते आहवनीयादयः ŚB. on MS. 5. 3. 21.

संस्कारक *a.* Consecrating, purifying, refining &c.

संस्कारवत्त्वम् Refinement, elegance (of behaviour); संस्कारवत्त्वाद्रमयत्सु चेतः Ki. 17. 6.

संस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated. –2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. –3 Made ready, dressed, prepared; cooked. –4 Consecrated, hallowed; संस्कृतश्चापि रामेण जगाम गतिमुत्तमाम् Rām. 4. 57. 11. –5 Initiated into worldly life, married. –6 Cleansed, purified. –7 Adorned, decorated. –8 Excellent, best. –तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. –2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. –3 A learned man. –तम् 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language; संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33. –2 A sacred usage. –3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic). –Comp. –आत्मन् 1 one who has received purificatory rites; याजनाध्यापने नित्यं क्रियेते संस्कृतात्मनाम् Ms. 10. 110. –2 a sage. –उक्तिः *f.* 1 a polished word or language. –2 a Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्कृतिः 1 = संस्कार. –2 Preparation. –3 Perfection. –4 Determination. –5 (Modern usage) Civilization, culture.

संस्क्रिया 1 A purificatory rite. –2 Consecration. –3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony. –4 Preparation.

संस्तम्भ् 5, 9 P. (*caus.* also) 1 To stop, restrain, control; प्रयत्नसंस्तम्भितविक्रियाणां [illegible] Ku. 3. 34. –2 To paralyze, benumb; [illegible] Ku. 3. 73. –3 To take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself); [illegible] पुरुषोत्तम Rām. 4. 1. 115; देवि संस्तम्भयात्मानम् U. 4. –4 To make firm or immoveable; एवं बुद्धेः परं बुद्ध्वा संस्तभ्यात्मानमात्मना Bg. 3. 43. –5 To support, prop up. –6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तब्ध *p. p.* Supported, confirmed &c.; see [illegible].

संस्तम्भः 1 Support, prop. –2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. –3 Stop, stay. –4 Stupefaction, paralysis. –5 Obstinacy.

संस्तम्भनम् 1 An obstructive remedy. –2 Stopping, arresting.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. –2 To extol, celebrate. –3 To praise in chorus. –4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in *p. p.* in this sense); अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति Śi. 3. 31; Ki. 3. 2; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium; न यशो गोपितो [illegible] च संस्तवैः Pt. 4. 89. –2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25; [illegible] संस्तवस्थिरं तिरोहितं प्रेम घनागमश्रियः 4. 22; Śi. 7. 31. –3 Agreeing together, harmony. –Comp. –प्रीतिः love through acquaintance.

संस्तवान *a.* 1 Praising properly. –2 Eloquent. –नः 1 A singer (उद्गातृ). –2 Joy, delight.

संस्तावः 1 Praise, celebration; [illegible] Ch. Up. 1. 8. 5. –2 Hymning in chorus. –3 The place which Brāhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice; [illegible] Bṛi. Up. 4. 2. 3.

संस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. –2 Praised together. –3 Agreeing together, harmonious. –4 Intimate, familiar; [illegible] Māl. 7. 2. –5 Intended, aimed at; [illegible] Māl. 10. 23/24. –6 Equal to; [illegible] पुरुषः पशुः Bhāg. 2. 3. 19.

संस्तुतिः *f.* Praise, eulogy.

संस्तृ –स्तॄ 5, 9 U. 1 To spread, strew; [illegible] Ś. 4. 8. –2 To overspread.

संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer; a bed of leaves [illegible] R. 8. 57; [illegible] Ku. 4. 34. –2 A sacrifice. –3 [illegible] (of laws or customs).

संस्तारः 1 Spreading out, extension. –2 A bed, [illegible]

संस्तीर्ण *a.* Strewn, scattered: नमिद्गनः प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः Ś. 4. 8.

संस्त्यायः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity. -3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्त्यायमेव गच्छावः Mal. 1: 9. -5 Familiarity, familiar talk; Mv. 1.

संस्था 1 Ā. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together; नीश्यादुद्विजते मृद्रो परिभवत्रासात्र संतिष्ठते Mu. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to; दरिद्रान् पुरुषस्य बान्धवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed; सद्यः संतिष्ठते यज्ञस्तथाशौचमिति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 98 (= यज्ञपुण्येन युज्यते Kull.). -6 To come to an end, be interrupted; न तत् संस्थास्यते कार्यं दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand (Paras.); क्षणं न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकः क्षयोदयाभ्यां परिवर्तमानः Hariv. -7 To die, perish. -8 To agree, conform to. -9 To stand firmly. -10 To prosper, succeed. -*Caus.* 1 To establish, settle. -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control; विषयेषु च सज्जन्त्यः संस्थाप्या आत्मनो वशे (स्त्रियः) Ms. 9. 2. -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill. -7 To build (a town). -8 To restore. -9 To heap, store up. -10 To cremate.

संस्थ *a.* 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. -2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.); जैवनातानि संस्थेन सोऽसौ पूर्ण इवार्णवः Rām. 7. 36. 27; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 60; निसर्गभिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थम् R. 6. 29; Māl. 5. 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary. -5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested (व्यक्त). -**स्थः** 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. -2 Situation, state or condition of being; सुखं पृष्ट्वा प्रतिवेद्यात्मसंस्थाम् Mb. 5. 38. 2; विशुद्धविज्ञानघनं स्वसंस्थया Bhāg. 10. 37. 22. -3 Form, nature; तेषां संस्थां प्रमाणं च भूलोकस्य च वर्णय Bhāg. 3. 7. 27; पीडितो दुहितृशुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life; लोकस्य संस्था न भवेत् सर्वं च व्याकुलीभवेत् Mb. 12. 56. 6; Bhāg. 10. 44. 48; पृथक्संस्थाश्च निर्ममे Ms. 1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct. -6 End, completion; संस्था हि क्रियां प्रति औदासीन्यं, व्यापारान्तरकरणं वा पूर्वस्मात् कर्मणः ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 30. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Soma sacrifice; सोमस्तु रेतः सवनान्यवस्थितिः संस्थाविभेदास्तव देव धातवः Bhāg. 3. 13. 38. -13 Death, dying; कृतसंस्था भविष्यामि कृत्वा कर्म सुदुष्करम् Mb. 3. 159. 13; संस्थां च पाण्डुपुत्राणां वक्ष्ये कृष्णकथोदयम् Bhāg. 1. 7. 12. -14 Manifestation, appearance. -15 Obligation or agreement (समय); कृतां संस्थामतिक्रान्ता भयात् प्रायमुपासिताः Rām. 4. 57. 18. -16 Cremation. -17 A spy. -18 Resembling. -**Comp.** -**वृक्षः** a pot-herb; Kau. A. 1. 20.

संस्थानम् 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position; आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तीर्थमाराद्दुक्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम Ś. 5. 30; Ms. 9. 261; कश्चित् पुरुषवत् कृत्वा गति संस्थानमेव च Bu. Ch. 4. 12; Dk. 2. 3. -5 Construction, formation; यस्यावयवसंस्थानैः कल्पितो लोकविस्तरः Bhāg. 1. 3. 3. -6 Vicinity. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet; संस्थानेषु च सर्वेषु पुरेषु नगरेषु च Mb. 12. 69. 7. -11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. -12 Death. -13 The business of upkeeping the Government; व्यवहारसंस्थानम् Kau. A. 2. 7. -14 A part, division; षट्पदं नवसंस्थानं निवेशं चक्रिरे द्विजाः Mb. 14. 64. 10 (v. l.). -15 Beauty, splendour. -16 The system of disease. -*a.* Immovable (स्थावर); विज्ञानश्चास्मि लोकेषु त्रिषु संस्थानचारिषु Mb. 3. 217. 13 (com संस्थानचारिषु स्थावरजङ्गमेषु).

संस्थापक *a.* Settling, establishing, arranging &c.

संस्थापनम् 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating; कुर्वीत चैषां प्रत्यक्षमर्घसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8. -5 Restraining, curbing. -6 A statute, regulation. -**ना** 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing; संस्थापना प्रियतरा विरहातुराणाम् Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थापित *p.p.* 1 Collected. -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

संस्थित *p. p.* 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying; नियोगसंस्थित Pt. 1. 92. -3 Adjacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; क्व न खलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनोदयामि Ś. 3. -10 Dead, deceased; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा R. 1. 72; Ms. 3. 247. -11 Shaped, formed well; संस्थितदोर्विषाणः Rām. 3. 31. 46. -12 Frequented (as a place); तां श्वभिः खादयेद्राजा संस्थाने बहुसंस्थिते Ms. 8. 371. -**तम्** 1 State; एष योत्स्यति संग्रामे नाशयन् पूर्वसंस्थितम् Mb. 5. 171. 2. -2 Form, shape; वराहसंस्थितं भूतं मत्समीपं समागतम् Mb. 3. 167. 18.

संस्थितिः *f.* 1 Being together, staying with; यस्य मित्रेण संभाषा यस्य मित्रेण संस्थितिः H. 1. 36. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यान्ति संस्थितिम्। तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे यान्ति संस्थितिम्॥ Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां प्राणाः संस्थितिहेतवः H. 1. 40. -6 Station, state, condition of life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death; अहो इमां को नु लभेत संस्थितिम् Bhāg. 3. 19. 27. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Living in the same state; पुराणसंहिताप्रश्नो महापुरुषसंस्थितिः Bhāg. 12. 12. 8. -11 Attaching importance to; नैता रूपं परीक्षन्ते नासां वयसि संस्थितिः Ms. 9. 14. -12 Form, shape (स्वरूप); उत्पज्य

सर्वतः सङ्गे विज्ञाताजितसंस्थितिः Bhāg. 1. 18. 3. –13 Constancy; वैन्यस्तु धुर्यो महतां संस्थित्याध्यात्मशिक्षया Bhāg. 4. 22. 49. –14 Standing or sitting on; केशभस्मतुषाङ्गारकपालेषु च संस्थितिम् Y. 1. 139.

संस्पृश् 6 P. 1 To touch. –2 To sprinkle with water; अद्भिः खानि च संस्पृशेत् Ms. 2. 53. –3 To bring in contact with. –4 To rinse the mouth; अवतीर्य सरः स्वर्गी संस्प्रष्टुमुपचक्रमे Rām. 7. 77. 16. –5 To visit.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture; ये हि संस्पर्शजा भोगा दुःखयोनय एव ते Bg. 5. 22. –2 Being touched or affected. –3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शा A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्पृष्ट *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Touched, brought into contact; (*b*) Affected, smit; यास्यत्यद्य शकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया Ś. 4. 5. –2 Mixed, mingled. –3 Defiled. –**Comp.** –**मैथुना** a seduced girl (unfit for marriage).

संस्फालः 1 A ram. –2 A cloud.

संस्फुट *a.* Blossomed, blown.

संस्फेटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः War, battle.

संस्मृ 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शान्तिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; राजन् संस्मृत्य संस्मृत्य संवादमिममद्भुतम् Bg. 18. 76–77; Ms. 4. 149. –2 To recollect fully. –*Caus.* To remind, put in mind of; (पातालं) मामद्य संस्मरयतीव भुजङ्गलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणम् Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मारणम् Counting over (*cattle*).

संस्मृतिः *f.* Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्रवः, संस्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing; खड्गशक्तिधनुर्ग्राहा नद्यः शोणितसंस्रवाः Rām. 7. 101. 6. –2 A stream. –3 The remains of a libation; हुत्वा मन्थे संस्रवमवनयति Bri. Up. 6. 3. 2. –4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहतलः The two hands with extended fingers joined together (=संघतलः).

संहन् 2 P. 1 To unite closely together, join together; हस्तौ संहत्य Ms. 2. 71; दूत एव हि संधत्ते भिनत्त्येव च संहतान् 7. 66; see संहत. –2 To heap, collect, accumulate; तद्यदपांशर आसीत् समहन्यत Bri. Up. 1. 2. 2. –3 To contract, diminish. –4 To strike, kill, destroy. –5 To strike against each other, clash.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Struck together, wounded. –2 Closed, shut; मैथिलः श्रुतदेवश्च युगपत् संहताञ्जली Bhāg. 10. 86. 25. –3 Well-knit, firmly united. –4 Closely joined or allied; नसंहतास्तस्य नाभिन्नवृत्तयः Ki. 1. 19. –5 Compact, firm, solid; ततो जज्ञे मांसपेशी लोहाष्ठीलेव संहता Mb 1. 115. 12. –6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close; जालमादाय गच्छन्ति संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी Pt. 2. 8; 5. 101; H. 1. 34. –7 Of one accord. –8 Assembled, collected. –9 Composite, compound (said of a kind of odour); इष्टश्चानिष्टगन्धश्च ...... संहतः स्निग्धः Mb. 12. 184. 28 (com. संहताश्चित्रगन्धोऽनेकद्रव्यकल्कगतः). –10 Strong-limbed, athletic. –11 Killed. –**Comp.** –**जानु** *a.* knock-kneed. –**भ्रू** *a.* knitting the eyebrows. –**स्तनी** a woman whose breasts are very close to each other. –**हस्त** *a.* holding each other by the hand.

संहतता, –त्वम् 1 Close contact, conjunction. –2 Compactness. –3 Agreement, union. –4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः *f.* 1 Firm or close contact, close union; पयोधरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहतिः Ku. 5. 8. –2 Union, combination; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका; संहतिःश्रेयसी पुंसाम् H. 1. 32-33; cf. 'Union is strength'. –3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. –4 Bulk, mass; गुरुतां नयन्ति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. –5 Agreement, harmony. –6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude; वनान्यवाञ्चीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27; 3. 20; 5. 4; Mu. 3. 2. –7 Strength. –8 The body. –9 A seam. –10 Thickening, swelling.

संहत्य (Abs. of सं+हन् 2P.) Together, simultaneously, all at a time; प्रधानभूते आख्यातार्थे संहत्य विशेषणं भवति परार्थे पुनर्वियुज्येति ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 23.

संहननम् 1 Compactness, firmness; तत्कार्मुकं संहननोपपन्नम् Mb. 1. 187. 18; Bhāg. 5. 2. 21. –2 The body, person; न चाद्भुतमहावीर्यो वज्रसंहननो युवा Mb. 1. 68. 11; अमृताध्मातजीमूतास्निग्धसंहननस्य ते U. 6. 21; Mv. 2. 46; घनसंहननो युवा Śiva B. 22. 48. –3 Strength; see संहति also. –4 Rubbing the limbs. –5 Killing. –6 Agreement. –7 Connection.

संहननीय *a.* Compact, solid; तथापरेणास्य जहार यन्तुः कायाच्छिरः संहननीयमध्यात् Mb. 9. 17. 27.

संहवनम् 1 The act of sacrificing together. –2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. –3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संह्रून *a.* Fatty; मांसोपभोगसंह्रूनान् Bk. 9. 16.

संहातः One of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 89 (v.l. for संघात).

संहित *p. p.* 1 Placed togther, joined, united; संहितप्रयाणम् Kau. A. 7; उक्ताः स्मो यद्भगवता तदात्मायतिसंहितम् Mb. 12. 328. 2. –2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. –3 Relating to, proceeding from; पश्य लक्ष्मण शीतेषुं मानवं मनुसंहितम् Rām. 1. 30. 20. –4 Collected. –5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied, conformable to; अब्रवीत्त्रिदशान् सर्वान् समेतान् धर्मसंहितान् Rām. 1. 15. 27; Mb. 1. 1. 16. –6 Caused by. –7 Placed, fixed. –8 Compiled. –9 Coming close or near; तदभ्यासादुपावर्तसंहितानां च सेवनात् Mb. 12. 90. 29. –10 Placed on (the bow); विचकर्ष च संहितेपुरुचैश्चरणास्कन्दननामिताचलेन्द्रः Ki. 13. 18. See संधा. –**Comp.** –**पुष्पिका** Dill (Mar. बाळंतशोपा).

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. –2 A collection, compilation, compendium. –3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. –4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest; मनुसंहिता. –5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools; पदप्रकृतिः संहिता Nir. –6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Saṁdhi or euphony; परः संनिकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109; वर्णानामतिशयितः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात् Sk.; or वर्णानामेकप्राणयोगः संहिता. –7 The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe. –Comp. –पाठः the continuous text of the Veda (opp. पदपाठ q. v.).

संहूतिः *f.* General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संहृ 1 P. (sometimes Ā. also) 1 To bring or draw together. –2 To draw out, suck; नृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरन्नपि Pt. 1. 221. –3 (*a*) To contract, abridge, compress; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य तव संह्रियते वचः R. 10. 32. (*b*) To drop; संह्रियतामियम् K. –4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. –5 To destroy, annihilate (opp. सृज्); असुं युगान्तोचितकालनिद्रः संहृत्य लोकान् पुरुषोऽधिशेते R. 13. 6. –6 To withdraw, withhold, draw or take back; यदा संहरते चायं कूर्मोऽङ्गानीव सर्वशः Bg. 2. 58; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितम् Ś. 2. 11; 6. 3; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चन्द्रश्चाण्डालवेश्मनि H. 1. 58; R. 4. 16; 12. 103. –7 To curb, restrain, suppress; क्रोधं प्रभो संहर संहरेति यावद्गिरः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72. –8 To wind up, close; अभिषेकविधानं तु तस्मात् संहृत्य लक्ष्मण Rām. 2. 22. 11. –9 To seize, take. –10 To unite, bind by obligations. –11 To lead astray, corrupt; शूरान् भक्तानसंहार्यान् कुले जातानरोगिणः Mb. 12. 57. 23 (com. असंहार्यान् परैरप्रतार्यान्).

संहरणम् 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. –2 Taking, seizing. –3 Contracting. –4 Restraining. –5 Destroying, ruining. –6 Withdrawing.

संहर्तृ *m.* A destroyer.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवम् Ve. 6; कृत्स्नं च धनसंहारं कुर्वन्ति विविकारणात् Mb. 12. 20. 8. –2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. –3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विक्षेप); समर्थो धारणे मोक्षे संहारे चासि पाण्डव Mb. 3. 40. 15; Bhāg. 1. 7. 27; प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमन्त्रम् R. 5. 57, 45. –4 Restraining, holding back. –5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction; संहारे समनुप्राप्ते व्यादितास्य इवान्तकः Rām. 7. 62. 5. –6 Close, end, conclusion. –7 An assemblage, a group. –8 A fault in pronunciation. –9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. –10 Practice, skill. –11 A division of hell. –Comp. –भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. –मुद्रा N. of a particular posture in the *Tantra* worship; it is thus defined:—अधोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वास्यं दक्षहस्तकम्। क्षिप्त्वाङ्गुलीरङ्गुलीभिः संगृह्य परिवर्तयेत्॥

संहारक *a.* 1 Destructive. –2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn together. –2 Contracted, abridged. –3 Withdrawn, drawn back. –4 Collected, assembled. –5 Seized, laid hold of. –6 Curbed, restrained. –7 Destroyed.

संहृतिः *f.* 1 Contractoin, compression. –2 Destruction, loss. –3 Taking, seizure. –4 Restraint. –5 Collection.

संहृष् 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. –2 To bristle, stand on end (as hair).

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. –2 Pleasure, joy, delight. –3 Emulation, rivalry. –4 Wind. –5 Rubbing together. –6 Sexual excitement; Suśr.

संहर्षणम् Emulation, rivalry.

संहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. –2 Bristling, shuddering. –3 Fired with emulation.

संहृष्टिन् *a.* Erect (as the male organ); Charaka.

संह्रादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. –2 Noise in general; संह्रादिकण्ठाभरणाः पतन्तः Ki. 18. 19.

संह्रीण *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. –2 Completely abashed.

सकट *a.* Bad, vile; सकटान्नं च नाश्नीयात् Y. 3. 15. –टः Trophis Aspera (शाखोट).

सकण्टक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. –2 Troublesome, dangerous. –कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकम्प, सकम्पन *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

सकर *a.* 1 Having hands. –2 Bearing taxes. –3 Having tusks or a trunk. –4 Full of rays; L. D. B.

सकरुण *a.* Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण *a.* (–र्णा or –र्णी *f.*) 1 Having ears. –2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्तृक *a.* Having an agent.

सकर्मक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act; तद्वर्षपुरुषा भगवन्तं ब्रह्मरूपिणं सकर्मकेण कर्मणाराधयन्तीदं चोदाहरन्ति Bhāg. 5. 20. 32. –2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. –2 All, whole, entire, complete. –3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in सकलेन्दुमुखी. –4 Having a soft or low sound. –लम् 1 Everything. –2 The whole. –Comp. –वर्ण *a.* (*i. e.* पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & ल; (+ह= quarrel-

ling); सहकारवृते समये सहका रहणस्य के न सस्मार पदम्। सहकार-सुपरि कान्तः सह का रमणी पुरः सकलवर्णमपि ॥ Nalod. 2. 14. –Comp. –जनः, लोकः everybody.

सकल्प *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यापयेद्द्विजः। सकल्पं सरहस्यं च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 2. 140. –ल्पः N. of Śiva.

सकाकोलः N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. –2 Lustful, amorous. –3 One who has got his desired object satisfied, contented; काम इदानीं सकामो भवतु Ś. 4; किमन्यत् सकामा कपालकुण्डला Māl. 9. –मम् *ind.* 1 With *pleasure.* –2 *Contentedly.* –3 *Assuredly, indeed.*

सकार *a.* Active, energetic; Śi. 19. 27.

सकाल *a.* Seasonable, opportune. –लम् *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. –शः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 near. –2 from near, from, from the presence of.)

सकीलः One who from sexual weakness causes his wife to have intercourse with another man before cohabiting with her himself.

सकुक्षि *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.).

सकुल *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. –2 Belonging to the same family. –3 Having a family. –4 Along with the family. –लः 1 A kinsman. –2 A kind of fish (सकुली also).

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family. –2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree; अत ऊर्ध्वं सकुल्यः स्यादाचार्यः शिष्य एव वा Ms. 9. 187. –3 A distant relation in general. –*a.* Akin, similar; अथ पथि पथि लाजैरात्मनो बाहुवल्लीमुकुलकुलसकुल्यैः पूजयन्त्यो जयेति N. 16. 126.

सकृत् *ind.* 1 Once; सकृदंशो निपतति सकृत् कन्या प्रदीयते। सकृदाह ददानीति त्रीण्येतानि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47. –2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकृत् कृतप्रणयोऽयं जनः Ś. 5. –3 At once. –4 Always. –5 Together with. –*m.*, *f.* Feces, excrement (usually written शकृत् q. v.) –Comp. –आहृत (सकृदाहृत) *a.* (interest) paid at one time (not by instalments); कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति सकृदाहृता Ms. 8. 151. –गतिः (सकृद्गतिः) only a possibility. –गर्भा 1 a mule. –2 a woman who is pregnant only once. –प्रजः a crow. –प्रसूता, –प्रसूतिका 1 *a woman who has borne only one* child. –2 a cow that has calved once. –फला the plantain tree. –विभात (सकृद्विभात) appeared at once. –स्नायिन् bathing once; Ms. 11. 214.

सकृपण *a.* Miserable, wretched.

सकेश *a.* 1 Having hair. –2 Hairy, shaggy.

सकैतव *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. –वः A cheat, rogue.

सकोप *a.* Angry, enraged. –पम् *ind.* Angrily.

सक्त *p. p.* [सञ्ज्-क्त] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. –2 Addicted, devoted or attached to; fond of; सक्तासि किं कथय वैरिणि मौर्यपुत्रे Mu. 2. 6. –3 Fixed or rivetted on; नगेन्द्रसक्तां परिवर्त्य दृष्टिम् R. 2. 28. –4 Relating to. –5 Diligent, attentive. –6 Obstructed, hindered; सदा सक्तं च तद्वेश्म सुमन्त्रः प्रविवेश ह Rām. 2. 15. 19. –Comp. –मूत्र *a.* making water with difficulty. –वैर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity; Ś. 2. 15.

सक्तता, –त्वम् Attachment, addiction.

सक्तिः *f.* 1 Contact, touch. –2 Union, junction; सक्तिं जवादपनयत्यनिले लतानाम् Ki. 5. 46. –3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything).

सक्तु *m.* pl. [सञ्ज्-तुन् किच्च] The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 3. 64. –Comp. –फला, –ली the Śamī tree.

सक्तुकः 1 = सक्तु. –2 A kind of poison.

सक्तुल *a.* Containing barley flour.

सक्थन् A substitute for सक्थि after acc. dual.

सक्थि *n.* [सञ्ज्-क्थिन् Uṇ. 3. 154] 1 The thigh; (changed in comp. to सक्थ after उत्तर, पूर्व and मृग or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98); असौ चासौ च सक्थ्यौ Bṛi. Up. 1. 2. 3; सुग्रीवेशः कटी पातु सक्थिनी हनुमत्प्रभुः Rāma-rakṣā 8. –2 A thigh bone. –3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

सक्रिय *a.* Active, moveable.

सक्षण *a.* Being at leisure.

सखि *m.* [सह समानं ख्यायते नि० Uṇ. 4. 136] (nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखायः; acc. सखायम्, सखायौ; सख्युः gen sing.; सख्यौ loc. sing.) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात् सखा त्वमसि यन्मम तत्तवैव U. 5. 10; सखीनिव प्रीतियुजोऽनुजीविनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख; वनितासखानाम् Ku. 1. 10; सचिवसखः R. 4. 87; 1. 18; 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1.)

सखी A female friend or companion, a lady's maid; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरन्ते Gīt. 1.

सखीयति Den. P. To wish for a friend.

सख्यम् [सख्युर्भावः यत्] 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; सुमृष्टं सख्यं रामस्य समानव्यसने हरौ R. 12. 57; तस्मैव मे सौहृदसख्यमैत्री Bhāg. 10. 81. 36; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāṣ. –2 Equality. –सख्यः A friend.

सग् 1 P. (सगति) To cover.

सगण *a.* Attended by troops or flocks. –णः An epithet of Śiva.

सगतिक *a.* Connected with a preposition &c.

सगन्ध *a.* 1 Fragrant. –2 Related. –3 Proud, arrogant. –न्धः A kinsman, relation, kindred; सर्वः सगन्धेषु विश्वसिति Ś. 5; Me. 9.

सगर *a.* [गरेण विषेण सहितः] Poisonous, having poison. –रः N. of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bāhu and was called Sagara because he was born together with gara or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by Indra and carried down to the Pātāla. Sagara thereupon commanded his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the Pātāla, and in doing this they naturally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sāgara*; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousands of years that Bhagīratha (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the Pātāla the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven.]

सगर्भः, –र्भ्यः 1 A brother of whole blood; सह तनुजसगर्भैर्ध्यरक्षःसहस्रैः Mv. 6. 27. –2 Similar to; रत्नावलीश्रीपर्षिभिः सगर्भाः Bu. Ch. 2. 21.

सगुण *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. –2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. –3 Worldly. –4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). –5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. –त्रः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor; तत्रभवतो दुष्यन्तस्य सगोत्रस्य कण्वस्यापराद्धोऽस्मि Ś. 7. –2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. –3 A distant kinsman. –त्रम् Family, race, lineage.

सगोष्ठी Fellowship with; अथेन्द्रियारामसगोष्ठ्यतृष्णया Bhāg. 4. 22. 23.

सग्धिः *f.* Eating together.

सघ् 5 P. (सघ्नोति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. –2 To receive, accept. –3 To support, bear.

संकट *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait; संकटद्वारकाणि गुरुत्त्वाद्गात्राणां पुरस्य च Mb. 12. 69. 44. –2 Impervious, impassable. –3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता Mv. 4. 33; विषमशिलासंकटस्खलितवेगः V. 2. 8; U. 1. 8. –4 Pressed, made thin (कृशीकृत); कृतप्रतिकृतैश्चित्रैर्बाहुभिश्च सुसंकटैः Mb. 4. 13. 27. –5 Dangerous, critical. –टम् 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. –2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटेष्वविषण्णधीः K.; संकटे हि परीक्ष्यन्ते प्राज्ञाः शूराश्च संगरे Ks. 31. 93. –Comp. –चतुर्थी N. of the fourth day in the dark half of श्रावण. –मुख *a.* narrow-mouthed.

संकथ् 10 U. 1 To talk together, converse. –2 To narrate, relate. –3 To explain.

संकथनम् Narration.

संकथा 1 Conversation, talk. –2 Accordance, agreement.

संकरी See संकारी.

संकर्षम् N. given to Adhyāyas 13-16 of जैमिनि's पूर्वमीमांसासूत्र. It is also called the संकर्षकाण्ड; स्विष्टकृद्विकारश्च वनस्पतिरिति संकर्षे वक्ष्यते ŚB. on MS. 10. 4. 32.

संकल् 10 U. 1 To add or sum up. –2 To heap, accumulate, collect. –3 To deem, regard; तरुच्छिद्रप्रोतान् बिसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. –4 To grasp, seize, lay hold of. –5 To drive away, put to flight, rout. –6 To perform the funeral honours to a dead person.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection. –2 Addition.

संकलनम्, –ना 1 The act of heaping together. –2 Contact, junction. –3 Collision. –4 Blending, twining. –5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. –2 Blended together, intermixed. –3 Seized, laid hold of. –4 Added. –5 Resumed, regained; Māl. 3. –ता (In arith.) The first sum. –तम् Addition. –Comp. –ऐक्यम् the sum of the terms of an arithmetical progression.

संकलितिन् *a.* One who has made an addition.

संकालनम् Burning a corpse, funeral ceremony; न तु संकालनं राज्ञो विना पुत्रेण मन्त्रिणः Rām. 2. 66. 15.

संकष्टम् Distress, trouble (used in comp.); see संकट.

संकसुक *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. –2 Uncertain, doubtful. –3 Bad, wicked. –4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. –2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered.

संकाश *a.* 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.); अग्नि°, हिरण्य°; विपत्ति घोरसंकाशां कृद्धादग्निशिखामिव

Rām. 7. 81. 4. -2 Near, close, at hand. -शः 1 Appearance, presence. -2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch.

संकुच् 1, 6 P. 1 To become contracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. -*Caus.* To contract, narrow.

संकुचित *p. p.* 1 Contracted, abridged; लङ्कापतेः संकुचितं यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunk, wrinkled; गात्रं संकुचितं गतिर्विगलिता दन्ताश्च नाशं गताः Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Covering.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Binding. -6 Crouching down, humbling one's self; त्वयेयं पृथिवी लब्धा न संकोचेन चाप्युत Mb. 12. 14. 18. -7 A kind of skate-fish. -चम् Saffron. -Comp. -पिशुनम् saffron.

संकोचनम् Contraction. -नी The sensitive plant (Mar. लाजाळू).

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चन्द्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. -3 Disordered, perplexed; अन्योन्यप्रतिघातसंकुलचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलैः U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. -5 Thick, dense (as smoke). -6 Violent, intense. -लम् 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विघटितायां तस्यामागतोऽस्मि Māl. 1; Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee; तस्मिंस्तथा संकुले वर्तमाने Mb. 3. 134. 22. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता। माता तु मम वन्ध्यैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः ॥. -4 Distress, destruction (नाश); प्राविशत् संकुलं तत्र शलभा इव पावकम् Rām. 7. 19. 16.

संकूजितम् The cry of the Chakravāka.

संकृ 8 U. (संकरोति-संकुरुते) 1 To commit; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general.

संकृष् 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणम् 1 The act of drawing together, contracting; (सात्वती) या द्रष्टृदृश्ययोः संकर्षणम् Bhāg. 5. 25. 1. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. -णः 1 N. of Balarāma; असियुद्धे गदायुद्धे रथयुद्धे च पाण्डवः। संकर्षणादशिक्षद्वै शश्वच्छिक्षां वृकोदरः ॥ Mb. 1. 139. 4; संकर्षणात्तु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv. -2 N. of the great serpent Śesa; पातालतलमारभ्य संकर्षणमुखानलः Bhāg. 11. 3. 10. -3 The destructor of the world; क्षये संकर्षणं प्रोक्तं तमुपास्यमुपास्महे Mb. 12. 47. 32. -4 Egotism (अहंकार); सोऽग्रजं सर्वभूतानां संकर्षणमकल्पयत् Mb. 12. 207. 10.

संकॄ 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together; न संकिरेत्तदन्नं च ततः पूयेत ब्राह्मणः Mb. 13. 136. 13. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पत्रसंकर S. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K.; संकरो नरकायैव कुलघ्नानां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40. -4 (In Rhet.) The combination of two or more *dependent* figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संसृष्टि where the figures are *independent*); अविश्रान्तिजुषामात्मन्यङ्गाङ्गित्वे तु संकरः K. P. 10; or अङ्गाङ्गित्वेऽलंकृतीनां तद्वदेकाश्रयस्थितौ। संदिग्धत्वे च भवति संकरस्त्रिविधः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames; जागर्त्येव हि दुष्टात्मा संकरेऽग्निरिवोत्थितः Mb. 12. 103. 12. -6 Dust, sweepings. -7 Dung. -Comp. -ज, -जात *a.* born from a mixed caste; वृथासंकरजातानां ...... निवर्तेतोदकक्रिया Ms. 5. 89. -स्वेदः a particular sudorific treatment.

संकरीकरणम् Illegality, sin; खराश्वोष्ट्रमृगेभानामजाविकवधस्तथा। संकरीकरणं ज्ञेयं मीनाहिमहिषस्य च ॥ Ms. 11. 68.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारिन् *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellaneous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rut, intoxicated; मदोद्धतस्य नृपतेः संकीर्णस्येव दन्तिनः... नेतारः खलु वाच्यताम् H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated; तस्मात् संकीर्णवृत्तेषु वासो मम न रोचते Mb. 1. 79. 9. -8 Narrow, contracted. -र्णः 1 A man of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant; name of the fourth caste of elephants; Mātaṅga L. 1. 26, 30. -र्णम् A difficulty. -र्णा A kind of riddle; सा भवेदुभयच्छन्ना यस्यामुभयगोपनम्। संकीर्णा नाम सा यस्यां नानालक्षणसंकरः ॥ Kāv. 3. 105. -Comp. -जाति, योनि *a.* of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule); impure through illegal intermarriage; संकीर्णयोनयो ये तु प्रतिलोमानुलोमजाः Ms. 10. 25. -युद्धम् a confused fight, melee.

संकृत् 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकीर्तनम्, -ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification (of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संक्लृप् 1 Ā. To wish or long for. -*Caus.* 1 To resolve, determine, settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose; संकल्पितार्थे विवृतात्मशक्तिमाखण्डलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5 To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To imagine, fancy. -7 To think about, ponder, reflect; देवेभ्य आगायदत् कल्याणं संकल्पयति तदात्मने Bri. Up. 1. 3. 6. -8 To perform obsequies.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; कामः संकल्पो विचिकित्सा... Bri. Up. 1. 5. 3; कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. -2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. -3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तम्भमभ्येति गात्रम् Mal. 1. 35; त्वय्येव संकल्पशतैरजस्रमनङ्ग नीतोऽसि मया विवृद्धिम् Ś. 3. 5 (v. l.); प्रियासंनिहितैवेयं संकल्पस्थापिता पुरः Nag. 2. 9. -5 The mind, heart; शान्तसंकल्पः सुमना यथा स्यात् Kath. 1. 10; संकल्पनिर्वृतिषु संस्तुत एष दासः Mal. 7. 2. -6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. -7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -8 Consideration, reflection. -9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* 1 willing, resolving. -2 consisting of thought only, imaginary. -ज *a.* produced from self-will, desire or idea of advantage: व्रतानि यमधर्माश्च सर्वे संकल्पजाः स्मृताः Ms. 2. 3. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -योनिः 1 wish, desire. -2 epithets of the god of love; भगवन् संकल्पयोने M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. -प्रभव *a.* born from desire (an epithet of Madana); कामिनां बहुमन्तव्यं संकल्पप्रभवोदयम् Bhāg 8. 12. 16. -मूल, -संभव *a.* based on some idea or desire; संकल्पमूलः कामो वै यज्ञाः संकल्पसंभवाः Ms. 2. 3. -रूप *a.* -1 volitional. -2 conformable to will.

संकल्पनम् Purpose, wish, desire.

संकल्पित *a.* 1 Wished for, intended, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolved upon; संकल्पितं प्रथममेव मया तवार्थे भर्तारमात्मसदृशं सुकृतैर्गता त्वम् Ś. 4. 13. -3 Imagined, fancied.

संक्लृत *p. p.* 1 Contrived, prepared. -2 Desired, wished.

संक्लृप्तिः 1 Will, volition. -2 Thought, fancy.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. -2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. -3 An indicatory sign, mark, token. -4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गृह्यते जातौ गुणद्रव्यक्रियासु च S. D 12. -5 Engagement, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover); नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुम् Git. 5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous; सा स्वैरिण्येकदा कान्तं संकेतं उपनेष्यति Bhāg. 11. 8. 23; कान्तार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. -7 Condition, provision. -8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. -गृहम्, -निकेतनम्, -स्थानम् a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous. -वाक्यम् watchword.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. -2 Appointment, assignation. -3 Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनम् 1 Appointment, agreement. -2 A rendezvous.

संकेतयति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. -3 To invite, call. -4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; साक्षात् संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited, called.

संक्रन्दः 1 War, battle; एते कौरव संक्रन्दे शैनेयं पर्यवाकिरन् Mb. 7. 172. 13. -2 Sounding together (कोलाहल); तस्मिन् महति संक्रन्दे राजा दुर्योधनस्तदा। गाङ्गेयमुपसङ्गम्य Mb. 6. 95. 1. -3 Wailing, lamentation. -4 Means of extracting Soma (अभिषवण); तस्मिञ्जातः सोमसंक्रन्दमध्ये Mb. 7. 23. 29.

संक्रन्दनः 1 N. of Indra; अपि संक्रन्दनस्य स्यात् क्रुद्धः किमुत वालिनः Bk. 6. 109; Mv. 5. 39; संक्रन्दनप्रतिमबाहुपराक्रमाभ्याम् Ram. ch. 2. 67. -नम् War, battle.

संक्रम् 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. -3 To approach, go. -4 To go over or be transferred (to another). -5 To enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकारक्षममाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. -6 To be present at, attend. -7 To surmount. -*Caus.* 1 To transfer. -2 To devolve, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; Ku. 6. 78. -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To convey, lead towards. -5 To take possession of. -6 To promise mutual assistance.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. -2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. -3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs; दिनक्षये व्यतीपाते संक्रमेऽर्कदिनेऽपि वा Bhāg. 4. 12. 49. -4 Moving, travelling. -5 The falling or shooting of stars. -6 The meeting of two words in Krama text. -मः, -मम् 1 A difficult or narrow passage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा संक्रमानवसादयेत् Mb. -3 A medium or means of attaining any object; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk.; सोऽतिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2; वैदूर्यसंक्रम इवाम्बरसागरस्य Madhyamavyāyoya 1. 1. -4 A stair-case, ladder (सोपान); भवनानि तुङ्गतपनीयसंक्रमक्रमणक्वणत्कनकनूपुराः स्त्रियः (व्यचलन्) Śi. 13. 34.

संक्रमणम् 1 Concurrence. -2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -5 The day on which the summer solstice begins. -6 Decease, death; यदि दुःखमकृत्वा तु मम संक्रमणं भवेत् Ram. 2. 13. 12. -का A gallery; Buddh.

संक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Passed through or into, entered into; संक्रान्तचन्दनरसाहितवर्णभेदम् Ki. 8. 57. -2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted: पुत्रसंक्रान्तलक्ष्मीकैर्यद्वृद्धेक्ष्वाकुभिर्धृतम् U. 1. 22. -3 Seized, affected. -4 Reflected, imaged; संक्रान्तमूर्तिर्मणिमेदिनीषु Śi. 3. 23. -5 Depicted. -6 Having Saṁkrānti (in astr.) -तम् Property got by a woman from her husband.

संक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Going together, union. -2 Passage from one point to another, transition. -3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal

sign into another. -4 Transference, giving over (to another); संपातिताः ... पयसो गण्डूषसंक्रान्तयः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to another); विवादे दर्शयिष्यन्तं क्रियासंक्रान्तिमात्मनः M. 1. 19; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रान्तिरन्यस्य विशेषयुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्रामः Difficult progress; see संक्रम.

संक्रीड् 1 Ā. 1 To play or sport together; संक्रीडन्ते मणिभिरमरप्रार्थिता यत्र कन्याः Me. 69. -2 To creak, rattle (as wheels); संक्रीडन्ति शकटानि Mbh.

संक्रीडनम् Sporting together.

संक्रीडितम् Rattle of chariots.

संक्रोशः Lamentation; Kau. A. 1. 17.

संक्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Bruised, contused. -2 Tarnished (as a mirror). **-Comp.** **-कर्मन्** *a.* one who does everything with difficulty.

संक्लेदः 1 Dampness, moisture. -2 The fluid secretion supposed to form in the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षालनम् Washing, ablution.

संक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. -2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world. -6 Shelter, home; अहो निश्चेतनो राजा जीवलोकस्य संक्षयम्। धर्म्यं सत्यव्रतं रामं वनवासे प्रवत्स्यति ॥ Rām. 2. 41. 6. -7 Death; शृणु राजन् यथाकाले प्राप्तो बालस्य संक्षयः Rām. 7. 74. 8.

संक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together; आतपात्यय-संक्षिप्तनीवारासु निषादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. -2 To withdraw, destroy. -3 To shorten, curtail; abridge; संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 110; Ms. 7. 34. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut in. -7 To constrain.

संक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Heaped together. -2 Compressed, contracted; एकप्रकारसंक्षिप्तं कोसलराज्यम् Pratimā 1; एकशरीर-संक्षिप्ता पृथिवी रक्षितव्या. -3 Abridged, curtailed, shortened. -4 Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7 Thrown, despatched -8 Seized, grasped.

संक्षिप्तिः *f.* 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridging. -3 Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade. -5 Transition (from one feeling to another).

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. -2 Compression, abridgment. -3 Brevity, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. -8 Destruction (संहार); प्रजासंक्षेपसमये दण्डहस्तमिवान्तकम् Mb. 3. 155. 27. -9 Total, aggregate. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतस् are used adverbially in the sense of briefly, concisely, shortly; Kull. on Ms. 1. 68.)

संक्षेपणम् 1 Heaping together. -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

संक्षुभ् 1 Ā., 4, 9 P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. *-Caus.* To agitate, excite.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion; Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride, haughtiness.

संक्षोभणम् Violent shock; Suśr.

संख्यम् War, battle, fight; एवमुक्त्वार्जुनः संख्ये रथोपस्थ उपाविशत् Bg. 1. 47; संख्ये द्विषां वीररसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70; Ve. 3. 25; Śi. 18. 70; Māl. 8. 9.

संख्या 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up: तावन्त्येव च तत्त्वानि सांख्यैः संख्यायन्ते Ś. B. -2 Ved. To appear along with, be connected with.

संख्यक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Numbering, amounting to; शतसंख्यका नराः &c.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation; संख्या-मिवैषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A numeral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, understanding, intellect; उदारसंख्यैः सचिवैरसंख्यैः Bu. Ch. 1. 14. -6 Deliberation, reflection, exposition; धर्मसंख्या महाराज व्यवहार इतीष्यते Mb. 12. 121. 9. -7 Manner. -8 War, battle; संख्यासमयविस्तीर्णमभि-जातोद्भवं बहु Mb. 12. 98. 21. -9 Appellation, name; ततो द्वापरसंख्या सा युगस्य समजायत Rām. 7. 74. 22 (com. द्वापर-संख्या द्वापर इति नाम। पृषोदरादित्वात् साधुः।). -10 (In geom). A gnomon. **-Comp.** **-अतिग, -अतीत** *a.* beyond number, innumerable, countless. **-पदम्** a numeral. **-परित्यक्त** *a.* innumerable. **-मात्रम्** mere numeration. **-वाचक** *a.* expressive of number. (**-कः**) a numeral. **-विधानम्** the making of a calculation. **-शब्दः** a numeral. **-समापनः** an epithet of Śiva.

संख्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up. **-तम्** A number. **-ता** A kind of riddle; संख्याता नाम संख्यानं यत्र व्यामोहकारणम् Kāv. 3. 101.

संख्यातृ *a.* Examiner; गोसंख्याता भविष्यामि विराटस्य महीपतेः Mb. 4. 3. 8.

संख्यानम् Numbering, calculation; प्रतिषेद्धा च दोग्धा च संख्याने कुशलो गवाम् Mb. 4. 3. 8; मिथ्यावादी च संख्याने Ms. 8. 400. -2 Becoming seen, appearance; ओं नमो भगवते महापुरुषाय सर्वगुणसंख्यानाय Bhāg. 5. 17. 17.

संख्यावत् *a.* 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. *-m.* A learned man; संख्यावन्तोऽपि भूम्ना परकृतिषु मुदं संप्रधार्य प्रयान्तु Mv. 7. 42.

संगः [सञ्ज् भावे घञ्] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers); विभाति संगात्

स्फटिकोपलो यथा A. Rām. 7. 5. 31. –3 Touch, contact. –4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse; सतां सद्भिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1; संगमनुव्रज् 'to keep company with, herd with'; मृगाः मृगैः संगमनुव्रजन्ति Subhās. –5 Attachment, fondness, desire; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. –6 (a) Attachment to worldly ties, association with men; दौर्मन्त्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति यतिः संगात् Bh. 2. 42: विमुक्त° Ku. 1. 53; Pt. 1. 169. (b) The subject or cause (हेतु) of attachment; अजितं जेतुकामेन भाव्यं संगेष्वसंगिना Mb. 12. 189. 14. –7 Encounter, fight. –8 Hindrance, obstruction; नाप्सु वा गतिसंगं ते पश्यामि हरिपुंगव Rām. 4. 44. 3; तत्पूर्वसंगे वितथप्रयत्नः R. 2. 42; 3. 63.

संगिन् *a.* 1 United with, meeting. –2 Attached or devoted to, fond of; वदामिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि Ś. 5. 11; R. 19. 16; M. 4. 2; बुद्धिभेदं न जनयेदज्ञानां कर्मसंगिनाम् Bg. 3. 26; 14. 15. –3 Full of affection, desirous. –4 Libidinous, lustful. –5 Continuous, uninterrupted; विधूनितं भ्रान्तिमियाय संगिनीम् Ki. 14. 59.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगम् 1 Ā. 1 To come or join together, meet, encounter; अक्षधूर्तैः समगंसि Dk.; एते भगवत्यौ कलिन्दकन्यामन्दाकिन्यौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7.–2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238; Ms. 8. 378. –3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. –4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. –5 To become contracted, shrink up. –6 To die, depart. –7 To go to, attain (with acc.). –*Caus.* 1 To bring together, join, unite; वधूवरौ संगमयांचकार R. 7. 20. –2 To endow or present with, unite with, bestow on, give to; प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे संगमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः R. 12. 104. –3 To deliver, hand over. –4 To kill.

संगत *p. p.* 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with; तदा गन्तव्यमनिशं भवद्भिरिह संगतैः Rām. 7. 36. 58. –2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. –3 Joined in wedlock, marrried. –4 Sexually united. –5 Fitted together, appropriate, harmonious; शृणुतमिदानीं संगतार्था न वेति Ś. 3. –6 In conjunction with (as planets). –7 Shrunk up, contracted; see गम् with सम्. –**तम्** Union, meeting, alliance; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽस्तु सदा सताम् V. 5. 24; Ś. 5. 24; Ki. 14. 22. –2 Association, company. –3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy; यतः सतां संनतगात्रि संगतं मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39. –4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks. –**Comp.** –**गात्र** *a.* having shrivelled limbs. –**सन्धिः** a peace concluded after friendship.

संगतिः *f.* 1 Union, meeting, conjunction; भवत्याः संगत्याः फलमिति च कल्याणि कलये Ā. L. 17. –2 Company, society, association, intercourse; मनो हि जन्मान्तरसंगतिज्ञम् R. 7. 15; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. –3 Sexual union. –4 Visiting, frequenting. –5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. –6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. –7 Knowledge. –8 Questioning for further knowledge. –9 (In पूर्वमीमांसा) One of the five members of an अधिकरण.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union; आवहति धार्यमाणः संगममचिरात् प्रियजनेन V. 4. 65; R. 12. 66, 90. –2 Association, company, society, intercourse; as in सद्भिः संगमः. –3 Contact, touch; गात्रसंगमात् R. 8. 44. –4 Sexual union or intercourse; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः Ś. 3. 13; R. 19. 33. –5 Confluence (of rivers); गंगायमुनयोः संगमे V. 5. –6 Fitness, adaptation. –7 Encounter, fight. –8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमक *a.* Leading to, showing the way.

संगमनम् Meeting, union; see संगम; शमिनोऽपि तस्य नवसंगमने Ki. 6. 35. –**नः** N. of Yama.

संगरः 1 A promise, an agreement; तथेति तस्या वितथं प्रतीतः प्रत्यग्रहीत् संगरमग्रजन्मा R. 5. 26; 11. 48; पालितसंगराय 13. 65. –2 Accepting, undertaking. –3 A bargain. –4 War, battle, fight; छलबहुलमरीणां संगरं हा हतोऽस्मि Ve. 5. 21; अतरत् स्वभुजौजसा मुहुर्महतः संगरसागरानसौ Śi. 16. 67. –5 Knowledge. –6 Devouring. –7 Misfortune, calamity. –8 Poison. –**रम्** The fruit of the Śamī tree.

संगवः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prātastana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day; अथ यत् संगववेलायां स आदिः Ch. Up. 2. 9. 4; मां केशवो गदया प्रातरव्याद्गोविन्द आसंगवमात्तवेणुः Bhāg. 6. 8. 20.

संगावः Discourse, conversation.

संगुप्त *p. p.* 1 Well protected or preserved. –2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संगुप्तिः 1 Guarding, protection. –2 Concealment.

संगूढ *p. p.* 1 Completely concealed or hidden. –2 Contracted, abridged. –3 Joined, united. –4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संगृभित *p.p.* Concentrated; मवाद्विधेष्वतितरां मयि संगृभितात्मनाम् Bhāg. 3. 21. 24.

संगॄ 9 U., 6 Ā. 1 To promise, make a vow (Ātm.): राज्ञे समगिरेताम् Dk.; वसूनि देशांश्च निवर्तयिष्यन् रामं नृपः संगिरमाण एव Bk. 3. 8. –2 To recognise, acknowledge. –3 To agree in calling. –4 To swallow, devour. –5 To praise unanimously.

संगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Agreed or assented to. –2 Promised, vowed.

संगै 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. –2 To celebrate by singing together.

संगीत *p. p.* Sung together, sung in chorus. –**तम्** 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices; जगुः सुकण्ठयो गन्धर्व्यः संगीतं सहभर्तृकाः Bhāg. –2 Music, harmonious singing,

especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते; किमन्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः संगीतात् Ś. 1; Mk. 1. -3 A concert. -4 The art of singing with music and dancing; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात् पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. **-Comp. -अर्थः** 1 the subject of a musical performance. -2 the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert; संगीतार्थो ननु पशुपतेस्तत्र भावी समस्तः Me. 58. **-शाला** a concert-hall; Māl. 2. **-शास्त्रम्** the science of music.

संगीतकम् 1 Concert, symphony. -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संगीतिः *f.* 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Conversation.

संगोपनम् Complete concealment.

संग्रह् 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hoard; संगृह्य धनम्, पात्रान् &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, rein in (as horses). -4 To unstring (as a bow). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, favour. -10 To seize upon, attack (as an illness). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, shut (as the mouth). -13 To concentrate. -14 To constrain, force; तैस्तैरुपायैः संगृह्य दापयेदधमर्णिकम् Ms. 8. 48. -15 To marry. -16 To mention, name.

संगृहीत *a.* 1 Gathered, collected, stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted. -5 Abridged; see संग्रह् above. **-Comp. -राष्ट्र** *a.* (a king) who has a well-governed kingdom; सुसंगृहीतराष्ट्रो हि पार्थिवः सुखमेधते Ms. 7. 113.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping; taking; प्रज्वाल्य तत्र चैवाग्निमकरोत् पाणिसंग्रहम् Rām. 7. 12. 20. -2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection; तथा ग्रामशतानां च कुर्याद्राष्ट्रस्य संग्रहम् Ms. 7. 114. -5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting; धनैः कार्योऽस्य संग्रहः Ms. 3. 138; 8. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66; तैः कृतप्रकृतिसंग्रहैः 19. 55; 17. 60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling; एष वै परमो योगो मनसः संग्रहः स्मृतः Bhāg. 11. 20. 21. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction. -10 Agglomeration (a kind of संयोग). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compilation. -13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्ये Bg. 8. 11; so तर्कसंग्रहः; मय्यावेशितया युक्त एतावान् योगसंग्रहः Bhāg. 11. 23. 61. -14 Sum, amount, totality; करणं कर्म कर्तेति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. -15 A catalogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion. -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity. -21 N. of Śiva. -22 A guardian, ruler, manager; ततो निक्षिप्य काकुत्स्थौ लक्ष्मणं द्वारि संग्रहम् Rām. 7. 103. 15. -23 The fetching back of discharged weapons by magical means; Mb. -24 Taking to wife, marriage. -25 Perception, notion. **-Comp. -श्लोकः** a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

संग्रहणम् 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging. -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending. -5 Incasing, setting; कनकभूषणसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. -7 Adultery; Ms. 8. 6, 72; सर्वसाक्षी संग्रहणे चौर्यपारुष्यसाहसे Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting, receiving. **-णी** Dysentery.

संग्रहीतृ *m.* A charioteer.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. -2 Forcible seizure. -3 Clenching the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield. -6 A particular jumping of the horse; Mb. 5. 155. 20 (com. संग्राहः बृहदुद्रुङ्गः हेषणपूर्वकमग्रपादाभ्यामुत्प्लवनमिति; 'संग्राहो बृहदुद्रुङ्गे' इति विश्वः).

संग्राहकः 1 A collector, compiler. -2 A charioteer (संगृह्णाति नियच्छति रथ्यान्); उवाच संग्राहकमागतास्थस्तत्रैव निष्कम्पनिविष्टदृष्टिः Bu. Ch. 3. 27.

संग्राहिन् *m.* The Kuṭaja tree.

संग्राम् 10 Ā. (P. according to some) To fight.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight; संग्रामाङ्गणमागतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. **-Comp. -कर्मन्** *n.* the turmoil of battle. **-जित्** *a.* conquering in battle. **-तुला** the ordeal of battle. **-तूर्यम्, -पटहः** a large military drum. **-भूमिः** a field of battle. **-मूर्धन्** *m.* the front of battle.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock; as महर्षिसंघ, मनुष्यसंघ &c.; सिद्धचारणसंघानां बभूव प्रियदर्शनः Mb. 1. 120. 1. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. **-Comp. -आरामः** a Buddhist convent, monastery (विहार). **-चारिन्** *a.* wandering or moving in numbers; सत्यः खलु लोकप्रवादः सङ्घचारिणोऽनर्था इति Avimāraka 2; सङ्घचारिणोऽनर्था इतीदृशमेव Pratijñā. 3. *-m.* a fish. **-जीविन्** *m.* a hired labourer, *coolie*. **-तलः** the two hands with the open palms brought together. **-वृत्तम्** the conduct of corporations; Kau. A. 11. **-वृत्तिः** *f.* close combination, league.

संघट् 1 Ā. To meet, assemble together. *-Caus.* 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संघटना 1 Joining together, union, combination; देवस्यान्यकलत्रसंघटनया दुःखे परं स्थापिता Ratn. 4. 19. -2 Combination of words or sounds.

संघट्ट् 1 Ā. 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against; संघट्टयन्नङ्गदमङ्गदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संघट्टः 1 Friction, rubbing together; सरलस्कन्धसंघट्टजन्मा (दवाग्निः) Me. 55; Mal. 5. 3; 9. 1; संघट्टैर्वेणुभिः स्तनैः Bu. Ch. 4. 29; Ve. 1. 22. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter; फलसंघट्टविकीर्णविस्फुलिङ्गः Śi. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives); वक्षस्यसंघट्टसुखं वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेव लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86. -5 Embracing. -ट्टा A large creeper.

संघट्टनम्, -ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers. -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघट्टिन् m. An adherent, follower; कृष्णसंघट्टिनः केचिदासत्रामस्य चापरे Bhāg. 10. 18. 20; 5. 10. 6.

संघाटः Fitting and joining of timbers, joinery, carpentry; तौ काष्ठसंघाटमथो चक्रतुः सुमहाप्लवम् Rām. 2. 55. 14.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 Smell. 4 The nose.

संघाणकः, -कम् The mucus of the nose.

संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association; त्वक् च मांसं तथाऽस्थीनि मज्जा स्नायुश्च पञ्चमम्। इत्येतदिह संघातम् Mb. 12. 184. 20. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection; उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11; जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6; Bg. 13. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell. -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas). -8 Flow; यस्य शोणितसंघाता भेरी मण्डूककच्छपा Mb. 12. 98. 31 (com. शोणितसंघाता शोणितौघमयी). -9 A hard part (कठिनांश); आकाशात् खलु यो घोषः संघातस्तु महीगुणः Mb. 12. 285. 7. -10 Combat, war. -11 A caravan. -12 A bone. -13 Intensity. -Comp. -कठिन a. hard like a solid, solid; द्रवः संघातकठिनः Ku. 2. 11. -चारिन् a. gregarious. -ज a. produced by a complicated derangement of the three humours (सान्निपातिक). -मृत्युः wholesale death; कष्टं किंनिमित्तमसी संघातमृत्यवो जाताः Nāg. 4. -शिला a stone-like block or hard mass, solid stone; Ku. 1. 56; 5. 55.

संघातकः, संघात्यः A kind of dramatic performance.

संघुष् 1 P. 1 To resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

संघुष्ट p. p. 1 Resonant, resounding; नानाविहगसंघुष्टम् Mb. 1. 18. 2. -2 Sounded, proclaimed. -3 Offered for sale; उदक्यास्पृष्टसंघुष्टं पर्यायान्नं च वर्जयेत् Y. 1. 168. -ष्टः A sound, noise.

संघृष् 1 P. 1 To rub or grind together. -2 To rival, emulate, compete or vie with; स प्रयोगनिपुणैः प्रयोक्तृभिः संजघर्ष सह मित्रसंनिधौ R. 19. 36. -3 To rub, scratch.

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction; तयोर्भुजविनिष्पेषात् संघर्षेणोरसोस्तथा Mb. 3. 39. 60. -2 Grinding, trituration. -3 Collision, clash; कृष्णमायाविमूढानां संघर्षः सुमहानभूत् Bhāg. 11. 30. 13. -4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority; पुष्पमासे हि तरवः संघर्षादिव पुष्पिताः Rām. 4. 1. 91; तस्याश्च मम च कस्मिंश्चित् संघर्षे Dk.; नाट्याचार्ययोर्महान् ज्ञानसंघर्षो जातः M. 1. -5 Envy, jealousy. -6 Gliding, gently flowing. -7 Enmity, hostility; क्षत्रं स्वर्गं कथं गच्छेच्छस्त्रपूतमिति प्रभो। संघर्षजननस्तस्मात् कन्यागर्भो विनिर्मितः॥ Mb. 12. 2. 4. -8 Sexual excitement; Mb. 15. 30. 22. -र्षा Liquid lac.

संघर्षणम् Ointment, unguent.

सच् 1 Ā., 3 P. (सचते, सिषक्ति) Ved. 1 To follow, pursue. -2 To go to. -3 To love, like. -4 To be obedient. -5 To honour, serve. -6 To assist, aid. -7 To be associated with.

सचनम् 1 Honouring. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Assisting, helping.

सचकित a. Startled, timid. -तम् ind. Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner; सचकितमिव विस्मयाकुलाभिः Ki. 10. 7.

सचराचर a. Comprehending everything; ततो दुर्गं च राष्ट्रं च लोकं च सचराचरम् Ms. 7. 29. -रम् The universe.

सचिः 1 A friend. -2 Friendship, intimacy. -f. The wife of Indra; see शची.

सचित्र a. Painted, variegated (with pictures); विद्युत्वन्तं ललितवनिताः सेन्द्रचापं सचित्राः Me. 66.

सचिल्लक a. Blear-eyed.

सचिवः 1 A friend, companion; छायेव कर्मसचिवाः साधवो दीनवत्सलाः Bhāg. 11. 2. 6; Ki. 6. 43. -2 A minister, counsellor; सचिवान् सप्त चाष्टौ वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54; R. 1. 34; 4. 87; 8. 67; कार्यान्तरसचिवः M. 1. -3 The dark thorn-apple. -Comp. -आमयः a kind of disease (Mar. धांवरें).

सची See शची.

सचेतन a. 1 Sentient, animate, rational. -2 Conscious, sensible.

सचेतस् a. 1 Intelligent; व्रीडितव्यमपि ते सचेतसः Ki. 13. 46. -2 Possessed of feeling; सचेतसः कस्य मनो न दूयते Ku. 5. 48. -3 Unanimous. -4 Conscious; इदानीमस्मि संवृत्तः सचेताः प्रकृतिं गतः Bg. 11. 51.

सचेल a. Dressed.

सचेष्टः The mango tree. -a. Making efforts, active.

सच्छाय a. 1 Shady. -2 Glittering. -3 Having the same colour as.

सच्छिद्र a. 1 Having holes. -2 Defective, faulty.

सजन *a.* Having men or living beings. –नः 1 A man of the same family, a kinsman. –2 Public, people; एतस्य वेदिष्यावो न नावेनत् सजन इति Bri. Up. 3. 2. 13.

सजम्बाल *a.* Muddy.

सजल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सजागर *a.* Waking, awake.

सजात *a.* Born together. –तः A brother (Ved.).

सजाति, –सजातीय *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class, or species. –2 Like, similar. –*m.* A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सजात्यम् Brotherhood, relationship.

सजानि *a.* Together with wife.

सजुष् (स्) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to. –2 Associated together. –*m.* (Nom. सजूः सजुषौ सजुषः; instr. dual सजूर्भ्याम्) A friend, companion; खेलायन्ननिशं नापि सजूःकृत्य रतिं वसेत् Bk. 5. 72. –*ind.* With, together with; सजूरिन्द्रेण पञ्चाशद्देवास्ते मरुतोऽभवन् Bhāg. 6. 18. 67.

सज्ज् 1 P. To go, move. –*Caus.* 1 To cling, adhere. –2 To fix (the mind) upon. –3 To cause one's self to be embraced; सज्जयन्ति हि ते नारीर्निगूढाश्चारयन्ति च Ms. 8. 362.

सज्ज *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared; सज्जं क्रतुवरं राजन् कालप्राप्तं च भारत Mb. 3. 256. 2; सज्जो रथः U. 1. –2 Dressed, clothed. –3 Accoutred, trimmed. –4 Fully equipped, armed. –5 Fortified. –6 Strung, placed on a bow-string.

सज्जनम् 1 Fastening, tying on. –2 Dressing. –3 Preparing, arming, equipping. –4 A guard, sentry. –5 A ferry, *ghāt*. –*a.* Hanging round; निवीती कण्ठसज्जने Ms. 2. 63. –नः A good man; see under सत्. –ना 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. –2 Dressing, ornamenting. –3 Decorating an elephant before riding; L. D. B.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. –2 Equipment, apparatus. –3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित *a.* 1 Dressed. –2 Decorated. –3 Made ready, equipped; सामादिसज्जितैः पाशैः प्रतीक्षन्ते दिवानिशम् Pt. 1. 157. –4 Accoutred, armed. –5 Fastened, attached to; परिधाय स्ववासांसि प्रेष्ठसंगमसज्जिताः Bhāg. 10. 22. 23.

सज्जीकृ 8 U. 1 To make ready, prepare, equip. –2 To decorate. –3 To string (a bow).

सज्जीभू 1 P. To be ready, to be equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

सज्य *a.* 1 Furnished with a bowstring; शरासनानां सज्यानां टङ्कारेण महीयसा Śiva B. 4. 39. –2 Strung (as a bow); न तेन सज्यं क्वचिदुद्यतं धनुः Ki. 1. 21.

सज्योतिस् *ind.* According to the light; [illegible] स्यादनध्यायः शेषे रात्रौ यथा दिवा Ms. 4. 106; 5. 82.

सज्योत्स्ना A moonlight night.

संचः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संचकः A mould; an impression in which the outlines of the thing to be reproduced are inscribed in an inverted fashion (Marāthī ठसा); चिर्चिचिरो विमृज्य कृतः किमानने कामनसंचकेन N. 22. 47, 48.

सञ्चत् *m.* 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. –2 Cheating, deceit.

संचर् 1 P. (but Ātm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go, pass, walk about; यानैः समचरन्तान्ये Bk. 8. 32; क्वचित् पथा संचरतां सुराणाम् R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57. –2 To practise, perform. –3 To pass over, be transferred to. –4 To act, behave; भो राजानश्चरमवयसामाज्ञया संचरध्वम् Māl. 6. 2. –5 To join, meet. –6 To pass or roam through, travel over. –7 To arrive at, reach, attain. –*Caus.* 1 To cause to go about, lead, conduct; यूथानि संचार्य Ś. 5. 5. –2 To cause to spread, circulate. –3 To transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). –4 To turn out (as cattle &c.) to graze. –5 To impel, instigate, incite.

संचरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. –2 A way, path; यत्रौषधिप्रकाशेन नक्तं दर्शितसंचराः Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12. –3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. –4 Entrance, gate. –5 The body. –6 Killing. –7 Development. –*a.* Going about, moving everywhere; अनिरुक्तस्त्रयोदशः स्तोभः संचरो हुंकारः Ch. Up. 1. 13. 3.

संचरणम् 1 Going, motion, travelling. –2 Setting in motion, use. –णी Passage, way; संचरणी [illegible] नाड्युच्चरति Br. Up. 4. 2. 3.

संचारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पार्थसंचारं संचरत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10; [illegible] पुरुषसंचारेऽस्मिन् प्रदेशे Mk. 7; R. 2. 15. –2 Passing through, passage, transit. –3 A course, way, road, pass. –4 A difficult progress or journey. –5 Difficulty, distress. –6 Inciting. –7 Leading, guiding. –8 Transmission, contagion. –9 A gem said to be found in the head of serpents. –10 The entrance of the sun into a new sign. –11 Infatuating; [illegible] (com. संचारः [illegible]). –12 Track (of wild animals). –Comp. –जीविन् *a.* seeking a living by roaming; L. D. B.

संचारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. –कः 1 A leader, guide. –2 An instigator. –3 An orator.

संचारणम् Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संचारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A pair, couple. -4 Smell, odour.

संचारित p. p. 1 Moved, set in motion. -2 Impelled, driven onward, incited. -3 Conveyed; see संचर्.

संचारिन् a. (-णी f.) 1 Moving, moveable; संचारिणी नगरदेवतेव Mal. 1; Ku. 3. 54; संचारिणी दीपशिखेव रात्रौ R. 6. 67. -2 Roaming, wandering. -3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. -4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. -5 Evanescent, as a Bhāva; see below. -6 Influencing. -7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). -8 Contagious. -9 Impelling. -m. 1 Wind, air. -2 Incense. -3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment; see व्यभिचारिन्.

संचल् 1 P. 1 To move about, move to and fro, waver, oscillate. -2 To quiver, tremble. -3 To start or jump up. -4 To depart, go away. -*Caus.* 1 To shake, agitate. -2 To expel, remove.

संचल a. Trembling, quivering. -Comp. -नाडिः an artery, vein.

संचलनम् Agitation, trembling, shaking; अचलसंचलनाहृणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

संचाली The Guñjā shrub.

संचस्कारयिषु a. Wishing anyone to perform a purificatory rite; धर्मराजश्च तत्रैव संचस्कारयिषुस्तदा Mb. 15. 26. 31.

संचानः A falcon; a kind of bird.

संचाय्यः N. of a particular sacrifice; P. III. 1. 130.

संचि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect, hoard; रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति Ś. 2. 14; R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. -2 To arrange, put in order, put or place; संचित्य पात्राणि यथाविधानम् Bk. 3. 35.

संचयः 1 Heaping up, gathering. -2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः संचयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिसंचयः Subhāṣ. -3 A large quantity, collection. -4 Joint; दोर्निष्पेषविदीर्णसंचयदलत्कङ्कालमुन्मज्जतः Mal. 8. 9.

संचयनम् 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संचयिन् a. 1 Collecting, gathering, hoarding &c. -2 Possessed of riches.

संचित p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored. -3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः f. A collection.

संचिन्त् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over; इति संचिन्त्य नृपतिः क्रतुतुल्यफलं पृथक् Y. 1. 360; अद्यापि तामवहितां मनसाचलेन संचिन्तयामि युवतीं मम जीविताशाम् Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

संचिन्तनम् Consideration, reflection.

संचिन्तित a. 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designed, intended. -3 Settled.

संचूर्ण् 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरू Ve. 1. 15.

संचूर्णनम् Crushing to pieces.

संचोदना 1 Urging, exciting. -2 A stimulant.

संछद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelop, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संछन्न p. p. 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounded.

संछर्दनम् Spitting out, ejecting.

संछादनम् Obscuring, hiding.

संछिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संछिदा Destruction.

संच्छेदः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

सञ्ज् 1 P. (सजति, सक्त; the स् of the root being changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगन्धिषु मत्तेभकटेषु फलरेणवः (ससञ्जुः) R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. -*Pass.* (सज्यते) 1 To be attached to, cling or adhere to. -2 To linger, hesitate.

सञ्जनम् 1 The act of attaching, fastening. -2 Joining, folding (the hands).

संजन् 4 Ā. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring. -3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). -*Caus.* To beget, produce, generate.

सञ्जः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Śiva.

संजनन a. Producing, causing, effecting; प्रीतिसंजननैः पितुः गुणैर्विरुरुचे रामः Rām. 2. 1. 33. -नम् 1 Production, creation. -2 Growth, development.

संजात p. p. 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft. in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संजातकोप 'being angry'); so संजातपक्ष 'winged,' &c. -2 Passed (as time.) -Comp. -निर्वेद a. grown despondent. -विश्रम्भ a. becoming confident.

संजप् 1 P. To report, communicate.

संजयः 1 Conquest, victory. –2 A kind of military array. –3 N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarāṣṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhāratī war to the blind king Dhritarāṣṭra; cf. धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः। मामकाः पाण्डवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय ॥ Bg. 1.1.

संजल्प् 1 P. To talk, converse.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation; असतां दर्शनात् स्पर्शात् संजल्पाच्च सहासनात् Mb. 3. 1. 29. –2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. –3 An uproar.

संजवनम् 1 A quadrangle; a group of four houses forming a court. –2 A way-mark, sign-post.

सज्ञा A she-goat.

संजावनम् Pouring a little butter-milk into warm milk (Mar. दूध विरजणें).

संजिहान a. Giving up, leaving (the bed); संजिहानस्तु द्वापरः Ait. Br. 7. 15. 15; स ह प्रातः संजिहान उवाच Ch. Up. 1. 10. 6.

संजीव् 1 P. 1 To live together. –2 To live, exist (by any profession). –3 To be restored to life. –*Caus.* 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, reanimate; (इदं सर्वं चराचरम्) संजीवयति चाजस्रं प्रमापयति चाव्ययः Ms. 1. 57. –2 To maintain, nourish.

संजीवनम् 1 Living together. –2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation. –3 N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. –4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. –नी 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life). –2 Making alive, restoring life –3 Food. –4 N. of Mallinātha's commentaries on Ku., R. and Me. –Comp. –ओषधिः *f.* a reviving or life-restoring plant; संजीवनौषधिरसौ नु हृदि प्रसिक्तः U. 3. 11.

संज्ञा 9 A. 1 To know, understand, be aware of. –2 To recognize. –3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संजानीते Sk. –4 To watch, be on the alert; संजानानान् परिहरन् रावणानुचरान् बहून् Bk. 8. 27. –5 To accede or agree to. –6 To remember, think of (Paras.); मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. –7 To direct, appoint. –*Caus.* 1 To inform. –2 To appease, gratify, console. –3 (*a*) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (*b*) To kill. –4 To command, enjoin. –5 To animate. –6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. –7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. –2 Being conscious. –3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. –ज्ञम् A yellow fragrant wood.

संज्ञप *a.* Killing, destroying (पशून् ?) [illegible] Mb. 12. 274. 9.

संज्ञपनम् 1 Killing; [illegible] Bhāg. 4. 5. 24. –2 Deception, defrauding.

संज्ञपित, संज्ञप्त *p. p.* Sacrificed, killed; [illegible] संज्ञप्ता ये दयालुना Bhāg. 4. 28. 26.

संज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Apprising, informing. –2 Killing, sacrificing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; अकरुण पुनः संज्ञाव्याधि [illegible] Māl. 9. 42; रतिखेदसमुत्पन्ना निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44; संज्ञां लभ्, आपद् or प्रतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses'. –2 Knowledge, understanding; नायका मम सैन्यस्य संज्ञार्थं तान् ब्रवीमि ते Bg. 1. 7; Mb. 12. 153. 63. –3 Intellect, mind; [illegible] सर्वमेव प्रतिष्ठितम् Mb. 13. 63. 5. –4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; मुक्तार्पितैकाङ्गुलिसंज्ञयैव मा चापलायेति गणान् व्यनैषीत् Ku. 3. 41; उपलभ्य ततश्च धर्मसंज्ञाम् Bu. Ch. 5. 21; Bhāg. 6. 7. 17. –5 A name, designation, an appellation; also at the end of comp. in this sense; द्वन्द्वैर्विमुक्ताः सुखदुःखसंज्ञैः Bg. 15. 5. –6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. –7 The technical name for an affix. –8 The Gāyatrī Mantra; see गायत्री. –9 A track, footstep. –10 Direction. –11 A technical term. –12 N. of the daughter of Viśvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamī and the two Aśvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself —who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhāyā),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhāyā bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Saṁjñā returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him, two sons—the Aśvinīkumāras or Aśvins.] –Comp. –अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it and which exercises influence over them. –विपर्ययः loss of consciousness; रतिखेदसमुत्पन्ना निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44. –[illegible] an epithet, an attribute. –सुतः an epithet of Saturn. –सूत्रम् any Sūtra which teaches the meaning of a technical term.

संज्ञानम् Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनम् 1 Informing. –2 Teaching. –3 Killing, slaughter.

संज्ञावत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

संज्ञिका A name, appellation.

संज्ञिन् *a.* 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (*-m.* also in this sense).

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञु *a.* Knock-kneed.

संज्वरः 1 Great heat, fever; यत्स्नेहसंज्वरवता हृदयेन नित्यम् Māl. 9. 36; Ms. 4. 185. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

संज्वलनम् Fuel.

सट् I. 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, display, manifest.

सटम्, सटा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion); केनानिकपदानवासितसटः सिंहोऽर्पितः पञ्जरे Mu. 7. 6; Śi. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar; विध्यन्तमुद्धृतसटाः प्रतिहन्तुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. -6 (Fig.) Lustre, light; जटां तडिद्वह्निसटोग्ररोचिषम् Bhāg. 4. 5. 2. -7 A multitude, number. -Comp. -अङ्कः a lion.

सटाल *a.* Full of; Inscr.

सटिः, -टी *f.*, सटिका Zedoary (Mar. कचोरा, आंबेहळद).

सटीक *a.* Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सट्ट् 10 U. (सट्टयति-ते) 1 To injure, kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

सट्टम् Two pieces of timber at the side of a door.

सट्टकम् A kind of minor drama in Prākṛita; *e. g.* कर्पूरमञ्जरी; see S D. 542.

सट्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

सठ् 10 U. (साठयति-ते) 1 To finish, complete. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

सठिः *f.* The plant zedoary.

सणसूत्रम् A hempen cord or thread.

सणिः The smell of the breath of a cow.

संटङ्कः Connection.

सण्ड See षण्ड.

सण्डिशः A pair of tongs or nippers.

संडीनम् One of the several modes of flight of birds; Mb. 8. 41. 26 (com. संडीनं ललितं गतम्); see डीन.

सण्ढिका A female camel.

सत् *a.* (-ती *f.*) 1 Being, existing, existent; सन्तः स्वतः प्रकाशन्ते गुणा न परतो नृणाम् Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पवृक्षे वने Ś. 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true; Bṛi. Up. 2. 3. 1. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21; Ś. 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कुलम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Best, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned. -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. *-m.* A good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतम् Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 78; R. 1. 10. *-n.* 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence.-2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good; as in सदसत् q. v. -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Ved. Water. -6 The primary cause (कारण); य ईक्षिताऽहं रहितोऽप्यसत्सतोः Bhāg. 10. 38. 11. -7 (In gram.) The termination of the present participle. (सत्कृ means 1 to respect, treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2 to honour, worship, adore. -3 to adorn.) -Comp. -अञ्जनम् (सदञ्जनम्) calx of brass. -अर्थः (सदर्थः) a matter in question. -असत् (सदसत्) *a.* 1 existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2 real and unreal. -3 true and false. -4 good and bad, right and wrong. -5 virtuous and wicked. (*-n. du.*) 1 entity and non-entity. -2 good and evil, right and wrong. °विवेकः discrimination between good and evil, or truth and falsehood. °व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं सन्तः श्रोतुमर्हन्ति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदाचारः) 1 good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2 approved usage, traditionary observances, immemorial custom; यस्मिन् देशे य आचारः पारंपर्यक्रमागतः। वर्णानां सान्तरालानां स सदाचार उच्यते ॥ Ms. 2. 18. -आत्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. -आनन (सदानन) *a.* fair-faced. -उत्तरम् (सदुत्तरम्) a proper or good reply. -करणम् funeral obsequies. -कर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 a virtuous or pious act. -2 virtue, piety. -3 funeral obsequies. -4 expiation. -5 hospitality. -काण्डः a hawk, kite. -कारः 1 a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception; सत्कारमानपूजार्थं तपो दम्भेन चैव यत्। क्रियते तदिह प्रोक्तं राजसं चलमध्रुवम् ॥ Bg. 17. 18. -2 reverence, respect. -3 care, attention. -4 a meal. -5 a festival, religious observance. -कार्यम् (in Sāṁkhya phil.) the necessary existence of an effect. °वाद the doctrine of the actual existence of an effect (in its cause). -कुल a good or noble family. -कुलीन *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत *a.* 1 done well or properly. -2 hospitably received or treated. -3 revered, respected, honoured. -4 worshipped, adored. -5 entertained. -6 welcomed. (-तः) an epithet of Śiva. (-तम्) 1 hospitality. -2 respect. -3 virtue, piety. -कृतिः *f.* 1 treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2 virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1 virtue, goodness; शकुन्तला मूर्तिमती च

सत्क्रिया Ś. 5. 15. -2 charity, good or virtuous action. -3 hospitality, hospitable reception; सत्क्रियाविशेषात् Ś. 7. -4 courtesy, salutation. -5 any purificatory ceremony. -6 funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -7 Celebration, decoration; यावदादिशति पार्थिवस्तयोर्निर्गमाय पुरमार्गसत्क्रियाम् R. 11. 3. -गतिः *f.* (सद्गतिः) 1 a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -2 The way of good men. -गुण *a.* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-णः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -घनः (सद्घनः) holy existence. -2 nothing but existence. -चरित, -चारित्र *a.* (सच्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सूनुः सच्चरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-*n.*) 1 good or virtuous conduct. -2 history or account of the good; Ś. 1. -चारा (सच्चारा) turmeric. -चिद् (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. °अंशः a portion of existence and thought. °आत्मन् *m.* the soul consisting of entity and thought. °आनन्दः 1 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -2 of Viṣṇu. -जन *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable. (-नः) a good or virtuous man. °गर्हित despised by the virtuous; पुक्कस्यां जायते पापः सदा सज्जनगर्हितः Ms. 10. 38. -धर्मः (सद्धर्मः) true justice. -पतिः Ved. 1 a lord of good persons or heroes. -2 N. of Indra. -पत्रम् the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1 a good road. -2 the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3 an orthodox doctrine. -परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पात्रम् a worthy or virtuous person. °वर्षः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. °वर्षिन् *a.* having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1 a good or virtuous son. -2 a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -*a.* one who has a son; यद्यपि स्यात्तु सत्पुत्रोऽप्यसत्पुत्रोऽपि वा भवेत् Ms. 9. 154. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetvābhāsas* or fallacious *hetus*, a counterbalanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेत्वन्तरं स सत्प्रतिपक्षः; *e. g.* 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product'; नाप्रामाण्यं मतानां स्यात् केषां सत्प्रतिपक्षवत् N. 17. 19. -प्रमुदिता (in Sāṁkhya phil.) N. of one of the 8 perfections. -भाग्यम् (सद्भाग्यम्) 1 good fortune. -2 Felicity. -फलः the pomegranate tree. -भावः (सद्भावः) 1 existence, being, entity; सद्भावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत् प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. -2 actual existence, reality. -3 good disposition or nature, amiability. -4 quality of goodness. -5 obtainment (प्राप्ति); देहन्यासस्य सद्भावे प्रसादं कर्तुमर्हसि Rām. 7. 56. 9. -मातुरः (सन्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. -मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रम् (सन्मित्रम्) a good or faithful friend. -युवतिः *f.* (सद्युवतिः) a virtuous maiden. -वंश (सद्वंश) *a.* of high birth. -वचस् *n.* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु *n.* (सद्वस्तु) 1 a good thing. -2 a good plot or story; सद्वस्तु च दाक्षिण्यादथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात्। शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य ॥ V. 1 2. -वादिता (सद्वादिता) true counsel; सद्वादितेवाभिनिविष्टबुद्धौ Ki. 17. 11. -विद्य (सद्विद्य) well educated, having good learning. -वृत्त *a.* (सद्वृत्त) 1 well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. -2 perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्तः स्तनमण्डलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Gīt. 3 (where both senses are intended). (-त्तम्) 1 good or virtuous conduct. -2 an agreeable or amiable disposition. -शील (सच्छील) *a.* 1 good-tempered. -2 benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others). -संसर्गः, -संनिधानम्, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खो याति प्रवीणताम् H. 1; सत्संगजानि निधनान्यपि तारयन्ति U. 2. 11; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम् Bh. 2. 23. -संप्रदायः good tradition. -संप्रयोगः right application. -सहाय *a.* having virtuous friends. (-यः) a good companion. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 a kind of tree. -2 a poet. -3 a painter. -हेतुः (सद्धेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); सा सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21; Ki. 11. 50; esp. applied to one who burns herself with her husband's corpse. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgā or Pārvatī; पर्यस्तं नन्दया सत्या स्नानपुण्यतरोदया। विलोक्य भूतेश[illegible] Bhāg. 4. 6. 22; Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth. -5 A wife or female (of an animal).

सतीत्वम् Chastity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -तम् *ind.* Constantly, continuously, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. -Comp. -गः, -गतिः wind; सलिलतले सततगतीनन्तःसंचारिणः संनिगृह्य शय्या कार्या Dk.; [illegible] स्ततगानागिरोऽलिभिः Śi. 6. 50; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः Me. 71; Mb. 5. 167. 29. -Comp. -दुर्गत *a.* always miserable. -परिग्रहम् *ind.* continually. -यायिन् *a.* 1 always moving. -2 constantly tending to decay; घोरेऽस्मिन् भूतसंसारे नित्यं सततयायिनि Ms. 1. 50. -युक्त *a.* constantly devoted.

सततक *a.* Recurring twice a day (as fever).

सतनम् A variety of sandal, red and smelling like earth; सतनं रक्तं भूमिगन्धि Kau. A. 2. 11.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सतिः *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीकम्, -सतीनम् Water.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse or peas. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); [illegible] सतीर्थ्यो मदयन्ति Mal. 2. According to Pāṇini (VI. [illegible]

the latter word alone is correct. शब्दरत्नावली, however, says, "स्यात् सतीर्थः सतीर्थ्योऽपि तथैकगुरुरित्यपि." Bohtlingk and Wackernagel say that the word सतीर्थ is approved to be correct by Vopadeva. But this is wrong because मुग्धबोधव्याकरण accepts सतीर्थ्य alone to be correct.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलकः Pease.

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सतोद *a.* Attended with a pricking pain.

सत्तम *a.* Most beautiful, the best, excellent, the *most respectable;* L. D. B.

सत्तलिका A carpet; Kau. A. 2. 11.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The highest Jāti or generality; द्रव्यादित्रिकवृत्तिस्तु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्तिः 1 Sitting down. -2 Beginning.

सत्त्रम् [सद्-ष्ट्रन्] (usually written सत्रम्) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general; त्रेतामपि निबोध त्वं यस्मिन् सत्रं प्रवर्तते Mb. 3. 149. 23. -3 An oblation, offering, gift. -4 Liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest; अयमेव मृगव्यसत्रकामः Ki. 13. 9. -10 A tank, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. -12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -13 Gifts made at all times; L. D. B. -14 Haughtiness, pride; L. D. B. -15 An assumed form or disguise; छन्नं तथा तं सत्रेण पाण्डवं प्रेक्ष्य भारत Mb. 4. 38. 40. -Comp. **-अपश्रयः** a place of refuge, asylum. **-अयनम्** (**णम्**) a long sacrificial session. **-परिवेषणम्** distribution of food at a sacrifice. **-शाला** an alms-house.

सत्रायते Den. Ā. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्त्रिन् *m.* 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; भूमिं वृत्तिकरीं दत्त्वा सत्री भवति मानवः Mb. 13. 62. 29; अत्यशेरत परस्परं धियः सत्त्रिणां नरपतेश्च संपदः Śi. 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice; Bhāg. 4. 14. 7. -3 A class-mate, disciple; तदस्य गूढाः सत्त्रिणश्च संवादयेयुः Kau. A. 1. 11; स सत्त्रिभिः शपथपूर्वम् एकैकममात्यम् उपजापयेत् Kau. A. 1. 10. -4 An ambassador or agent in a foreign country.

सत्त्रा *ind.* With, together with; सत्त्रा पुत्रकलत्रमित्रनिवहैः Rām. ch. 2. 94. -Comp. **-हन्** *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 An elephant.

सत्त्वम् [सतो भावः] (*Said to be m. also in the first ten senses*) 1 Being, existence, entity. -2 Nature, essence. -3 Natural character, inborn disposition; सच्योद्ग सत्त्वान्नृपतिश्च्युताशः Bk. 3. 20. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; उद्गतानीव सत्त्वानि बभूवुरमनस्विनाम् Rām. 2. 48. 2; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा Ś. 2. 10. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense; वाक्च सत्त्वं च गोविन्द बुद्धौ संवेशितानि ते Mb. 12. 46. 4; Bg. 16. 1; Bhāg. 7. 15. 41. -6 An embryo. -7 Substance, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 (also *m.*) A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 15. 15; किं नोऽपत्यनिर्विशेषाणि सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि Ś. 7; Māl. 9; यश्चासूनपि संत्यजेत् करुणया सत्त्वार्थमभ्युद्यतः Nāg. 2. 10. -10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost; अद्य नूनं दशरथः सत्त्वमाविश्य भाषते Rām. 2. 33. 10. -11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. -12 Truth, reality, certainty. -13 Strength, energy, *courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of* which a person is made; निजमेव सत्त्वमुपकारि सताम् Ki. 18. 14; Mb. 12. 313. 17; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāṣ.; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). -16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. -17 A noun, substantive. -18 Intellect (बुद्धि); अग्राणमवितर्कं च सत्त्वं प्रविशते परम् Mb. 12. 204. 18. -19 The subtle body or individual soul (लिङ्गशरीर); गृह्णाणीव हि मर्त्यानामाहुर्देहानि पण्डिताः। कालेन विनियुज्यन्ते सत्त्वमेकं तु शाश्वतम् ॥ Mb. 11. 3. 8. -Comp. **-अनुरूप** *a.* 1 according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; सर्वः कृच्छ्रगतोऽपि वाञ्छति जनः सत्त्वानुरूपं फलम् Bh. 2. 30. -2 according to one's means or wealth; सत्त्वानुरूपाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32 (Malli.'s interpretation does not appear to suit the context). **-आत्मन्** *m.* the individual soul (लिङ्गदेह); वशे तिष्ठति सत्त्वात्मा सततं योगयोगिनाम् Mb. 12. 253. 6. **-उत्साहः** 1 natural energy. -2 energy and courage. **-उद्रेकः** 1 excess of the quality of goodness. -2 pre-eminence in strength or courage. **-गुणः** the quality of purity or goodness. **-तनुः** epithet of Viṣṇu; श्रेयांसि तत्र खलु सत्त्वतनोर्नृणां स्युः Bhāg. 1. 2. 23. **-धातुः** the animal sphere. **-धामन्** epithet of Viṣṇu. **-योगः** 1 dignity; Kau. A. 1. 9. -2 association with life; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा Ś. 2. 10. **-लक्षणम्** signs of pregnancy; तत्कथमिमामभिव्यक्तसत्त्वलक्षणां ... प्रतिपत्स्ये Ś. 5. **-लोकः** a world of living beings. **-विप्लवः** loss of consciousness. **-विहित** 1 caused by nature. -2 caused by goodness. -3 virtuous, upright. **-संशुद्धिः** *f.* purity or uprightness of nature; अभयं सत्त्वसंशुद्धिः Bg. 16. 1. **-संपन्न** *a.* 1 endowed with goodness, virtuous. -2 equable, even-minded. **-संप्लवः** 1 loss of strength or vigour. -2 universal destruction. **-सारः** 1 essence of strength. -2 a very powerful person. **-स्थ** *a.* 1 being in the nature of things. -2 inherent in animals. -3 animate. -4 characterized by goodness, good, excellent. **-स्थः** a Yogi; कर्मस्था विषयं ब्रूयुः सत्त्वस्थाः समदर्शिनः Mb. 12. 238. 6.

सत्त्वकः The spirit of a departed person.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1 Living, existing. –2 Possessed of true essence. –3 Good, pure, virtuous. –4 Endowed with energy or courage; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववताम् Subhāṣ. –*m.* 1 The body (देह); सत्त्ववत्सु तथा सत्त्वं प्रतिरूपं स पश्यति Mb.12 253. 3. –2 epithet of Viṣṇu. **–ती** *a.* pregnant.

सत्य *a.* [सते हितं यत्] 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंध. –2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. –3 Fulfilled, realized. –4 Virtuous, upright. –5 Unfailing; कच्चिच्छुश्रूषसे तात पितुः सत्यपराक्रम Rām. 2. 100. 7. **–त्यः** 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or *lokas* above the earth; see लोक. –2 The As'vattha tree. –3 N. of Rāma. –4 Of Viṣṇu; सत्यव्रतं सत्यपरं त्रिसत्यं सत्यस्य योनिं निहितं च सत्ये। सत्यस्य सत्यमृतसत्यनेत्रं सत्यात्मकं त्वां शरणं प्रपन्नाः॥ Bhāg. 10. 2. 26. –5 The deity presiding over नान्दीमुखश्राद्ध q. v. –6 N. of Brahman; अव्ययस्याप्रमेयस्य सत्यस्य च तथाग्रतः Mb. 1. 37. 5. **–त्यम्** 1 Truth; मौनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं ब्रू 'to speak the truth'. –2 Sincerity. –3 Goodness, virtue, purity. –4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याद् गुरुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. –5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. –6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. –7 Water. –8 The Supreme Spirit; हिरण्मयेन पात्रेण सत्यस्यापिहितं मुखम् Īśop. 15. –9 Final emancipation (मोक्ष); इह चेदवेदीदथ सत्यमस्ति न चेदिहावेदीन् महती विनष्टिः Ken. 2. 5. **–त्यम्** *ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपङ्कजस्पर्शेन *K.*; Ku. 6. 19. **–Comp. –अग्निः** N. of the sage Agastya. **–अनुरक्त** *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. **–अनृत** *a.* 1 true and false; सत्यानृता च परुषा H. 2. 183. –2 apparently true, but really false. (**–तम्, –ते**) 1 truth and falsehood. –2 practice of truth and falsehood; *i. e.* trade, commerce; सत्यानृताभ्यामपि वा न श्ववृत्त्या कदाचन Ms. 4. 4 and 6. **–अभिसंध** *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. **–आत्मन्** true. (*–m.*) a virtuous or upright man. **–आश्रमः** renunciation of the world (संन्यास); दीक्षा बहुविधा राजन् सत्याश्रमपदं भवेत् Mb. 12. 66. 13. **–उत्कर्षः** 1 pre-eminence in truth. –2 true excellence. **–उद्य** *a.* speaking the truth. **–उपयाचन** *a.* fulfilling a request. **–कामः** a lover of truth. **–क्रिया** a promise, oath. **–जित्** N. of Indra in the third Manvantara; इन्द्रस्तु सत्यजित् Bhāg. 8. 1. 24. **–तपस्** *m.* N. of a sage. **–दर्शिन्** *a.* truth-seeing, fore-seeing truth. **–धन** *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. **–धर्मः** the law of truth, eternal truth. °परायण *a.* *devoted to truth* and virtue. **–धृति** *a.* strictly truthful. **–नारायणः** 1 A form of Viṣṇu. –2 A form of divinity (called Satyapīr in Bengali). **–पुरम्** 1 the world of Viṣṇu. –2 The city of Satya-nārāyaṇa; अन्ते सत्यपुरं ययौ (सत्यनारायणव्रतकथा). **–पुष्टिः** true or permanent prosperity. **–पूत** *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाणीम् Ms. 6. 46. **–प्रतिज्ञ** *a.* true to one's promise. **–प्रतिष्ठान, –मूल** *a.* grounded in truth. **–फलः** the *Bilva* tree. **–भामा** N. of the daughter of Satrājit and the favourite wife of Kriṣṇa; (it was for her that Kriṣṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). **–भारतः** N. of Vyāsa. **–भेदिन्** *a.* promise-breaking. **–मानम्** a true measure. **–युगम्** the golden age; the first or कृतयुग; see सत्यम् (6) above. **–यौवनः** a Vidyādhara. **–रत** *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (**–तः**) N. of Vyāsa. **–लौकिकम्** spiritual and worldly matters; मया प्रोक्तं हि लोकस्य प्रमाणं सत्यलौकिके Bhāg. 3. 24. 35. **–वचनम्** 1 the speaking of truth. –2 a promise, solemn assurance. **–वचस्** *a.* truthful, veracious. (*–m.*) 1 a saint, Riṣi. –2 a seer. (*–n.*) truth, veracity. **–वद्य** *a.* veracious; सत्यवद्यो रघूत्तमः Bk. 5. 10. (**–द्यम्**) truth, veracity. **–वाक्यम्** truth-speaking, veracity. **–वाच्** *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (*–m.*) 1 a saint, seer. –2 a crow. **–वादिन्** *a.* 1 truth-speaking. –2 sincere, outspoken, candid. **–व्यवस्था** ascertainment of truth. **–व्रत, –संगर, –संध** *a.* 1 true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious; Bhāg. 10. 2. 26; see सत्यः (4). –2 honest, sincere. **–श्रवसी** Ved. an epithet of Uṣas. **–श्रावणम्** taking a solemn oath. **–संश्रवः** a promise, vow. **–संकल्प** *a.* true in purpose or resolve. **–संकाश** *a.* specious, plausible. **–संगरः** N. of Kubera. *–a.* true to an agreement or promise. **–संधः** 1 an epithet of Rāma; राजेन्द्रं सत्यसंधं दशरथतनयम् Rāma-rakṣā 26. –2 of Bharata. –3 of king Janamejaya. (**–धा**) an epithet of Draupadī. *–a.* keeping one's promise, faithful. **–साक्षिन्** *m.* a trustworthy witness; यथोक्तेन नयन्तस्ते पूयन्ते सत्यसाक्षिणः Ms. 8. 257.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. **–कम्** Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यंकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. –2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपात्त सपत्नेषु कृष्णाया गुरुसंनिधौ। भावमानयने सत्याः सत्यंकारमिवान्तकः॥ Ki. 11. 50. –3 A promise.

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. *–m.* N. of a king, husband of Sāvitrī, q. v. **–ती** 1 N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vāysa by the sage Parās'ara; व्यासः सत्यवतीपुत्र इदं वचनमब्रवीत् Mb. 1. 106. 16. –2 N. of the wife of Nārada. –3 Of the wife of Richīka.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. –2 N. of Sītā. –3 Of Draupadī. –4 Of Satyavatī, mother of Vyāsa; ऋषिमावाहयत् सत्या यथापूर्वमरिन्दम Mb. 1. 106. 14. –5 Of Durgā. –6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kriṣṇa; Bhāg. 3. 1. 35. –7 Of the mother of Viṣṇu; सत्यायामभवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपो जनार्दनः.

सत्याकृ 8 U. **सत्यापयति** Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Earnest money, advance payment. -2 Ratification of an agreement.

सत्यापनम्, -ना 1 Speaking or observing the truth. -2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र् 10 Ā. To perform, to spread out; L. D. B.

सत्र See सत्त्र. **-त्रम्** *ind.* With, together; सार्धं साकं समं सत्रं सहार्थे संप्रकीर्तिताः -**Comp.** **-न्यायः** the rule that at a सत्र, which is performed by several स्वामिन्s together, a प्रतिनिधि is admissible for a स्वामिन् if and when one of the स्वामिन्s commencing the सत्र is lost or dead before the completion of the सत्र. This is discussed and established by Jaimini and Śabara at MS. 6. 3. 22.

सत्रप *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the Sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jāmbavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kriṣṇa, however, overtook Jāmbavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kriṣṇa; see जाम्बवत्. Kriṣṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrājit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Śatadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yādava named Akrūra who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrājit and gave it to Akrūra. Śatadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kriṣṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akrūra, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्रिन् *m.* A colleague, clan-mate.

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. **-रम्** *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

सथूत्कार *a.* Sputtered. **-रः** Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6 P. also according to some) (सीदति, सन्न; the स् of सद् is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेदुरेकस्मिन् नितम्बे निखिला गिरेः Bk. 7. 58. -2 To sink down, plunge into; सीदन्ति च तदा यक्षाः कूला इव जलेन ह Rām. 7. 14. 18; तेन त्वं विदुषां मध्ये पङ्के गौरिव सीदसि H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). -3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. -4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; दृष्ट्वैव सागरं वीक्ष्य सीदन्तीं कपिवाहिनीम् Rām. 7. 35. 4; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति राधा वासगृहे Gīt. 6. -5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपन्नायां नीतौ सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; तं सन्नशत्रुं ददृशुः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64; H. 2 130. -6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; सीदतामनुभवन्निवार्थिनां वेद यत्प्रणयभङ्गवेदनाम् Ki. 13. 60; Ms. 8. 21. -7 To be impeded or hindered; धर्मः सीदति सत्वरः Ms. 9. 94. -8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सीदति मे हृदयम् K.; सीदन्ति मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 29. -9 To go. -*Caus.* (सादयति-ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. -2 To throw or cast down, place, put. -3 To weary, exhaust. -4 To cause to perish, destroy; बहुसमरनयज्ञः सादयिष्यन्नरातिम्. -*Desid.* (सिषत्सति) To wish to sit &c.

सद् *f.* An assembly; पृष्टः प्राह नमाभाष्य शृण्वत्यास्तत्सदः कथाः Bhāg. 7. 1. 21.

सदनम् [सीदत्यस्मिन् सद् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A house, palace, mansion. -2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. -3 Languor; exhaustion, fatigue. -4 Water. -5 A sacrificial hall. -6 The abode of Yama. -7 Sitting, a seat.

सदः The fruit of trees; धान्ये सदे लवे वाहे नातिक्रामति पश्यताम् Ms. 8. 151.

सदंशः A crab.

सदंशवदनः A heron.

सदधन *a.* Mixed with sour milk.

सदय *a.* Kind, tender, merciful. **-यम्** *ind.* 1 Kindly, mercifully. -2 Gently, softly; अधरस्य पिपासता मया ते सदयं सुन्दरि गृह्यते रसोऽस्य Ś. 3. 25; 6. 20.

सदस् *n.* [सीदत्यस्यां सद्-असि] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling; शापक्षयादिन्द्रसदो ययौ च Rām. 7. 56. 29. -2 An assembly; पङ्कैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 63. (the word is also feminine सदाः, सदसौ, सदसः L. D. B.). -3 The sky; रराज वै परमविमानमास्थितो निशाचरः सदसि गतो यथानलः Rām. 7. 15.41. (-du.) heaven and earth. **-Comp.** **-अजिरम्** a vestibule. **-गत** *a.* seated in an assembly; यथा च वृत्तान्तमिमं सदोगतस्त्रिलोचनैकांशतया दुरासदः R. 3. 66. **-गृहम्** an assembly-hall, council-room; नृपस्य नातिप्रमनाः सदोगृहं सुदक्षिणासूनुरपि न्यवर्तत R. 3. 67.

सदसस्पतिः The president of an assembly; सदसस्पतयोऽप्येके असन्तोषात् पतन्त्यधः Bhāg. 7. 15. 21; 10. 74. 17.

सदस्यः [सदसि साधु वसति वा यत्] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a juror &c.); सदस्याग्न्यार्हणार्हं वै विमृशन्तः सभासदः Bhāg. 10. 74. 18. -2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; ऋग्णामार्त्विज्यं शरणद सदस्याः सुरगणाः Śiva-mahimna 21; सदस्यैरनुज्ञातः Ś. 3.

सदा *ind.* Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. **–Comp.** **–आनन्द** *a.* ever happy. (**–न्दः**) an epithet of Śiva. **–उत्थायिन्** ever exerting; त्रिभिर्वर्षैः सदोत्थायी कृष्णद्वैपायनो मुनिः। महाभारतमाख्यानं कृतवानिदमद्भुतम्॥ Mb. 1. 62. 52. **–गतिः** 1 wind; पाशैः केन सदागतेरगतिता सद्यः समापादिता Mu. 7. 6. –2 the universal spirit. –3 the sun. –4 everlasting happiness, final beatitude. **–तोया, –नीरा** 1 N. of the *Karatoyā* river. –2 a river always bearing water, a running stream. **–दान** *a.* always making gifts or exuding rut; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70. (**–नः**) 1 a ruttish elephant. –2 a scent-elephant (= गन्धद्विप q. v.). –3 N. of the elephant of Indra. –4 N. of Gaṇeśa. **–नर्तः** a kind of bird, the wagtail. **–पुष्प** *a.* everflowering. (**–ष्पः**) the cocoa-nut tree. **–प्रसूनः** N. of various plants :— रोहित, अर्क and कुन्द. **–फल** *a.* always bearing fruit. (**–लः**) 1 the Bilva tree. –2 the jack tree. –3 the glomerous fig-tree. –4 the cocoa-nut tree. **–भव** *a.* perpetual, continual. **–भव्य** *a.* always present. **–भ्रम** *a.* always wandering. **–योगिन्** *m.* an epithet of Kriṣṇa. **–शिवः** N. of Śiva.

सदातन *a.* Incessant, perpetual, eternal. **–नः** An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सदुर्दिन *a.* Enveloped in clouds.

सदृक्ष (**–क्षी** *f.*), **सदृश्, –सदृश** *a.* (**–शी** *f.*) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश &c.; कश्चिद्धरेः सौम्य सुतः सदृक्षः (आस्ते) Bhāg. 3. 1. 30. –2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यम् H. 2. 51. –3 Worthy, befitting, becoming; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61; 1. 15. **–Comp.** **–विनिमय** *a.* mistaking similar objects. **–स्त्री** a wife of equal caste; सदृशस्त्रीषु जातानां पुत्राणामविशेषतः। न मातृतो ज्यैष्ठ्यमस्ति जन्मतो ज्यैष्ठ्यमुच्यते Ms. 9. 125. **–स्पन्दनम्** a regular or even palpitation.

सदेश *a.* 1 Possessing a country. –2 Belonging to the same place or country. –3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष *a.* 1 Defective, faulty. –2 Wrong, improper. –3 Objectionable.

सद्मन् *n.* [सीदति अस्मिन् सद्-मनिन्] 1 A house, dwelling, abode; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसद्मनि (वसन्) Śi. 1. 1; चकितनतनताङ्गी सद्म सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. –2 A place, station. –3 A temple. –4 An altar. –5 A seat. –6 Conflict. –7 Water.

सद्यस् *ind.* 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोऽन्येद्युः सद्यो वा जायते दधि; पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāṣ. –2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनतनताङ्गी सद्म सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. –3 Quickly, promptly. –4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्योहुताग्नीन् Ś. 4. **–Comp.** **–कार** *a.* being performed on the same day; सद्यस्कारां निरूप्येष्टिं सर्ववेदसदक्षिणाम् Mb. 12. 244. 23. **–कालः** the present time. –*a.* that which is to be performed on the same day (or in one day); तस्मात् सद्यस्काला एवंजातीयका विकृतयः ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 20. **–कालीन** *a.* recent. **–कृतम्** name; L. D. B. **–जात** *a.* (**सद्योजात**) newly born. (**–तः**) 1 a calf. –2 an epithet of Śiva. **–पातिन्** *a.* quickly perishing, frail; सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10. **–प्रक्षालक** *a.* providing for a day (or for a meal); सद्यःप्रक्षालको वा स्यान्माससंचयिकोऽपि वा Ms. 6. 18. **–प्राणकर** *a.* quickly invigorating; सद्योमांसं नवान्नं च बाला स्त्री क्षीरभोजनम्। घृतमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यःप्राणकराणि षट्॥ **–प्राणहर** *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour; शुष्कं मांसं स्त्रियो वृद्धा बालार्कस्तरुणं दधि। प्रभाते मैथुनं निद्रा सद्यःप्राणहराणि षट्॥ **–फल** *a.* having immediate consequences. **–भाविन्** *a.* newly born. (**–m.**) a newly born calf. **–शुद्धिः, –शौचम्** immediate purification. **–स्नेहनम्** a quickly operating emollient.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. –2 Instantaneous.

सद्रु *a.* 1 Resting, staying. –2 Going.

सद्वन्द्व *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सद्वसथः A village.

सद्वादित्वम् The state of making a positive statement, being a सद्वादिन्; सद्वादित्वाच्च पाणिनेर्वचनं प्रमाणम्। असद्वादित्वान्न कात्यायनस्य ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 4.

सधर्मः The same nature or qualities; गृहीतनरलोकसधर्मं भगवन्तम् Bhāg. 5. 4. 4.

सधर्मन् *a.* 1 Having similar properties. –2 Having similar duties. –3 Of the same sect or caste. –4 Like, resembling. **–Comp.** **–चारिणी** a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् *a.* (**–णी** *f.*) See सधर्मन्.

सधिः N. of Agni.

सधिस् *m.* An ox, a bull.

सध्र्यञ्च् *a.* (**सध्रीची** *f.*) [सहाञ्चति; cf. P. VI. 3. 95] 1 Going along with, associated with, accompanying. –2 Right, correct; क्षेमस्य सध्र्यग्विमृशेषु हेतुः Bhāg. 4. 22. 21. –*m.* A companion (husband); सध्रीचा वलयितपद्मनालसूत्रः Śi. 8. 44.

सध्रीची A female companion, confidante, a wife; सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सध्रीचीं त्रस्नुमेकिकाम् Bk. 6. 7; सध्रीचीवदनसरोजसारमाध्वीम् (गिरम् आस्वाद्य) Rām. ch. 7. 26.

सध्रीचीन *a.* Accompanying, associated with; सध्रीचीनेन वैराग्यं ज्ञानं च जनयिष्यति Bhāg. 4. 29. 38.

सन् 1 P., 8 U. (सनति, सनोति, सनुते, सात; *pass.* सन्यते, सायते; *desid.* सिसनिषति; सिषासति) 1 To love, like. –2 To

worship, honour. -3 To acquire, obtain. -4 To receive graciously. -5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः 1 The flapping of an elephant's ears. -2 Presenting, offering; आदौ सनात् स्वतपसः च चतुःसनोऽभूत् Bhāg. 2. 7. 5. **-नम्** Ved. Food.

सनकः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् *m.* An epithet of Brahman. -*ind.* Always, perpetually. -Comp. **-कुमारः** N. of one of the four sons of Brahman. **-सुजातः** N. of one of the seven mind-born sons of Brahman.

सनन्दः, सनन्दनः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनय *a.* Ancient, old (Ved.).

सनसूत्र See सणसूत्र.

सना *ind.* Always, perpetually.

सनात् *ind.* Always.

सनातन *a.* (**-नी** *f.*) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; ज्वलन्मणिव्योमसदां सनातनम् Ki. 8. 1; एष धर्मः सनातनः. -2 Firm, fixed, settled; एष धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. -3 Primeval, ancient. **-नः** 1 The primeval being, Viṣṇu; सनातनः पितरमुपागमत् स्वयम् Bk. 1. 1. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 Of Brahman. -4 A guest of the Manes. -5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. -6 An ancient sage; द्विजातिचरितो धर्मः शास्त्रे दृष्टः सनातनैः Rām. 2. 61. 23. **-नी** 1 N. of Lakṣmī. -2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. -3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ *a.* 1 Having a master, lord or husband; त्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा ह्यद्य वर्तते Rām. -2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः Ś. 1; सनाथः संवृत्तः V. 5. -3 Occupied by, possessed by. -4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of; usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव प्रतिभाति Ś. 1; शिलातलसनाथो लतामण्डपः V. 2; Me. 100; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42; V. 4. 10. -5 Crowded (as an assembly). **-था** A woman whose husband is living.

सनाथीकृ Den. P. 1 To cause to possess a master; भुवनमिदं सनाथीकृतम् Dk. 2. 3. -2 To afford shelter, protect.

सनाभः A nearest kinsman, uterine brother; तस्माद्भवन्तो हृदयेन जाताः सर्वे महीयांसममुं सनाभम् Bhāg. 5. 5. 20.

सनाभि *a.* 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. -2 Kindred, related. -3 Like, resembling; गङ्गावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. -4 Affectionate. **-भिः** 1 A uterine brother; a near kinsman; यो मे सनाभिवधतप्तहृदा ततेन लिप्ताभिशापमपमार्ष्टुमुपाजहार Bhāg. 10. 83. 9. -2 A relation, kinsman; अवलीढसनाभिरश्वसेनः Ki. 13. 11. -3 A relation as far as the seventh degree; यथोक्तेनैव कल्पेन शुद्ध्यन्ति तु सनाभयः Ms. 5. 72.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree; न च तत् कर्म कुर्वाणः सनाभ्योऽप्यशुचिर्भवेत् Ms. 5. 84.

सनामन्, -सनामक *a.* Having the same name; सनाम्नी या भवित्री मे दिदृक्षिता चैव बन्धुभिः Mb. 1. 13. 29; चन्द्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः सनाम्नो मौर्येन्दोर्द्विषदभियोग इत्यवैति Mu. 1. 7.

सनिः [सन्-इः Uṇ 4. 151] 1 Worship, service. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (*f.* also in this sense). -4 Obtaining; तद्वां नरा सनये दंस उग्रमाविष्कृणोमि Bṛi. Up. 2. 5. 16. -5 A quarter or point of the compass (*f.* also). -Comp. **-वन्य** *a.* what is obtained by begging; सनिवनिप्राप्तं सनिवन्यं याच्ञाप्राप्तमित्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 27; सनिवन्येव भृतिवचनात् MS. 10. 2. 27.

सनिकार *a.* Degrading (as punishment).

सनिग्रह *a.* Furnished with a handle; Suśr.

सनिर्विशेष *a.* Indifferent.

सनिर्वेद *a.* Dull (as conversation). (**-दम्**) *ind.* Despairingly.

सनित *a.* 1 Granted. -2 Gained, obtained.

सनिष्ठीवम्, -सनिष्ठेवम् Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सनी 1 A respectful entreaty. -2 A quarter or point of the compass. -3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. -4 Light, lustre. -5 An epithet of Gaurī.

सनीड (ल) *a.* 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. -2 Near, proximate; एतल्लतागृहसनीडकृतस्वनीडाः (पारावताः) Rām. ch. 5. 67. **-नीडः, -डम्** Vicinity, neighbourhood.

सनेमि *a.* 1 Having a felly. -2 Complete, perfect.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together (संहतल).

संतक्ष् 1 P. 1 To pare off, chisel, chop. -2 To wound, hurt, strike; निस्त्रिंशाभ्यां सुतीक्ष्णाभ्यामन्योन्यं संततक्षतुः Mb.; Bṛi. S. 42. 29. -3 To hurt by words. -4 Ved. To compose (hymns &c.).

संतक्षणम् Sarcastic or cutting language, sarcasm.

संतन् 8 U. 1 To stretch over, cover over, cover with. -2 To make continuous, connect together. -3 To effect, accomplish. -4 To show, display.

संतत *p. p.* 1 Stretched, extended. -2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. -3 Lasting, eternal. -4 Much, many. **-तम्** *ind.* Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

संततिः *f.* 1 Stretching across, spreading along. -2 Extent, expanse, extension; संतापसंततिमहाव्यसनाय तस्यामासक्तमेतदनपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Māl. 1. 23; Bhāg. 1. 4. 19. -3

Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity; चिन्तासंततितन्तुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Māl. 5. 10; कुसुमसंततिसंततसंगिभिः Śi. 6. 36. -5 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -6 A race, lineage, family. -7 Offspring, progeny; संततिः शुद्धवंश्या हि परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. -8 A heap, mass; (अलं) सहसा संततिमंहसां विहन्तुम् Ki. 5. 17.

संतानः, -नम् 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread; चरामो वसुधां कृत्स्नां धर्मसंतानमिच्छवः Rām. 4. 18. 9; संतानैस्तनुभावनष्टसलिला व्यक्तिं व्रजन्त्यापगाः Ś. 7. 8. -2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance; अच्छिन्नामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69; संतानवाहीनि दुःखानि U. 4. 8. -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, issue; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34; संतानकामाय राज्ञे 2. 65; 18. 52; Ms. 3. 185. -5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise; सन्तानकुसुमशेखरकं च मम शीर्षे पिनद्धम् Nāg. 3 (between verses 2-3); सन्तानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचन्दनम् Ak. -Comp. -संधिः a peace cemented by family alliance (as by giving a daughter in marriage &c.).

संतानकः 1 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower; दधतः सन्तानकानां स्रजः Nāg. 3. 9. [It may be the tree Rhododendron Arborium. It is a tree which grows abundantly on the Himālaya. It gives good shade and bears beautiful flowers, having five united petals. The meaning of the word suggests a profuse growth both of the individual and its progeny.] -2 (pl.) N. of a particular world; लोकान् संतानकान्नाम यास्यन्तीमे समागताः Rām. 7. 110. 18; Ku. 6. 4; 7. 3; Śi. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. -2 Cream. -3 A cobweb. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

संतप् 1 P. 1 To heat, warm; संतप्तचामीकर Bk. 3. 3; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 To parch, dry up. -3 To pain by heat, torture. *-Pass.* 1 To become hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain, be sorry; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणम् Me. 7 'of the afflicted'; दिवापि मयि निष्क्रान्ते संतप्येते गुरू मम Mb.; Bh. 2. 87. -3 To repent, be stung with remorse; अवधूतप्रणिपाताः पश्चात् संतप्यमानमनसोऽपि V. 3. 5. -4 To undergo penance. *-Caus.* 1 To heat, burn, inflame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflict -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment (quarrels &c.).

संतपनम् 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Torturing.

संतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Pt. 1. 250; संतप्तचामीकरवल्गुवज्रम् Bk. 3. 3; चुकुशुर्दुःखसंतप्ता मृत्योरिव भयागमे Rām. 2. 48. 32. -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented. -3 Burnt, scorched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. -5 Dry, faded; संतप्तपद्मा पद्मिन्यो लीनमीनविहंगमाः Rām. 2. 59. 7. -प्तम् Pain, grief, sorrow. -Comp. -अयस् *n.* red-hot iron; Pt. 1. 250. -वक्षस् *a.* short-breathed.

संतापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation; नष्टज्वलनसंतापा प्रशान्ताध्यायसत्कथा Rām. 2. 48. 34; संतापदग्धस्य शिखण्डियूनो वृष्टेः पुरस्तादचिरप्रभेव Māl. 3. 4. -2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish; संतापसंततिमहाव्यसनाय तस्यामासक्तमेतदनपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Māl. 1. 23; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चन्द्रमसि वा 1. 31; Ś. 3. -3 Passion, rage. -4 Remorse, repentance; कृत्यं न कुरुते वेगान्न स संतापमाप्नुयात् Pt. 1. 109. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिम् Ki. 5. 50.

संतापन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Burning, inflaming. -नः N. of one of the 5 arrows of Cupid. -नम् 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Paining, afflicting. -3 Exciting passion.

संतापित *p. p.* Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

संतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. -2 To pine away, languish.

संतमकः Oppression or distress (in breathing &c.).

संतमस् *n.*, संतमसम् 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness; निमज्जयन् संतमसे पराशयम् N. 9. 98; Śi. 9. 22; अकार्ष्टामायुधच्छायं रजःसंतमसे रणे Bk. 5. 2; प्रशान्ते च संतमसे Cholachampū p. 25. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind (महामोह).

संतर्जनम् Threatening, reviling.

संतर्पणम् 1 Satisfying, satiating. -2 Gratifying, delighting. -3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish. *-a.* Refreshing, invigorating; संतर्पणानि सकलेन्द्रियमोहनानि (वचोमृतानि) Māl. 6. 8.

संतर्पयाण *a.* One who satisfies; योऽसौ त्वया खाण्डवे चित्रभानुं संतर्पयाणेन धनुर्धरेण Mb. 8. 90. 52.

संतिः 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift; cf. सति.

संतुद् 6 U. 1 To goad, sting. -2 To recur (as a disease).

संतुष् 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्त्रा भार्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; तृष्णे जृम्भसि पापकर्मनिरते नाद्यापि संतुष्यसि Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. *-Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To present with (anything).

संतुष्ट *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, contented; आत्मन्येव च संतुष्टस्तस्य कार्यं न विद्यते Bg. 3. 17; असंतुष्टा द्विजा नष्टाः संतुष्टाश्च महीभुजः Chāṇakya-nītisāra 80.

संतुष्टिः *f.* Complete satisfaction.

संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment; संतोषमूलं हि सुखम् Ms. 4. 12; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानम् Subhāṣ. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

संतोषणम् Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संतृण्ण *p. p.* 1 Joined, fastened together. -2 Covered; यथा शङ्कुना सर्वाणि पर्णानि संतृण्णानि Ch. Up. 2. 23. 3.

संतॄ 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. –2 To swim, float. –3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. –4 To reach, attain to. –5 To escape from, be saved.

संतरणम् 1 Crossing over. –2 Surmounting.

संतारः 1 Crossing, passing over; गत्वागमाश्चापि संतारं भरद्वाजस्य दर्शनम् Rām. 1. 3. 15. –2 A ford; नीयमानानि संतारं हतान्यासन् विनस्तया Mb. 5. 119. 8. –Comp. **–नौ** *f.* a boat to cross over; यन्मेदिनी प्रचलिता पतिताग्रहर्म्या संचारनौरिव विकीर्णमहोर्मिमाला Bālacharitam 2. 1.

संत्यज् 1 P. 1 To abandon; जायामदोषामुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34; यथासृतपि संत्यजेत् करुणया Nāg. 2. 10. –2 To avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. –3 To give up, renounce; एतैर्विवादान् संत्यज्य सर्वपापैः प्रमुच्यते Ms. 4. 181. –4 To except, exclude; संत्यज्य विक्रमादित्यं धैर्यमन्यत्र दुर्लभम् Rāj. T. 3. 343. –5 To withdraw from (an obligation); प्रक्रान्ते सप्तमं भागं चतुर्थं पथि संत्यजन् Y. 2. 198. –*Caus.* To deprive (one) of, rob.

संत्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. –2 Robbed, deprived of.

संत्यजनम् Leaving, *renouncing.*

संत्रस् 1, 4 P. To fear, be afraid or terrified; विचकार ततो रामः शरान् संतत्रसुर्द्विषः Bk. 14. 39. –*Caus.* To frighten, terrify; भवति हि पापं कृत्वा स्वकर्मसंत्रासितः पुरुषः Pt. 1. 197.

संत्रासः *Fear, terror, alarm.*

संदंश् 1 P. 1 To bite, sting; संदष्टेऽधरपल्लवे सचकितं हस्ताग्रमाधुन्वती Amaru. 36. –2 (*a*) To stick or adhere closely to, cling; उरसा संदष्टसर्पत्वचा Ś. 7. 11; संदष्टवस्त्रेष्वबलानितम्बेषु R. 16. 65, 48. (*b*) To press together, crush by pressure; संदष्टकुसुमशयनानि गात्राणि Ś. 3. 17.

संदंशः 1 A pair of tongs; अयस्मयैरग्निपिण्डैः संदंशैस्त्वचि निष्कुषन्ति Bhāg. 5. 26. 19. –2 Too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). –3 N. of those parts of the body used for grasping. –4 N. of a hell. –5 A chapter or section of a book. –6 The side of a village.

संदंशकः A pair of tongs.

संदंशिका 1 A pair of pincers. –2 An iron bill; L. D. B.

संदंशिन *a.* Armed, mailed.

संदष्ट *p. p.* 1 Bitten. –2 Pressed closely together, crushed; संदष्टकुसुमशयनानि (गात्राणि) S. 3. 17. –3 Nipped; pinched. **–ष्टम्** A particular fault in pronunciation.

संदह् 1 P. To burn; अभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

संदाहः Burning up, consuming.

संदातृ *a.* One who ties up; असंदितानां संदाता Ms. 8. 342.

संदानम् 1 A rope, cord. –2 A chain, fetter; 'संदानं पशूनां पादबन्धनम्' इति विश्वः. –3 Cutting, dividing. –4 That part of an elephant's temples whence the ichor (मद) exudes. **–नः** That part of an elephant under the knee where the fetter is fastened; संदानान्तादलिभिः शिक्षिताश्रैः Śi. 18. 71.

संदानकम् A pigeon's nest; अपनीतकपोतसंदानकम् Pratimā 3.

संदानिका A kind of sweetmeat; L. D. B.

संदानित *a.* 1 Bound, tied; वक्षोजद्वन्द्वसंदानितमथ शिथिलीकृत्य गात्रं कथंचित् Rām. ch. 7. 92. –2 Fettered, chained; Śiva B. 4. 66.

संदानिनी A cow-pen (गोष्ठ).

संदायः A rein, leash.

संदावः Flight, retreat.

संदित *a.* Bound, chained, fettered; असंदितानां संदाता संदितानां च मोक्षकः Ms. 8. 342.

संदिश् 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over; राज्यं संदिश्य भोगांश्च ममार व्रणपीडितः Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. –2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं नु खलु दुष्यन्तस्य युक्तरूपमस्माभिः संदेष्टव्यम् Ś. 4; Śi. 9. 56, 61. –3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखीम् Ku. 6. 1. –4 To appoint. –5 To commission or depute in general.

संदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indicated. –2 Assigned. –3 Told, narrated, communicated. –4 Agreed to, promised. **–ष्टः** One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टार्थ also). **–ष्टम्** Information, news, tidings.

संदेशः 1 Information, news, tidings. –2 A message, an errand; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7, 13; R. 12. 63; Ku. 6. 2. –3 Commission, command; अनुष्ठितो गुरोः संदेशः Ś. 5. –4 A kind of sweetmeat. –Comp. **–अर्थः** the subject of a message; संदेशार्थाः क्व पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः प्रापणीयाः Me. 5. **–पदानि** the words of a message. **–वाच्** *f.* a message. **–हरः, –हारकः** 1 a news-bearer, messenger. –2 an envoy, ambassador.

संदेशकम् News, tidings.

संदिह् 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, anoint. –2 To heap together. –3 To doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिग्धो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. –4 To mistake for, to confound with (in *pass*); पान्तु त्वामकठोरकेतकशिखासंदिग्धमुग्धेन्दवः (जटाः) Māl. 1. 2; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 6. 40. –5 To start an objection. –*Caus.* 1 To confuse, perplex. –2 To be doubtful or uncertain (*Ātm.*).

संदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Besmeared, covered. –2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in संदिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. –3 Mistaken for or confounded with. –4 Doubted, questioned. –5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence). –6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. –7 Envenomed. **–ग्धम्** 1 A doubt, uncertainty. –2 Besmearing. **–Comp.** **–अर्थ** *a.* ambiguous, dubious in sense. (**–र्थः**) 1 an ambiguous or doubtful meaning. –2 a disputed matter. **–पुनरुक्तत्वम्** (Rhet.) uncertainty and tautology. **–फल** *a.* having arrows with poisoned tips; Dk. **–मति, –बुद्धि** *a.* sceptical, doubtful.

संदिग्धीकृत *p. p.* Made to present a doubtful resemblance; संदिग्धीकृतबाष्पाविन्दुरुदितं पौराङ्गनाभिस्तथा B. R. 6. 31.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अत्र कः संदेहः. –2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसंदेहदोलामारोपितः K.; अर्थार्जने प्रवृत्तिः ससंदेहा H. 1; Pt. 1. 176. –3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called ससंदेह by Mammaṭa and others); ससंदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ तदनुक्तौ च संशयः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Māl. 1. 2 (1. 3); V. 3. 2. –4 Conglomeration of material elements (of the body). **–Comp.** **–अलंकारः** a particular figure of speech. **–दोला** the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix. **–पद** *a.* doubtful; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमन्तःकरणप्रवृत्तयः Ś. 1. 22.

संदेहिन् *a.* 1 Doubtful. –2 Doubting, uncertain, diffident.

संदेह्य *a.* Doubtful; यस्यानुवित्तः प्रतिबुद्ध आत्माऽस्मिन् संदेह्ये गहने प्रविष्टः Bṛi. Up. 4. 4. 13. **–ह्यः** The body.

संदी (wrong for आसन्दी) A small bed-stead, cot, couch.

संदीप् 4 Ā. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. –*Caus.* 1 To light, kindle, inflame. –2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

संदीपन *a.* (**–नी** *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुःखस्य प्रियसखीविनोदनोपायाः U. 3. –2 Provoking; U. 4. **–नः** 1 One of the five arrows of Cupid. **–नम्** 1 Kindling, inflaming. –2 Exciting, stimulating; अनङ्गसंदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Ṛs. 1. 12. **–नी** (in music) A particular श्रुति.

संदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled or inflamed. –2 Excited, stimulated. –3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष् 4 P. To be defiled or stained. –*Caus.* 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. –2 To violate. –3 To accuse, censure, find fault with, condemn.

संदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Polluted, defiled; नारीसंदूषणानि Ms. 9. 13. –2 Wicked, depraved. –3 Ill-disposed.

संदूषणम् Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदूषित *a.* 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted. –2 Grown worse (as a disease). –3 Abused, censured.

संदुह् 1 P., 2 U. To assemble; संदोहान्यांश्च नैमित्त Śiva B. 24. 17.

संदृभ् 6 P. 1 To string or bind together. –2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. –3 To arrange, connect, compose.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. –2 Collection, uniting, mixture; विस्मयानन्दसन्दर्भजर्जराः कल्लोमैयः U. 7. 12. –3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; संदर्भशुद्धिं गिराम् Gīt. 1. –4 Construction. –5 A composition, literary work; रसगङ्गाधरनामा संदर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G.; U. 4. **–Comp.** **–विरुद्ध** *a.* irrelevant, incoherent. **–शुद्ध** *a.* connected, coherent. **–शुद्धिः** *f.* clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संदृब्ध *p. p.* Strung together, interwoven; वेत्थ नु तं काप्य तत् सूत्रं येनायं च लोकः परश्च लोकः सर्वाणि च भूतानि संदृब्धानि भवन्तीति Bṛi. Up. 3. 7. 1.

संदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold; भिन्नमां त्रिशिरसा नाऽहं संदर्शिष्येऽद्य यत् पुनः Bk. 16. 9. –2 To see well or perfectly. –3 To consider, reflect upon. –4 To calculate, enumerate. –5 To overlook, wink at. –*Pass.* 1 To look like, resemble, be similar. –2 To become visible, appear. –*Caus.* To show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं मृतवत् संदर्श्य स्थितः H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

संदर्शः Appearance, sight; हीनाः पिशाचसंदर्शा भविष्यन्ति कलौ प्रजाः Bhāg. 12. 3. 40.

संदर्शनम् 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing. –2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. –3 Meeting, seeing one another. –4 Sight, appearance, vision. –5 Regard, consideration. –6 Showing, displaying. –7 Employment, use; अपादसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपायसंदर्शनजां च सिद्धिम् Pt. 1. 61.

संदृष्ट *p. p.* Seen, beheld. –2 Ordained, prescribed.

संदोहः 1 Milking. –2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; कुन्दमाकन्दमधुबिन्दुसंदोहवाहिना मारुतेनोत्ताम्यति Māl 3; Bv. 4. 9; Bhāg. 10. 14. 37; ननु सर्वाक्षौहिणीसंदोहेन छादयिष्ये जयद्रथम् Dūtavākyam 1; (शिलीमुखानां) संदोहं द्रुतमुदपादयन् परेषु Śiva B. 24. 62. –3 The whole milk (of a herd).

संद्रावः 1 Flight, retreat. –2 Speed, gait; जाम्बवं नीलस्तहितं चारुसंद्रावमब्रवीत् Bk. 7. 35.

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine, put together, compound, mix; यानि द्रव्येन संधीयन्ते तानि भक्षणीयानि Kull. –2 (*a*) To treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संदध्यात् सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Chāṇ. 19; Kām. 9. 41. (*b*) To unite in friendship, reconcile,

make a friend of; सकृद्दुष्टमपीष्टं यः पुनः संधातुमिच्छति Pt. 2. 33. -3 To fix upon, direct towards; संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारकाम् R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणम् Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 12. 97. -5 To produce, cause; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयदामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रयाणवेगः Mal. 5. 3; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि तद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon. -9 To grasp, support, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield. -11 To make good, atone for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near. -14 To prepare, make, compose. -15 To assist, aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive. -17 To possess, have. -18 To perform, do; स्वलीलया संदधतेऽव्ययात्मने Bhāg. 7. 8. 41; वाङ्मात्रेणापि साहाय्यं मित्राद्न्यो न संदधे Pt. 2. 12. -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

संधा 1 Union, association. -2 Intimate union, close connection. -3 State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; ततार संधामिव सत्यसंधः R. 14. 52; Mv. 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary; यत्रस्त्वं कर्मसंधानां साधूनां गृहमेधिनाम् Bhāg. 6. 5. 42. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight. -8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.). -9 Steady continuance in any state.

संधातृ *m.* N. of Śiva and Viṣṇu.

संधानम् 1 Joining, uniting; वायुः संधानम् T. Up. 1. 3. 2. -2 Union, junction, combination; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् Ś. 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mixing, compounding (of medicines &c.). -4 Restoration, repairing. -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत् साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकम् Ś. 1. 11; अथामियन्त्रसंधानविशेषोद्भाविक्रमान् Śiva B. 30. 1; Śi. 20. 8. -6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; मृद्घटवत् सुखभेद्यो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति H. 1. 88 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 A joint; पादजङ्घयोः संधाने गुल्फः Suśr. -8 Attention. -9 Direction. -10 Supporting. -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. -16 Sour rice-gruel. -17 Bell-metal (सौराष्ट्र).

संधानिका A kind of pickle or sauce.

संधानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bound, tied.

संधानिन् *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संधानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संधानी 1 Distillation. -2 Braziery, foundry. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधालिका A kind of food; L. D. B.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संधये सरला सूची वक्रा छेदाय कर्तरी Subhāṣ.: Mc. 60. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीनां भवन्ति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रुणा न हि संदध्यात् सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 85. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); तुरगानुधावनकण्डितसंधेः Ś. 2. -5 A fold (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Especially a mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; संधिं छित्त्वा तु ये चौर्यं रात्रौ कुर्वन्ति तस्कराः Ms. 9. 276; वृक्षवाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मध्यमकम् Mk. 3. -8 Separation, division. -9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.) -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each *Yuga* or age; त्रेताद्वापरयोः संधौ Mb. 1. 2. 3. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five; see S. D. 330-332); तौ संधिषु व्यञ्जितवृत्तिभेदम् Ku. 7. 91. -15 The vulva. -16 Distillation. -17 Land etc. donated for the worship of temple-deities etc. (cf. Dr. Raghavan's note on वृत्तिसन्धिप्रतिपादकः Cholachampū p. 1 "संधिः देवपूजार्थमतिसृष्टं तादृशं भूम्यादिकं संधिपदस्य द्रविडदेवालयशिलाशासनेषु तादृशेऽर्थे व्यवहारदर्शनात् ।"). -18 Contrivance, management; तस्य सावरणदृष्टसंधयः काम्यवस्तुषु नवेषु संगिनः R. 19. 16. -19 Twilight. -20 A seam. -21 The connecting link of a perpendicular (in mensuration). -22 The common side of double triangle. -Comp. -अक्षरम् a diphthong. -काष्ठम् the wood below the top of a gable. -गृहः a bee-hive. -चोरः a housebreaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in संधिच्छेदशिक्षकः M. 4. -छेदनम् burglary. -जम् spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दूषणम् violation of a treaty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45. -नालः, -लम् Unguis Odoratus (नख, क्षुर). -पालत्वम् maintenance of treaties. -प्रबन्धनम् the ligament of a joint. -बन्ध 1 the tissues of joints; Ś. 2. -2 the cement or lime. -बन्धनम् a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भङ्गः, -मुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. -मोक्षः the breaking of peace; Kau. A. 7. -रन्ध्रका a hole in a wall. -विग्रह *m.* du. peace and war. °अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विग्रहकः a minister presiding over the above. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating treaties. -विद् *m.* a negotiator of treaties. -विपर्ययौ peace and war; द्वौ संधिविपर्ययौ Ms. 7. 65. -वेला 1 the time of twilight. -2 any connecting period. -शूलम् a kind of painful indigestion (आमवात). -संभवः a diphthong. -हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined; शपथैः संधितस्यापि न विश्वासं व्रजेद्रिपोः Pt. 2. 39. –2 Bound, tied. –3 Reconciled, allied. –4 Fixed, fitted. –5 Mixed together. –6 Pickled, preserved (wrong for संदित; cf. Ms. 8. 342). –7 Concluded (as an alliance). –**तम्** 1 Pickles. –2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिन् *m.* A minister of alliances.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). –2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. –2 A river. –3 Spirituous liquor. –4 Loud orchestral sound of a band of musicians; L. D. B.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. –2 Capable of being reconciled; सुजनस्तु कनकघटवद् दुर्भेद्यश्चाशुसंधेयः H. 1. 88. –3 To be made peace with. –4 To be aimed at.

संधुक्ष् 1 Ā. To be kindled or excited (fig. also); संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. –*Caus.* To kindle, inflame, excite; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयन्तीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; आतपान्तसंधुक्षितमदा V. 4.

संधुक्षणम् 1 Kindling, inflaming; इतश्चेतश्च गच्छन्ती वैरसंधुक्षणे रता Mb. 3. 276. 16. –2 Exciting, stimulating; रागिणस्त्यागशक्तिसंधुक्षणम् Dk. 2. 2.

संधुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संधृ 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry. –2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain; अरैः संधार्यते नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. –3 To curb, restrain, check. –4 To keep in mind, retain in memory; यः सततं परिपृच्छति शृणोति संधारयत्यनिशम् Pt. 5. 92. –5 To hold, have, possess; retain, keep; भृत्यः न स संधार्यो भूभुजा भूतिमिच्छता Pt. 1. 112. –6 To observe, follow. –7 To bear, suffer, endure. –8 To survive, remain alive.

संधारणम्, –णा 1 Restraining, checking. –2 Observing, following. –3 Suffering, enduring. –4 Refusal (of a request).

संध्य *a.* 1 Being on the point of junction; संध्यं तृतीयं स्वप्नस्थानं तस्मिन् संध्ये स्थाने तिष्ठन् Bri. Up. 4. 3. 9. –2 Based on संधि, euphonic combination.

संध्या 1 Union. –2 Joint, division. –3 Morning or evening twilight; अनुरागवती संध्या दिवसस्तत्पुरस्सरः। अहो दैवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः॥ K. P. 7. –4 Early morning. –5 Evening, dusk; संध्यामङ्गलदीपिका विभजते शुद्धान्तवृद्धाजनः V. 3. 2; संध्याभ्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194. –6 The period which precedes a *Yuga*, the time intervening between the expiration of one *Yuga* and the commencement of another; चत्वार्याहुः सहस्राणि वर्षाणां तत्कृतं युगम्। तस्य तावच्छती संध्या संध्यांशश्च तथाविधः॥ Ms. 1. 69; अथासौ युगसंध्यायां दस्युप्रायेषु राजसु Bhāg. 1. 3. 25. –7 The morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa; उत्थायावश्यकं कृत्वा कृतशौचः समाहितः। पूर्वां संध्यां जपंस्तिष्ठेत् स्वकाले चापरां चिरम्॥ Ms. 4. 93; 2. 69. –8 A promise, an agreement. –9 A boundary, limit. –10 Thinking, meditation. –11 A kind of flower. –12 N. of a river. –13 N. of the wife of Brahman. –14 Any one of the divisions of the day (पूर्वाह्ण, मध्याह्न, अपराह्ण). –Comp. –**अंशः** the period at the end of each Yuga; Ms. 1. 69. –**अंशुः** twilight. –**अभ्रम्** 1 an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays); संध्याभ्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194. –2 a kind of red-chalk. –**उपासनम्, उपासना** Saṁdhyā adoration; Ms. 2. 67. –**कालः** 1 the period of twilight. –2 evening. –**त्रयम्** the three divisions of the day (forenoon, noon and afternoon). –**नाटिन्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –**पयोदः** a twilight rain-cloud. –**पुष्पी** 1 a kind of jasmine. –2 a nutmeg. –**बलः** a demon (राक्षस). –**बलिः** 1 an image of bull in a temple of Śiva. –2 the evening oblation. –**मङ्गलम्** an evening religious rite. °दीपिका an auspicious evening lamp; V. 3. 2. –**रागः** red-lead. –**रामः** (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. –**वन्दनम्** the morning and evening prayers. –**समयः** 1 evening-time. –2 a portion of each Yuga.

सन्न *p. p.* [सद्-क्त] 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. –2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. –3 Drooping, relaxed; नालक्षयत् साध्वससन्नहस्तः Ku. 3. 51. –4 Weak, low, feeble. –5 Wasted away, decayed. –6 Perished, destroyed. –7 Still, motionless. –8 Shrunk. –9 Adjacent, near. –10 Gone, departed. –11 Sunk, low (in tone &c). –**न्नः** The tree called पियाल. –**न्नम्** 1 A little, a small quantity. –2 Destruction, loss. –Comp. –**कण्ठ** *a.* choked. –**जिह्व** *a.* one whose tongue is silent; तत्तेजसा हतरुचः सन्नजिह्वाः ससाध्वसाः Bhāg. 4. 7. 23. –**धी** *a.* dispirited; यादोगणाः सन्नधियः ससाध्वसाः Bhāg. 3. 17. 25. –**भाव** *a.* despondent. –**मुसलम्** a motionless pestle; विधूमे सन्नमुसले Ms. 6. 56. –**वाच्** *a.* speaking with low tone. –**हर्ष** *a.* desponding, cheerless.

सन्नक *a.* Low, dwarfish. –**कः** The Piyāla tree. –Comp. –**द्रुः, –द्रुमः** the Piyāla tree.

सन्नतर *a.* Lower, more depressed (as a tone); P. I. 2. 40.

संनादः Uproar, din, clamour.

संनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, incline; संनताङ्गी Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; पर्यंसु संनता V. 4. 26. –2 To submit or subject oneself to, obey; संनमतामरीणाम् R. 18. 34. –3 To bend down, bow down to. –4 To make ready, prepare. –5 To be accomplished. –*Caus.* 1 To contract, bend together. –2 To cause to bend or stoop. –3 To make ready, prepare.

संनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, stooping. –2 Downcast. –3 Contracted. –4 Filled with; परमानन्दसंनतो मन्त्री ममानेकविधां संभावनामकार्षीत् Dk. 1. 3. –Comp. –**अङ्ग** *a.* having

rounded limbs; सा राजहंसैरिव संनताङ्गी Ku. 1. 34. -भ्रू *a.* frowning.

संनतिः *f.* 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence; ये च दिग्विजये तस्य संनतिं न ययुर्नृपाः Bhāg. 10. 70. 24. -2 Stooping posture, crouching. -3 Humility. -4 A kind of sacrifice. -5 A sound, noise.

संनयः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number; अस्मिन् राजसमावाये देवानामिव संनये Mb. 1. 189. 6. -2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संनह् 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten. -2 To wear, put on, dress. -3 To put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनात्सीत्ततो सैन्यम् Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 16. 4. -4 To make oneself ready, prepare oneself (for any action) (Ātm. in this sense); युद्धाय संनह्यते Mbh.; छेत्तुं वज्रमणीञ् शिरीषकुसुमप्रान्तेन संनह्यते Bh. 2. 6.

संनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on; सर्वं पर्वतसंनद्धं सौवर्णमभवद्वनम् Rām. 1. 37. 21. -2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. -3 Arranged, ready, or prepared, for battle; armed, fully equipped; नवजलधरः संनद्धोऽयं न दृप्तनिशाचरः V. 4. 1; कः संनद्धे विरहविधुरां त्वय्युपेक्षेत जायाम् Me. 8; संनद्धः कवची खड्गी चापबाणधरो युवा Rāma-rakṣā 21. -4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. -5 Pervading; कुसुममिव लोभनीयं यौवनमङ्गेषु संनद्धम् Ś. 1. 21. -6 Well-provided with anything. -7 Murderous. -8 Closely attached, bordering, near. -9 Ready to burst or blossom. -10 Provided with charms. -Comp. -कवच *a.* clad in mail, accoutred. -योध *a.* with a force fully equipped; मानी मानपालः संनद्धयोधो युद्धकामो भूत्वा Dk. 1. 3.

संनहनम् 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. -2 Preparation. -3 Fastening tightly. -4 Industry, effort. -5 Tightness; यज्ञाङ्गानि च चत्वारि तस्य संनहनेऽभवन् Mb. 10. 18. 7. -6 A band, rope.

संनाहः 1 Arming (oneself) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. -2 Warlike preparation, equipment; संनाहगुणाः Kau. A. 9; संनाहोऽयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. 2. 4. -3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन् कलौ खलोत्सृष्टदुष्टवाग्बाणदारुणे कथं जीवेज्जगन्न स्युः संनाहाः सज्जना यदि Kir. K. 1. 36; Ki. 16. 12. -4 Materials, accoutrements; सदश्वै रुक्मसंनाहैर्भटैः पुरटवर्मभिः Bhāg. 9. 10. 38.

संनाह्यः A war-elephant; Mātaṅga L. 8. 17.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. -2 Vicinity, proximity; presence; उत्कण्ठते च युष्मत्संनिकर्षस्य U. 6; Ku. 3. 74; R. 7. 8; 6. 20. -3 Connection, relation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) Connection of an organ of sense (इन्द्रिय) with its object (विषय); this is of six kinds; स भूतसूक्ष्मेन्द्रियसंनिकर्षम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 30. -5 A modern object or idea; वेदांश्चैके संनिकर्षं पुरुषाख्या MS. 1. 1. 27 (Śabara explains संनिकर्षम् as संनिकृष्टकालाः कृतका वेदा इदानींतनाः).

संनिकर्षणम् 1 Bringing near. -2 Approaching, approximating. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Relation, connection. -5 Connection of an organ of sense with its object; see संनिकर्ष (4) above.

संनिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Approximate. -2 Proximate, adjacent, near. -ष्टम् Proximity, vicinity.

संनिचयः A collection.

संनिचित *a.* Constipated, stagnated; Suśr.

संनिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or keep together; दूरादाहृत्य समिधः संनिदध्याद्विहायसि Ms. 2. 186. -2 To place near; इदमनन्यपरायणमन्यथा हृदयसंनिहिते हृदयं मम Ś. 3. 19. -3 To fix upon, direct towards; (दृष्टिं) पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -4 To draw near, approach; ध्यातैर्ध्यातैः संनिधेयं भवाद्भिः Mv. 1. 50. -5 To collect, pile up. -6 To observe, inspect. *-Pass.* To be near, be present. *-Caus.* To collect, bring together, assemble; U. 7.

संनिधम् Vicinity.

संनिधातृ *m.* 1 One who brings near. -2 One who deposits. -3 A receiver of stolen goods; संनिधातॄंश्च मोषस्य हन्याच्चौरमिवेश्वरः Ms. 9. 278. -4 An officer who introduces people at court; संनिधातृचेयकर्म Kau. A. 1 also 2. 5. -5 One who receives in charge.

संनिधानम्, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxtaposition. -2 Proximity, vicinity, presence; असत्यामाकाङ्क्षायां संनिधानमकारणम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 23; N. 2. 53. -3 Perceptibility, appearance. -4 A receptacle. -5 Receiving, taking charge of. -6 Combination, aggregate; दोषाणां संनिधानम् (स्त्रीयन्त्रम्) Pt. 1. 191. -7 Depositing. -8 The object of an organ of sense (इन्द्रियविषय).

संनिपत् 1 P. 1 To alight, descend. -2 To come together, assemble, meet together. -3 To fall upon, attack; उद्दामेन द्विरदपतिना संनिपत्याभियुक्तः U. 3. 6. -4 To arrive, appear. -5 To perish, be destroyed. *-Caus.* 1 To throw or shoot down, discharge. -2 To convoke, convene, assemble, collect together. -3 To stretch out (a cord).

संनिपत्य *ind.* Immediately, directly.

संनिपत्योपकारिन् *a.* 1 That अङ्ग which serves the purpose of its प्रधान directly. See सामवायिक *a.*; संनिपत्योपकारिण एते मन्त्रा उपस्थितं कर्माभिदधति ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 19. -2 Acting immediately.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. -2 Falling together, meeting; confluence; समुद्रपत्न्योर्जलसंनिपाते R. 13. 58. -3 Collision, contact; संनिपातावधूतैश्च Mb. 4. 13. 27 (com. संनिपातोऽङ्गसंघट्टनम्); प्रतिपदमविहस्ताः संनिपाते रिपूणाम् Śiva B. 30. 47. -4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection; तथा तयोः संनिपातः शरयोरभवत्तदा Mb. 3. 39. 15; Bhāg. 11. 25. 6; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क्व मेघः Me. 5. -5 An assem-

blage, a collection, multitude, number; नानारत्नज्योतिषां संनिपातैः Ki. 5. 36; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. –6 Arrival. –7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. –8 A kind of musical time or measure. –9 Sexual intercourse; Mb. 5. –10 Battle, war. –11 (In astr.) A particular conjunction of planets. –Comp. –ज्वरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body. –निद्रा swoon, trance. –नुद् m. a species of Nimba tree (Mar. नेपाळनिंब).

संनिपातकः = संनिपातः (7) above.

संनिपातित *p. p.* 1 Discharged. –2 Assembled.

संनिपातिन् *a.* A subsidiary that serves the purpose of the प्रधानकर्म by being closely connected with it or directly related (see सामवायिक *a.*); मन्त्राश्च संनिपातित्वात् MS. 12. 1. 19.

संनिपात्य *a.* To be hurled upon; न खलु न खलु बाणः संनिपात्योऽयमस्मिन् Ś. 1. 10.

संनिबद्ध *a.* 1 Connected; attached. –2 Arranged, prepared for; संसिद्धावितिकरणीयसंनिबद्धैः (आलापैः) Ki. 7. 17.

संनिबन्धः 1 Binding firmly. –2 Connection, attachment. –3 Effectiveness.

संनिबर्हणम् The act of subduing, restraint; एकस्येव हि योऽशक्तो मनसः संनिबर्हणे Śukra. 1. 99.

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); वनान्तरे तोयमिति प्रधाविता निरीक्ष्य भिन्नाञ्जनसंनिभं नभः Ṛs. 1. 11.

संनिभृत *a.* 1 Hidden. –2 Discreet, modest; Bhāg.

संनियुज् See नियुज्.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. –2 Appointment. –3 Precept.

संनिरुध् See निरुध्.

संनिरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Restrained, suppressed. –2 Raked together (as fire). –3 Covered, filled; महारथौघेन न संनिरुद्धा Ki. 16. 3.

संनिरोधः 1 Obstruction, hindrance; संसाद्य गत्या सह तेन यानि विज्ञानतत्त्वं गुणसंनिरोधम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 30. –2 Confinement. –3 Narrowness; a narrow pass.

संनिवायः Combination, multitude; अहाधिपत्यं गुणसंनिवाये सहैव गच्छेन्मनसेन्द्रियैश्च Bhāg. 2. 2. 22.

संनिविश् 6 Ā. 1 To enter into, enter deeply. –2 To encamp, sit down. –3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. –*Caus.* 1 To place, put. –2 To install or place on; भानोः स्थाने स्थापितं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. –3 To unite, join, collect. –4 To introduce, insert, put in. –5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. –6 To devolve upon, commit to, consign. –7 To found (a town &c.). –8 To fix the mind on. –9 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into. –2 Collected, met together, assembled. –3 Absorbed or engrossed in. –4 Abiding or resting in. –5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. –6 Encamped: see संनिविश् above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. –2 A collection, multitude, assemblage; अहं तु मन्ये तव नास्ति कश्चिदेतादृशे क्षत्रियसंनिवेशे Mb. 3. 268. 4. –3 Union, combination, arrangement; बिभ्रद्वपुः सकलसुन्दरसंनिवेशम् Bhāg. 11. 1. 16; रमणीय एव वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Māl. 1. 9. –4 Site, place, situation, position; स्थानान्तरे कल्पितसंनिवेशाम् Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. –5 Vicinity, proximity. –6 Form, figure; उद्दामशरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3; निर्माणसंनिवेशः K. –7 A hut, dwelling-place; अशून्यतीरां मुनिसंनिवेशैः R. 14. 76. –8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; [illegible] समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. –9 Insertion. –10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. –11 The collective position of an asterism. –12 Encampment; संनिवेशं ततश्चक्रुर्हरिवीरा महाबलाः Rām. 4. 64. 4.

संनिवेशनम् 1 Settlement, abode. –2 Erection (of a statue).

संनिवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To return, retire. –2 To leave off, cease, stop. –3 To pass away. –*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back. –2 To suppress, stop. –3 To prevent, hinder. –4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned. –2 Stopped, ceased. –3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; असंनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव Ś. 6. 9; परलोकमसंनिवृत्तये यदनापृच्छ्य गतासि मामितः R. 8. 49; 10. 27. –2 Desisting from. –3 Restraint, check, forbearance.

संनिसर्गः Good-naturedness, gentleness.

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; Ś. 4. –2 Close, proximate, at hand; न पपात संनिहितपक्तिसुरभिषु फलेषु मानसम् Ki. 12. 4. –3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः Ś. 1; [illegible] 3. 19. –4 Fixed, placed, deposited. –5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. –6 Staying or being in. –तम् Proximity, vicinity. –Comp. –अपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; [illegible] Pt. 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. –2 To rule, govern, guide. –3 To restore, give back. –4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. –5 To connect, unite. –6 To mingle, mix. –7 To arrange. –8 To obtain, procure. –9 To fulfill; [illegible] Bhāg. 11. 7. 56; 4. 7. 48.

संनयनम् 1 Bringing together or near. –2 Connecting, uniting.

संन्यस् 4 P. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; तेन त्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तव्यम् V. 5; संन्यस्तशस्त्र R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रम् Me. 95; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; मयि सर्वाणि कर्माणि संन्यस्याध्यात्मचेतसा Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite; वेदान्तं विधिवच्छ्रुत्वा संन्यसेदनृणो द्विजः Ms. 7. 94; संदश्य क्षणभङ्गुरं तदखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

संन्यसनम् 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

संन्यस्त p. p. 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced; न ह्यसंन्यस्तसंकल्पो योगी भवति कश्चन Bg. 6. 2. -5 Encamped.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; काम्यानां कर्मणां न्यासं संन्यासं कवयो विदुः Bg. 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust; एतद्राज्यं मम भ्रात्रा दत्तं संन्यासमुत्तमम् Rām. 2. 115. 14. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard. -7 Compact, agreement.

संन्यासिन् m. 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who abandons, gives up; सर्वसंकल्पसंन्यासी योगारूढस्तदोच्यते Bg. 6. 4. -3 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न काङ्क्षति Bg. 5. 3. -4 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहार); उवाच मारुतिर्वृद्धे संन्यासिन्यत्र वानरान् Bk. 7. 76.

सप् 1 P. (सपति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect. -3 To obey, conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सपक्ष a. 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party; भूभृत् पराध्यौऽपि सपक्ष एव Bu. Ch. 1. 10. -3 Belonging to the same side or party. -4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दलद्द्राक्षानिर्यद्रसभरसपक्षा भणितयः Bv. 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -क्षः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman; परित्रातस्त्वया सपक्षः M. 4. -3 (In logic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यवान् सपक्षः T. S.; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं बिभ्रत् सपक्षे स्थितिम् Mu. 5. 10.

सपक्षपातम् ind. Devotedly.

सपत्न a. Hostile, inimical. -त्नः An enemy, adversary, a rival; अवाप्य भूमावसपत्नमृद्धम् Bg. 2. 8; मा या सपत्नेष्वपि नाम तद् भूत् पापं यदस्यां त्वयि वा विशङ्क्यम् Māl. 4. 5; R. 9. 8. -Comp. -अरिः Bambusa Spinosa (Mar. एक प्रकारचा वांबू).

सपत्नी [समानः पतिर्यस्याः सा] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63; 14. 86; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने Ś. 4. 17.

सपत्नीक a. Attended by a wife.

सपत्राकृ 8 U. To wound very severely; सपत्राकरोति मृगम् Sk.; सपत्राकृतशत्रूणां संपराये Kir. K. 2. 4; निष्पत्राकृत्तासुरानपि सुरान् मारः सपत्राकरोत् Śaṁkaradigvijaya 5. 84. See below.

सपत्राकरणम् 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निष्पत्राकरण.

सपत्राकृत a. Severely wounded (as described in सपत्राकरण); धनुष्पाणेर्यातं दिवमपि सपत्राकृतममुं त्रसन्तं तेऽद्यापि त्यजति न मृगव्याधरभसः Śiva-mahimna 22.

सपत्राकृतिः f. Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सपदि ind. 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसम् Gīt. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 2. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सपरिच्छद a. Provided with necessaries.

सपरिबृंहण a. Together with supplements (the Vedas); वेदः सपरिबृंहणः Ms. 12. 109.

सपरिवाह a. Brimful.

सपरिव्यय a. With condiments (as food); Ms. 7. 127.

सपरिहारम् ind. With reserve or shyness.

सपर्या Worship, honouring; सोऽहं सपर्याविधिभाजनेन R. 5. 22; 2. 22; 11. 35; 13. 46; Śi. 1. 14; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance; प्रतिविहितसपर्यासुस्थयोस्तान्यहानि (सरसि) U. 1. 26.

सपाद a. 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

सपाल a. 1 Attended by a herdsman; सपालः शतदण्डार्हो विपालान् वारयेत् पशून् Ms. 8. 240. -2 Together with a king.

सपिण्डः 'Having the same पिण्ड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; गुरुदारे सपिण्डे वा गुरुवद्वृत्तिमाचरेत् Ms. 2. 247; 5. 59; Y. 1. 52.

सपिण्डनम्, सपिण्डीकरणम् 1 The performance of a particular Sraddha in honour of deceased relatives called सपिण्ड q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sapinda or kinsman.

सपीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, compotation.

सपोत *a.* Having a boat.

सपौष्णमैत्र *a.* Together with रेवती and अनुराधा Naksatras.

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सप्तन् *num. a.* (always pl.; सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. -Comp. -अंशुः N. of Agni. -अंशुपुङ्गवः the planet Saturn. -अङ्ग *a.* see सप्तप्रकृति below. -अर्चिस् *a.* 1 having seven tongues or flames. -2 evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-*m.*) 1 N. of fire. -2 of Saturn. -3 the Chitraka plant. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-seven. -अश्रम् a heptagon. -अश्वः the sun; नप्ता सप्ताश्वसंनिभः Siva B. 25. 45. °वाहनः the sun. -अस्र *a.* septangular. -अहः seven days, *i. e.* a week. -आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -ऋषि (सप्तर्षि) *m.* pl. 1 the seven sages; *i. e.* मरीचि, अत्रि, अङ्गिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु, and वसिष्ठ. -2 the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). -कोण *a.* septangular. -गङ्गम् *ind.* in the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. -गुण *a.* seven-fold. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. -च्छदः N. of a tree (Mar सातवीण); गजाश्च सप्तच्छददानगन्धिनः Karnabhara 1. 11. -जिह्वः, -ज्वालः fire. (the seven tongues are काली, कराली, मनोजवा, सुलोहिता, सुधूम्रवर्णा, उग्रा and प्रदीप्ता). -तन्तुः a sacrifice; सप्ततन्तुमधिगन्तुमिच्छतः Si. 14. 6; पुनः प्रवर्तयिष्यामि सप्ततन्त्वादिकाः क्रियाः Siva B. 5. 56; विधये सप्ततन्तूनाम् ibid. 18. 23. cf. note on N. 11. 100. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. -दशन् *a.* seventeen. °अरत्निन्यायः A rule of interpretation according to which an expression, if it is found to be inapplicable to the matter or thing with reference to which it is used, should be taken as being connected with or applying to a part or subsidiary thereof. This mode of construing an expression (in its literal sense) is preferable to लक्षणा. This rule is discussed and established by जैमिनि and शबर in the सूत्र 'आनर्थक्यात् तदङ्गेषु' MS. 3. 1. 18 and भाष्य thereon. -दीधितिः N. of fire. -द्वारावकीर्ण *a.* dominated or affected by the seven gates (5 organs, mind and intellect); सप्तद्वारावकीर्णां च न वाचमनृतां वदेत् Ms. 6. 48 (see Kull.). -द्वीपा an epithet of the earth; पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः S. 7. 33. -धातु *m.* pl. the seven constituent elements of the body; *i. e.* chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen; (रसासृङ्मांसमेदोऽस्थिमज्जानः शुक्रसंयुताः). -नली birdlime. -नवतिः *f.* ninetyseven. -नाडीचक्रम् a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. -पदी the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable). -पर्णः (so सप्तच्छदः, सप्तपत्रः) N. of a tree. (-र्णी) the sensitive plant. -पातालम् the seven regions of the earth (*i. e.* अतल, वितल, सुतल, महातल, रसातल, तलातल and पाताल). -प्रकृतिः *f.* pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak.; see प्रकृति also. -भद्रः the Sirisa tree. -भूमिक, -भौम *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). -मन्त्रः fire. -मातृ *f.* collective N. of seven mothers (i.e. ब्राह्मी, माहेश्वरी, कौमारी, वैष्णवी, वाराही, इन्द्राणी, and चामुण्डा). -मुष्टिकः a particular mixture used as a remedy for fever. -रक्तः one who has got the seven parts of the body red; (पाणिपादतले रक्ते नेत्रान्तरनखानि च। तालुकाधरजिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता सप्तरक्तता॥). -रात्रम् a period of seven nights. -रुचिः fire; सप्तरुचेरिव स्फुलिङ्गाः Si. 20. 53. -लोकाः the seven worlds (*i. e.* भूर्, भुवर्, स्वर्, महर्, जनस्, तपस्, and सत्यम्). -विंशतिः *f.* twentyseven. विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. -शतम् 1 700. -2 107. (-ती) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. -शलाकः a kind of astronomical diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. -शिरा betel. -सप्तिः an epithet of the sun; सर्वैस्तैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 12; S. 6. 29; Ki. 5. 31. -स्वराः the seven musical notes (*i. e.* सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नी).

सप्तक *a.* (-का or -की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. -2 Seven. -3 Seventh. -कम् A collection of seven things (verses &c.). -की A woman's girdle.

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. -2 In seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* (-मी *f.*) The seventh. -मी *f.* 1 The seventh or locative case (in gram.). -2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight. °समासः a तत्पुरुष compound of which the first member is supposed to be in the locative case.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सप्तिः 1 A yoke. -2 A horse; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणम् Subhas.; see सप्तसप्ति also. -3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्रज्ञातम् A specific type of Samadhi; Pātañjala Yogadarśana.

सप्रणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्रतिभ *a.* Possessed of quick discernment.

सप्रतिभय Uncertain.

सप्रतीक्षम् *ind.* Expectantly.

सप्रतीवाप *a.* With an admixture; Suśr.

सप्रतीश *a.* Respectful; Buddh.

सप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Placing confidence in. -2 Certain, sure.

सप्रत्याशम् *ind.* Hopefully, expectantly.

सप्रपञ्च *a.* With all belonging thereto or connected therewith.

सप्रभ *a.* Having the same appearance; इतस्ततः परिचरन् दीप्तपावकसप्रभः Mb. 1. 13. 14.

सप्रमाण 1 Authentic. -2 Entitled.

सप्रमाद *a.* Heedless, inattentive.

सप्रवाद *a.* Together with the derivative case-forms.

सप्रश्रयम् *ind.* Respectfully, with great courtesy.

सप्रसव *a.* Derived from a common source; गुणा गुणानुबन्धित्वात्तस्य सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22.

सप्रेष्य *a.* Attended by servants.

सफरः, -री A small glittering fish; cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). -2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful. -3 Not emasculated; Rām. -**Comp.** -**उदर्क** *a.* promising success.

सफलक *a.* Furnished with a shield.

सबन्ध *a.* Secured by a pledge.

सबन्धु *a.* 1 Closely connected. -2 Having a friend, befriended. -3 Of the same family. -**न्धुः** A relation, kinsman.

सबल *a.* Accompanied by a force or army.

सबालिः Evening twilight.

सबाध *a.* 1 Hurtful. -2 Oppressive.

सबीजयोगः A kind of yogic meditation or Samādhi. This is referred to as संप्रज्ञातसमाधिः in N. 21. 119; मैत्र्यादिचित्तपरिकर्मविदो विधाय क्लेशप्रहाणमिह लब्धसबीजयोगाः Śi. 4. 55.

सब्रह्मचर्यम् Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सब्रह्मचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities; सब्रह्मचारिण्येकाहमतीते क्षपणं स्मृतम् Ms. 5. 71. -2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसब्रह्मचारिणी तरलिका क्व गता K.; हे व्यसनसब्रह्मचारिन् यदि न गुह्यं ततः श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 6. -3 (Hence) An equal, of the same kind; Vb. 1. 39.

सभक्षः A mess-mate.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा [सह भान्ति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र गृहे Tv.] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पण्डितसभां कारितवान् Pt. 1; न सा सभा यत्र न सन्ति वृद्धाः H. 1. -2 Company, society, meeting, large number. -3 Council-chamber or hall; ततः सभां करिष्यामि पाण्डवस्य यशस्विनीम् Mb. 2. 3.4; 12. 47. 7. -4 A court of justice. -5 A public audience (modern *levee*). -6 A gambling-house. -7 Any room or place much frequented. -8 A house for lodging travellers (धर्मशाला). -9 An eating house. -**Comp.** -**आचारः** 1 the customs of society. -2 court-manners. -**आस्तारः** 1 an assistant at an assembly. -2 a member of a society. -**उचितः** a learned Brāhmaṇa, an educated person. -**उद्देशः** the neighbourhood of any place of meeting. -**कारः** the builder of a hall. -**गृहम्** an assembly-hall. -**पतिः, -नायकः** 1 the president of a society, chairman. -2 the keeper of a gaming-house. -**परिषद्** the session of an assembly. -**पालः** the keeper of a public building or assembly. -**पूजा** worship or reverence paid to the audience. -**मण्डपः** an assembly hall. -**मध्ये** *ind.* in society. -**योग्य** *a.* suitable for society. -**सद्** *m.* 1 an assistant at an assembly or meeting. -2 a member of an assembly or meeting. -3 an assessor, a juror. -**साहः** a victor in a debating hall.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयति-ते) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहात् सभाजयितुमेत्य U. 1. 7; Śi. 13. 14; Ś. 5. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To please, gratify. -4 To beautify, adorn, grace; बटुपरिषदं पुण्यश्रीकः श्रियेव सभाजयन् U. 4. 19. -5 To show.

सभाजनम् [सभाज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshiping; स यथोचितं जनसभाजनोचितः Śi. 13. 14. (*b*) Welcoming, congratulation; सभाजने मे भुजमूर्ध्वबाहुः R. 13. 43; 14. 18. -2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. -3 Service.

सभाजित *a.* 1 Honoured, gratified. -2 Praised, celebrated.

सभावनः N. of Śiva.

सभि (भी) कः [सभा द्यूतं प्रयोजनमस्य ठन्] The keeper of a gaming-house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माथुर इत एवागच्छति Mk. 3; ग्लहे शतिकवृद्धेस्तु सभिकः पञ्चकं शतम् Y. 2. 199.

सभ्य *a.* [सभायां साधु यत्] 1 Belonging to an assembly. -2 Fit for society. -3 Refined, polished, civilized. -4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courteous; तस्मै सभ्याः सभार्याय गोप्त्रे गुप्ततमेन्द्रियाः R. 1. 55; Ku. 7. 29. -5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. -**भ्यः** 1 An assessor. -2 An assistant at an assembly. -3 A person of honourable parentage; प्रायेणाल्पायुषः सभ्य कलावस्मिन् युगे जनाः Bhāg. 1. 1. 10. -4 The keeper of a gaming-house. -5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house. -6 N. of one of the five sacred fires; सभ्यावसथ्यं चितयोऽसवो हि ते Bhāg. 3. 13. 37.

सभ्यता, -त्वम् Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् I. 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. –2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 U. (समयति-ते) To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (*a*) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संधा, संयुज् &c.). (*b*) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्, संतोष, संन्यस्, संन्यास, संताप &c.; तस्यामात्मानुरूपायामात्मजन्मसमुत्सुकः R. 1. 33. (*c*) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. –2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means 'like, same, similar', as in समर्थ. –3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before', as in समक्ष. –4 In the Vedas it is sometimes used as a separable preposition (with instr.).

सम *a.* 1 Same, identical. –2 Equal, as in समलोष्टकाञ्चनः R. 8. 21; Pt. 2. 7; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; समः शत्रौ च मित्रे च तथा मानापमानयोः। शीतोष्णसुखदुःखेषु समः संगविवर्जितः॥ 12. 18. –3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोऽपि नेश्वरैरगुणैः समः Subhāṣ.; Ku. 3. 13. –4 Even, level, plain; समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति Ś. 1. –5 Even (as number). –6 Impartial, fair; शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पण्डिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18. –7 Just, honest, upright. –8 Good, virtuous. –9 Ordinary, common. –10 Mean, middling. –11 Straight. –12 Suitable, convenient. –13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. –14 All, every one. –15 All, whole, entire, complete. –16 Being a pair. –17 Regular, normal. –18 Middling. –19 Easy, convenient. –मः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, वृश्चिक, मकर, and मीन). –2 A mode of measuring time in music. –3 The point of intersection of the horizon and the meridian line. –4 A kind of straight line placed over a numerical figure to mark the process of extracting the square root. –मम् 1 A level plain, flat country; संनिपत्य शनकैरिव निम्नादन्धकारमुदवाप समानि Ki. 9. 11. –2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech. –3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. –4 Equanimity. –5 Similarity. –6 Settlement; compensation; कर्मणापि समं कुर्याद्धनिकायाधमर्णिकः Ms. 8. 177. –7 Good circumstances; Mk. –मम् *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.); आह्हो निवर्त्यति समं हरिणाङ्गनाभिः Ś. 1. 26; R. 2. 25; 8. 63; 16. 72. –2 Equally; समं सर्वेषु भूतेषु Bg. 13. 27-28; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समम् Ms. 9. 311. –3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; यत्र स्वामी निर्विशेषं समं भृत्येषु वर्तते Pt. 1. 78. –4 Entirely. –5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र घनैर्मया च त्वद्विप्रयोगाश्रु समं विसृष्टम् R. 13. 26; 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. –6 Honestly, fairly. –Comp. –अंशः an equal share. °हारिन् *m.* a co-heir. –अङ्घ्रिक *a.* standing evenly on feet. –अन्तः a borderer, neighbour. –अन्तर *a.* parallel. –अर्थिन् *a.* 1 desiring equality. –2 seeking peace with. –आकार *a.* similar, like. –आचारः 1 equal or similar conduct. –2 proper practice. –आत्मक *a.* possessing equanimity. –उदकम् a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. –उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. –कक्ष *a.* having equal weight. (–क्षा) equilibrium. –कन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). –कर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. –कालः the same time or moment. (–लम्) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. –कालीन *a.* contemporary, coeval. –कोलः a serpent, snake. –कोटिक *a.* of regular size (said of diamonds); Kau. A. 2. 11. –क्षेत्रम् (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakṣatras. –खातः an equal excavation, a parallelopipedon. –गतिः wind; मृत्युश्चापरिहारवान् समगतिः कालेन विच्छेदिना Mb. 12. 298. 45. –गन्धकः incense. –गन्धिकम् the fragrant root of the Uśīra. –चक्रवालम् a circle. –चतुरस्र *a.* square (–स्रम्) an equilateral tetragon. –चतुर्भुजः, –जम् a rhombus. –चित्त *a.* 1 even-minded, equable, equanimous. –2 indifferent. –छेद, –छेदन *a.* having the same denominator. –जाति *a.* homogeneous. –ज्ञा fame; तिर्यञ्चमप्यञ्च मृषानभिज्ञरसज्ञतोपज्ञसमज्ञमज्ञम् N. 3. 61. –त्रिभुजः, –जम् an equilateral triangle. –दर्शन, –दर्शिन् *a.* viewing equally, impartial; विद्याविनयसंपन्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि। शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पण्डिताः समदर्शिनः॥ Bg. 5. 18. –दुःख *a.* feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. °सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; पृष्टा जनेन समदुःखसुखेन बाला Ś. 3. 10. –दृश्, –दृष्टि *a.* impartial. –द्वादशास्रः, –स्रम् an equilateral dodecagon. –द्विभुजः a rhomboid. –धर्म *a.* of equal nature, resembling. –धृत *a.* equal to. –पदम् 1 an attitude in shooting. –2 a particular posture in sexual union. –प्रभ *a.* having equal splendour; तदण्डमभवद्धैमं सहस्रांशुसमप्रभम् Ms. 1. 9. –बुद्धि *a.* 1 impartial. –2 indifferent, stoical. –भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (–वः) sameness, equability. –मण्डलम् (in astr.) the prime vertical line. –मय *a.* of like origin. –मात्र *a.* of the same size or measure. –मितिः mean measure. –रञ्जित *a.* tinged. –रतः, –रसः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. –रेख *a.* straight; प्रकृत्या यद्वक्रं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः Ś. 1. 9. –लम्बः, –म्बम् a trapezoid. –लेपनी a bricklayer's instrument for levelling a plane (Mar. करणी). –वर्ण *a.* being of equal caste; समवर्णे द्विजातीनां द्वादशैव व्यतिक्रमे Ms. 8. 269. –वर्णः community of caste. –वर्तिन् *a.* 1 equal-minded, impartial. –2 being equidistant. (–*m.*) Yama, the god of death; शासितारं च पापानां पितृणां समवर्तिनम् Mb. 12 207. 35. –विभक्त *a.* divided equally; symmetrical. –विषमम् (pl.) level and uneven ground. –वृत्तम् 1 an even metre, *i. e.* a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. –2 see सममण्डल. –वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. (–त्तिः) equanimity. –वेधः mean depth. –वैषम्यतः *ind.* owing to partial similarity and partial dissimilarity; अर्थे समवैषम्यतो द्वय-

कर्मणाम् MS. 4. 1. 21. -शोधनम् equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. -श्रुति *a.* (in music) having equal intervals. -श्रेणिः a straight line. -संधिः peace on equal terms. -सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). -सूत्र, -सूत्रस्थ *a.* situated on the same diameter. -स्थ *a.* 1 equal, uniform. -2 level. -3 like. -4 being in flourishing circumstances; गतिः पतिः समस्थाया विषमे च पिता गतिः Mb. 5. 176. 8. -स्थलम् an even ground. -स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunā (अन्तर्वेदि). -स्थानम् a particular posture in Yoga (in which the legs are closely contracted).

समता, त्वम् 1 Sameness, identity; समेत्य ते मन्त्रयितुं समतागतबुद्धयः Rām. 2. 2. 20. -2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; स्वजातेः समतां गतम् Pt. 2. 87. -4 Impartiality, fairness. समतां नी 'to treat as equal'; पश्चाद्दृश्येत यत्किंचित्तत्सर्वं समतां नयेत् Ms. 9. 218. -5 Equanimity. -6 Perfectness. -7 Commonness. -8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes, visible, present. -क्षम् *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवम् Ku. 5. 1. -Comp. -दर्शनम् ocular evidence; समक्षदर्शनात् साक्ष्यं श्रवणाच्चैव सिध्यति Ms. 8. 74.

समग्र *a.* 1 All, whole, entire, complete; सर्वैरुस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 12. -2 One who has everything; समग्रमिह संप्राप्तं मां द्रक्ष्यसि सुहृद्वृतम् Rām. 2. 39. 35.

समग्रणी *a.* The very first among.

समङ्गा Bengal madder (मञ्जिष्ठा).

समज् 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conflict. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock; आविश्चकार समजोऽपि तदा पशूनां भावं मनोभवकृतं दयितानुवर्ती Rām. ch. 5. 12; (cf. पशूनां समजोऽन्येषां समाजोऽथ सधर्मिणाम्). -2 A number of fools. -जम् A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समञ्जस *a.* 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit; सभा वा न प्रवेष्टव्या वक्तव्यं वा समञ्जसम् Śukra. 4. 549. -2 Correct, true, accurate; समञ्जसदर्शन उदास्त इति ह वाव न विदामः Bhāg. 6. 9. 35. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमञ्जस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; समञ्जस त्वा विरहय्य काङ्क्षे 6. 11. 25; नृपाधिकस्य समञ्जसं जनम् Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced; स्खलदसमञ्जसमुग्धजल्पितं ते Māl. 10. 2. -6 Healthy. -सम् 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Accuracy. -3 Correct evidence. -4 Equality; समाहस्य च राज्यस्य ह्रासवृद्धिसमञ्जसम् Mb. 12. 59. 51.

समतिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over. -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समतिक्रान्त *a.* 1 Gone through, fulfilled (as a promise). -2 Passed away, elapsed. -3 Transgressed, neglected. -न्तम् Omission, transgression.

समती 2 P. 1 To go completely beyond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समतीत *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time), समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. -2 Mad with rut. -3 Drunk with passion; इह समदशकुन्ताक्रान्तवानीरवीरुत् U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -कम् *ind.* Very much, exceedingly;

समधिगम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To study, यथा यथा हि पुरुषः शास्त्रं समधिगच्छति Ms. 4. 20. -3 To get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छन्ति यस्यैते तस्य तद्धनम् Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमः Thorough understanding; कल्पितविषयो नाञ्जसाऽव्युत्पन्नलोकसमधिगमः Bhāg. 5. 13. 26.

समधिगमनम् Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a.* Travelling in company.

समनीकम् Battle, war; अमुं वीरं वत्रे वहुषु समनीकेषु मघवा Mv. 4. 18; B. R. 7. 60/61. -Comp. -मूर्धन् the front of battle.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give full consent. -2 To approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour.

समनुज्ञा, समनुज्ञानम् 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समनुवर्तिन् *a.* Obedient, devoted.

समनुव्रत *a.* Entirely devoted.

समन्त *a.* [सम्यक् अन्तः, स यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. -2 Complete, entire. -न्तः Limit, boundary, term. (समन्तः, समन्तम्, समन्ततः, समन्तात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'; ततोऽश्मसहिता धाराः संसृजन्त्यः समन्ततः Mb. 3. 143. 19; लेलिह्यसे ग्रसमानः समन्तात् Bg. 11. 30). -Comp. -दुग्धा the plant called स्नुही q. v. (Mar. निवडुंग). -पञ्चकम् N. of the district called Kurukṣetra or of a place near it; Ve. 6. -पर्यायिन् *a.* all-embracing. -प्रासादिक *a.* affording help on all sides. -भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. -भद्रकः a variety of a long blanket; Kau. A. 2. 11. -भुज् *m.* fire.

समन्यु *a.* 1 Sorrowful. –2 Enraged, angry. **–न्युः** An epithet of Śiva.

समन्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. –2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order; अग्निः सूर्यो दिवा प्राह्णः शुक्रो राकोत्तरं स्वराट्। विश्वश्च तैजसः प्राज्ञस्तुर्य आत्मा समन्वयात्॥ Bhāg. 7. 15. 54. –2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तत्तु समन्वयात् Br. Sūt. I. 1. 4; न च तद्गतानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽर्थान्तरकल्पना युक्ता Ś. B. –3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. –2 Followed. –3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. –4 Affected by.

समभिद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Rushing upon. –2 Attacked, infested. **–तम्** *ind.* Hurriedly, quickly.

समभिधा Name, appellation.

समभिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. –2 Eclipsed. –3 (With रजसा) Covered with menstrual excretions; तां विवर्जयतस्तस्य रजसा समभिप्लुताम् Ms. 4. 42.

समभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning together; प्रतिष्ठया ब्रह्मवर्चससत्तया च समभिव्याहार आसां प्रत्यक्षः ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 18. –2 Association, company. –3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणम् 1 Approaching. –2 Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. –2 Repetition; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यन्तं क्षमेत कः Śi. 2. 43. –3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनम् Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याशः Nearness, presence.

समभ्यासः Practice, exercise.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. –2 Occassion, opportunity; न तैः समयमन्विच्छेत् पुरुषो धर्ममाचरन् Ms. 10. 53. –3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment; गन्तुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलङ्घ्य Ku. 3. 35. –4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engagement; मिथःसमयात् Ś. 5. –5 A convention, conventional usage. –6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice, observance; निहवन्ति च ये तेषां समयं सुकृतं च यत् Mb. 12. 229. 8; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराधयः Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. –7 The convention of poets; (*e. g.* that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds.). –8 An appointment, assignation. –9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. –10 A law, rule, regulation; वीराणां समयो हि दारुणरसः स्नेहक्रमं बाधते U. 5. 19. –11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. –12 Emergency, exigency. –13 An oath; कामं तथा तिष्ठ नरेन्द्र तस्मिन् यथा कृतस्ते समयः सभायाम् Mb. 3. 183. 35. –14 A sign, hint, indication; शौरिसमयनिगृहीतधियः Śi. 15. 41. –15 Limit, boundary. –16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; बौद्ध°, वैशेषिक° &c. –17 End, conclusion, termination. –18 Success, prosperity. –19 End of trouble. (समयेन 'on condition, conditionally'.) **–Comp.** **–अध्युषितम्** a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible; उदितेऽनुदिते चैव समयाध्युषिते तथा Ms. 2. 15. **–अनुवर्तिन्** *a.* following established customs. **–अनुसारेण, –उचितम्** *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. **–आचारः** conventional practice, established usage; अतश्च प्रव्रज्यासुलभसमयाचारविमुखः Māl. 4. 6. **–क्रिया** 1 making an agreement; नारदस्याज्ञया चैव द्रौपद्याः समयक्रिया Mb. 1. 2. 119 'the time-arrangement of Draupadi's conjugal life'. –2 enjoining certain duties; स्थापयेत्तत्र तद्वंश्यं कुर्याच्च समयक्रियाम् Ms. 7. 202. –3 preparation of an ordeal. **–च्युतिः** neglect of the right time. **–ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the right time. **–धर्मः** covenant, stipulation. **–परिरक्षणम्** observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. **–बन्धन** *a.* bound by an agreement. **–भेदः** breaking an agreement or engagement, breach of contract. **–विद्या** astrology; Dk. **–व्यभिचारः** breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. **–व्यभिचारिन्** *a.* breaking an agreement; निगृह्य दापयेच्चैनं समयव्यभिचारिणम् Ms. 8. 220-221.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. –2 At a fixed or appointed time. –3 In the midst, within, between. –4 Near (with acc.); समया सौधभित्तिम् Dk.; Śi. 6. 73; 15. 9; सचिवसमेतं समया गिरोत्तरं नाजनिष्ट मेतं समया Nalod. 4. 8.

समरः, –रम् War, battle, fight; रजांसि समरोत्थानि तच्छोणितनदीष्विव R. 12. 82; कर्णादयोऽपि समरात् पराङ्मुखीभवन्ति Ve. 3. **–Comp.** **–आगमः** outbreak of war. **–उद्देशः, –भूमि** *f.* battle-field. **–मूर्धन्** *m.* **–शिरस्** *n.* the front or van of battle; समरशिरसि चञ्चत्पञ्चचूडश्चमूनाम् U. 5. 3. **–सीमन्** battlefield.

समर्चनम् Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. –2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ् 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, regard, think: समर्थये यत् प्रथमं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न साधु समर्थितम् V. 2; अनुपयुक्तमिव आत्मानं समर्थये Ś. 7; 3. 18; R. 11. 72. –2 To corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. –3 To deliberate, think or reflect about. –4 To make ready, prepare. –5 To maintain, assert, enforce. –6 To imply, suggest. –7 To approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. –2 Competent, capable of, qualified; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186; Y. 1. 213. –3 Fit, suitable, proper; किं समर्थं जनस्यास्य किं प्रियं किं

सुखावहम् Rām. 2. 57. 14; तद्धनुर्ग्रहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरम् R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. -8 Being in apposition. -9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.); अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk. -2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence. -र्थम् 1 Ability, competence. -2 Intelligibility.

समर्थकम् Aloe-wood. -*a.* 1 Capable. -2 Proving, corroborating.

समर्थता, -त्वम् 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनम्, -ना 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितेष्वेतत् समर्थनम् K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering; imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability; स तु ज्ञानगरीयस्त्वात्तपसश्च समर्थनात् Mb. 1. 130. 10. -7 Energy, perseverance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection. -10 Compensation for an offence; नो तदागसि परं समर्थना N. 18. 136.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, established. -2 Thought, imagined, considered, judged. -3 Determined; see समर्थ् above.

समर्धक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to prosper.

समर्पणम् Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a.* 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्याद *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. -4 Respectful, courteous. -दः Contiguity, vicinity. -दम् *ind.* Decisively, exactly.

समर्हणम् Eulogy, eulogistic mention; द्यावापृथिव्योरन्तराले समर्हणात् MS. 5. 3. 4.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Sinful. -लम् Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D. :— वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवासुराश्रयम् । संधयो निर्विमर्शास्तु त्रयोऽङ्काः &c. 515.).

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटैः Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानम् 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation. -3 meeting.

समवनम् Protection; प्रजा ब्राह्मणा देवताश्चावनितलसमवनायातितरां जगृधुः Bhāg. 5. 4. 1.

समवबोधनम् Thorough knowledge, perception.

समवसरणम् 1 Descent (of a deity from heaven). -2 Aim, goal.

समवस्कन्दः Bulwark, rampart.

समवस्था 1 Ā. 1 To remain fixed, stand immoveable; stand still. -2 To stand ready. -*Caus.* 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state; Ś. 4. -3 State or condition in general; कामयानसमवस्थया तुलाम् (ययौ) R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in any place or position.

समवहारः 1 Mixture; कुशलाकुशलसमवहारविनिर्मित Bhāg. 5. 14. 1. -2 Collection; प्रज्ञासमवहारोऽयं कविभिः संभृतं मधु Mb. 12. 142. 3.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवे 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together; समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; तेषां समवाये एकदेशकालकर्तृत्वे .... एकतन्त्रत्वं भवति ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 1; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K.; बहूनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्जयः Pt. 1. 331; Bhāg. 6. 9. 34. -2 A number, multitude, heap. -3 Close connection, cohesion; कर्तृदेशकालानामचोदनं प्रयोगे नित्यसमवायात् MS. 4. 2. 23. -4 (In Vaiś. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaiśeṣikas; उक्तं समवाये पारदौर्बल्यम् MS. 8. 4. 17; नित्यसंबन्धः समवायः Tarka K. -5 Conjunction of heavenly bodies; समालोक्यैकतामिव शशिनो भास्करस्य च । समवायं तु तं रौद्रं दृष्ट्वा शक्रोऽन्वचिन्तयत् ॥ Mb. 3. 224. 16. -Comp. -संबन्धः intimate and inseparable relation.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. -2 Multitudinous. -*m.* (with पुरुष) the individual soul; अनादिरात्मा संभूतिर्विद्यते नान्तरात्मनः । समवायी तु पुरुषो मोहेच्छाद्वेषकर्मजः ॥ Y. 3. 125. -Comp. -कारणम् inseparable cause, the material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaiśeṣika phil.).

समवेक्षणम् Inspection; मृगया शोभना तात गवां हि समवेक्षणम् Mb. 3. 239. 6.

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -2 Intimately united, or inherent, inseparably connected. -3 Comprised or contained in a larger number. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* significant, instructive.

समश् I. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. –2 To obtain, attain to. –3 To meet. –II. 9 P. 1 To eat; नक्तं चान्नं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19; 11. 219. –2 To taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb.

समष्टिः *f.* 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. व्यष्टि q. v.); समष्टिरीशः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदनात्। तदभावात्तदन्ये तु ज्ञायन्ते व्यष्टिसंज्ञया॥ Pañchadaśī 1. 25. –2 Totality.

समष्ठिलः A kind of cucumber (Mar. कडू सुरण).

समस् 4 P. 1 To throw or bring together, put together, unite, combine; अग्ने सोमस्य चैवादौ तयोश्चैव समस्तयोः Ms. 3. 85; समस्तानां च कार्येषु विदध्याद्धितमात्मनः 7. 57. –2 To join in a compound, compound. –3 To take collectively or jointly; समस्तैरथ वा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or severally'. –*Pass.* To be compounded, form or enter into a compound; अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk.

समसनम् 1 Joining together, combination. –2 Compounding, formation of compound words. –3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined; समस्तं व्यस्तं त्वां शरणद गृणात्योमिति पदम् Śiva-mahima 27; विशन्त्यतो दुर्गममार्गनिर्गमं समस्तसंबाधमनर्थपञ्जरम् Pt. 1. 383. –2 Compounded. –3 Pervading the whole of anything. –4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. –5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed; कः श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subhāṣ.; (thus the lines वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ; शतकोटिप्रविस्तरम्; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय are completed by नेमुः सर्वे सुराः शिवौ). –2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete; गौरीव पत्या सुभगा कदाचित् कर्तेयमप्यर्धतनूसमस्याम् N. 7. 83 (समस्या = संघटनम्).

समह्वा Fame, reputation.

समा (generally in pl., but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, *e. g.* समां समाम् P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तेनाष्टौ परिगमिताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92; तयोश्चतुर्दशैकेन रामं प्राव्राजयत् समाः 12. 6; 19. 4; Mv. 4. 41. –*ind.* With, together with. –**Comp.** –**अतीत** *a.* more than one year old. –**निचय** *a.* one who has provision sufficient for a year; Ms. 6. 18.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकर्णितकम् Any gesture which expresses the act of listening.

समाकरणम् Calling, summoning.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded; चमूं विगाह्य शत्रूणां परशक्तिसमाकुलम् Mb. 3. 151. 16. –2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried; समाकुलेषु धर्मेषु किं तु शेषं भविष्यति Mb. 3. 190. 3.

समाकृष् 1 P. To draw out, extract. –2 To attract. –3 To censure; इति लोकसमाकृष्टः पादेष्वद्य प्रसादयन् Rām. 2. 99. 17.

समाकर्षिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) 1 Attracting. –2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. –*m.* Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाक्रम् 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill; सममेव समाक्रान्तं द्वयं द्विरदगामिना। तेन सिंहासनं पित्र्यमखिलं चारिमण्डलम् R. 4. 4. –2 To assail, conquer, subdue. –3 To tread or step upon.

समाक्रमणम् 1 Treading. –2 Assailing.

समाक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Trod upon. –2 Attacked, assailed. –3 Kept (as a promise); Rām.

समाक्षिक *a.* Together with honey; Suśr.

समाक्षेपणम् Hinting at, suggestion of.

समाख्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. –2 To relate, tell. –3 To declare, proclaim. –4 To sum up, add together.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. –2 A name, appellation; दीक्षणीया इति च तादर्थ्यकरी समाख्या भवति। ŚB. on MS. 5. 3. 31. –3 Explanation, interpretation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up; अष्टौ चान्याः समाख्याताः Ms. 7. 156. –2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. –3 Celebrated, famous.

समाख्यानम् 1 A name; समाख्यानं च तद्वत् MS. 5. 3. 31. –2 Report, narrative.

समागम् 1 To come or meet together, assemble. –2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. –3 To have sexual intercourse with. –4 To come together, be in conjunction (as planets). –5 To come near, approach. –6 To return. –7 To find, meet with.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined, united; इदं वचनमक्लीबं त्वया धर्मसमागतम् Rām. 7. 83. 18. –2 Arrived. –3 Being in conjunction. –4 Approached. –**ता** A kind of riddle. –**तम्** meeting, company; समागतं द्विजेन्द्रस्य पन्नगेन्द्रस्य चाध्वनि Mb. 1. 50. 39.

समागतिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. –2 Arrival, approach. –3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination; अहो दैवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92; 19. 16. –2 Intercourse, association, society; as in सत्समागमः. –3 Approach, arrival. –4 Conjuction (in astr.).

समाघातः 1 Killing, slaughter. –2 War, battle.

समाचयनम् Accumulation.

समाचर् 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise; एहि गच्छ पतोत्तिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. –2 To behave. –3 To remove; उच्छिष्टानि निषेकं च दूरादेव समाचरेत् Ms. 4. 151.

समाचरणम् 1 Practising, observing, behaving. –2 Performance.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. –2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. –3 Proper conduct or behaviour; यथाशक्ति समाचाराः संप्रवुध्यन्ति हि प्रभो Mb. 12. 168. 20. –4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाचेष्टितम् 1 Behaviour, conduct. –2 Procedure.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting; अयं समाजः सुमहान् रमणीयतमो भुवि Mb. 1. 143. 3; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपण्डितानाम Bh. 2. 7. –2 A society, club, an association;...समाजानुरतो जनः Bk. 8. 39. (cf. पशूनां समजोऽन्येषां समाजोऽथ सधर्मिणाम्); Ms. 9. 264. –3 A number, multitude, collection. –4 A party, convivial meeting. –5 An elephant. –6 Meeting with, falling in with; तेषां विभो समुचितो भवतः समाजः Bhāg. 10. 60. 38.

समाजिकः 1 A member of an assembly; see सामाजिक. –2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or understand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. –2 To recognize, acknowledge. –*Caus.* To order, command.

समाज्ञा 1 Fame, reputation. –2 Appellation, name; इति मानुषीः समाज्ञाः T. Up. 3. 10. 2 (some give its meaning as उपासना).

समातत *p. p.* 1 Extended, stretched. –2 Continuous, uninterrupted.

समातृ A step-mother.

समादा 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. –2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. –3 To bestow, give, present. –4 To restore, return. –5 To take off or away. –6 To apprehend, comprehend. –7 To undertake, begin. –8 To collect. –9 To think about, reflect on.

समादानम् 1 Receiving fully. –2 Receiving suitable gifts. –3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect. –4 Resolve, determination.

समादापक *a.* Exciting, instigating.

समादिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate. –2 To inform, tell, communicate. –3 To proclaim, announce. –4 To foretell. –5 To order, command, direct. –6 To appoint, depute, entrust with. –7 To assign, allot. –8 To determine.

समादिष्ट *p. p.* Assigned, enjoined.

समादेशः Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite; राक्षसाः सत्त्वसंपन्नाः पुनर्धैर्यं समादधुः Rām. 7. 7. 26; सर्वैः सर्वाः समाधाय त्रैलोक्यस्य ततस्ततः Mb. 8. 34. 16. –2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to; पदं मूर्ध्नि समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तदन्तिनः Pt. 1. 327. –3 To install, place on the throne; तदात्मसंभवं राज्ये मन्त्रिवृद्धाः समादधुः R. 17. 8. –4 To compose, collect (as the mind); मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Rām.; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेपितम् Bhāg. –5 To concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.); समाधाय मतिं राम निशामय वदाम्यहम् Rām. 7. 35. 18; अथ चित्तं समाधातुं न शक्नोषि मयि स्थिरम् Bg. 12. 9; Bh. 3. 48. –6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries); ततो दुहितरं वरयां समाधायेतिकार्यताम् Mb. 3. 111. 5. –7 To repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शक्याः समाधातुम् H. 3. 37; उत्पन्नामापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. –8 To think over; चिरं तुर्धारम्भाधिकं समाधात् Bk. 12. 6. –9 To entrust, commit to, deliver over. –10 To produce, effect, accomplish. –11 To place a burden, load. –12 To assume, take upon oneself. –13 To conceive (in the womb). –14 To establish. –15 To put on (a garment or dress). –16 To assume (a shape). –17 To show, exhibit. –18 To admit, grant; Kull. on Ms. 8. 54.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानम् 1 Putting together, uniting. –2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit; विश्रत्यात्मसमाधानतपःस्वाध्यायसंयमैः Bhāg. 12. 11. 24. –3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. –4 Intentness. –5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction; चित्तस्य समाधानम्; समाधानं बुद्धेः G. L. 18. –6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapakṣa; answering an objection. –7 Agreeing, promising. –8 (In drama) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot. –9 Justification of a statement, proof. –10 Reconciliation. –11 Eagerness. –Comp. –रूपकम् a kind of metaphor (used for the justification of a bold assertion).

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). –2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, *i. e.* the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); व्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिः समाधौ न विधीयते Bg. 2. 44; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विघ्नाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54. R. 8. 79; Śi. 4. 55. –3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; यथा भानुगतं तेजो मणिः शुद्धः समाधिना। आदत्ते राजशार्दूल तथा योगः प्रवर्तते॥ Mb. 12. 298. 12; तस्यां लग्नसमाधि (मानसम्) Git. 3; अहःसु तस्या हृदि ये समाधयः Rām. ch. 2. 41. –4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्त्येनदन्यसमाधिभीरुत्वं देवानाम् Ś. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24; अयोपयन्तारमलं समाधिना 5. 24; 5. 6; 1. 59; सर्वथा दृढसमाधिरेव Nāg. 5. –5 Bringing together, concen-

tration, combination, collection; union, a set; सा तस्य धर्मार्थसमाधियुक्तं निशम्य वाक्यम् Rām. 4. 33. 50; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. –6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. –7 Silence. –8 Agreement, assent, promise. –9 Requital. –10 Completion, accomplishment. –11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. –12 Attempting impossibilities. –13 Laying up corn (in *times of famine*), storing grain. –14 A tomb. –15 The joint of the neck; a particular position of the neck; अंसाववष्टब्धनतौ समाधिः Ki. 16. 21. –16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणान्तरयोगतः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. –17 One of the ten Guṇas or merits of style; अन्यधर्मस्ततोऽन्यत्र लोकसीमानुरोधिना। सम्यगाधीयते यत्र स समाधिः स्मृतो यथा॥ Kāv. 1. 93. –18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. –19 Support, upholding. –Comp. –भङ्गः interruption of meditation. –भृत् *a.* absorbed in meditation. –योगः 1 employment of meditation. –2 the efficacy of contemplation. –विग्रहः embodiment of meditation. –स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

समाधित *p. p.* Propitiated, reconciled.

समाधिन्, समाधिमत् *a.* 1 Meditating. –2 Devout, pious; सा भूधराणामधिपेन तस्यां समाधिमत्यामुदपादि भव्या Ku. 1. 22.

समाधूत *p. p.* Scattered, dispersed.

समाध्मात *p. p.* 1 Blown into. –2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान *a.* 1 Same, one, equal, like, similar; नोपगच्छेत् प्रमत्तोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवदर्शने। समानशयने चैव न शयीत तया सह॥ Ms. 4. 40; भुजे भुजंगेन्द्रसमानसारे R. 2. 74; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāṣ. –2 One, uniform. –3 Good, virtuous, just. –4 Common, general. –5 Honoured. –6 Middling, moderate. –7 Whole (as a number). –नः 1 A friend, an equal. –2 One of five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. –3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. –नम् *ind.* Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरेण समानमुमापतिः Ki.18.4. –Comp. –अक्षरम् N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, and ऌ (opp. संध्यक्षर). –अधिकरण *a.* 1 having a common substratum. –2 being in the same category or predicament. –3 being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. °समास The कर्मधारय compound where the expressions are in apposition to one another; समानाधिकरणसमासस्तु बलीयान्। तत्र हि स्वार्थे शब्दौ वृत्तौ भवतः। ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 51. (–णम्) 1 same location or predicament. –2 agreement in case, apposition. –3 a predicament including several things, a generic property. –4 common government. –अधिकारः generic characteristic. –अभिहारः A mixture of objects of the same kind; व्यवधानात् समानाभिहाराच्च Sān. K. 7. –अर्थ *a.* having the same meaning, synonymous. –उदकः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोदकभावस्तु निवर्तेताचतुर्दशात्; see Ms. 5. 60 also. –उदर्यः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. –उपमा a kind of Upamā; सरूपशब्दवाच्यत्वात् सा समानोपमा यथा। बालेवोद्यानमालेयं सालकाननशोभिनी॥ Kāv. 2. 29. –करण *a.* having the same organ of utterance (said of a sound). –कर्तृक *a.* (in gram.) having the same subject in a sentence. –कर्मक *a.* (in gram.) having the same object; P. III 4. 48. –काल, –कालीन *a.* synchronous, simultaneous. –क्षेम *a.* balancing each other. –गति *a.* agreeing together. –गोत्र = सगोत्र q. v. –जन्मन् *a.* of equal age; Ms. 2. 208. –दुःख *a.* sympathiser. –धर्मन् *a.* possessed of the same qualities, sympathising, appreciator of merits; उत्पत्स्यतेऽस्ति मम कोऽपि समानधर्मा Māl. 1. 6. –प्रतिपत्ति *a.* of equal intelligence, judicious. –मान *a.* equally honoured with. –यमः the same pitch of voice. –योगित्वम् being on a par with, being connected in the same way as; एवं द्रव्यैः समानयोगित्वं स्त्रीणाम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 10. –रूपा a kind of riddle in which the same words are to be understood in a literal and figurative sense. –वयस् *a.* of the same age. –रुचि *a.* agreeing in tastes. –शब्दत्वम् the state of being expressed or referred to by the same term; ऐकशब्द्यात् समानशब्दत्वादित्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 18. –शील *a.* of a similar disposition; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् H. –सूत्रनिपाते *ind.* on the diametrically opposite side. –स्थानम् interposition.

समानयति Den. P. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together; हस्तौ समानीय R. 2. 64; Ś. 5. 15. –2 To fetch, bring; स मारुतिसमानीतमहौषधिहतव्यथः R. 12. 78. –3 To collect, assemble. –4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयनम् Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समानीत *p. p.* Assembled, brought together.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. –2 To accomplish, fulfil. –3 To finish, complete; यावैतेषां समाप्येरन् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सान्ध्यं च विधिम् 2. 23. –*Caus.* 1 To cause to gain completely. –2 To finish, complete. –3 To put to death; तलैश्च पादैश्च समापयन्तः Rām. 5. 61. 24.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक *a.* (–पिका *f.*) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापिका A verb completing a sentence.

समापनम् 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; आदिष्टी नोदकं कुर्यादा व्रतस्य समापनात् Ms. 5. 88. –2

Acquisition. -3 Killing, destroying. -4 A section, chapter. -5 Profound meditation.

समापना Highest degree, perfection; द्रव्यत्यागे तु कर्माणि भोगत्यागे व्रतान्यपि । सुखत्यागे तपोयोगं सर्वत्यागे समापना ॥ Mb. 12. 219. 18.

समाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. -2 Clever. -3 Ample, full; स्वयं यज्ञैर्यजमानाः समाप्तवरदक्षिणैः Mb. 12. 340. 60.

समाप्तिः *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. -2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. -4 Perfection, development; नीतिं समाप्तिं नवचूतबाणे Ku. 3. 27. -5 Dissolution (of the body); आ समाप्तेः शरीरस्य यस्तु शुश्रूषते गुरुम् Ms. 2. 244.

समाप्तिक *a.* 1 Final, concluding. -2 Finite. -3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -कः 1 A finisher. -2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies; Ms. 3. 145.

समापित *p. p.* Accomplished, finished.

समापद् 4 Ā. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. -2 To take place, happen, occur. -3 To fall upon, attack. -4 To undergo. -5 To begin. -6 To be finished or ended. -*Caus.* To complete, accomplish.

समापत्तिः *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. -2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिदृष्टेन कौशिना दानंवन V. 1; M. 4; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75. -3 Assuming an original form. -4 Completion, conclusion.

समापन्न *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Come, arrived. -4 Finished, completed, accomplished. -5 Proficient. -6 Endowed with. -7 Distressed, afflicted. -8 Killed. -न्नम् 1 End, completion. -2 Death.

समापादनम् Accomplishing, restoring.

समापाद्यम् The change of a Visarga to स् or ष्.

समापालः A lord, husband.

समाप्यायित *p. p.* Nourished, refreshed.

समाप्लु (प्ला) वः Bathing, bath; नदीशतानां पश्चानां मध्ये चक्रे समाप्लवम् Mb. 3. 114. 2.

समाप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Filled with. -3 Bathed in.

समाभाषणम् Conversation, talking with; सुहृत्समाभाषणतत्परोऽभूत् R. 6. 16.

समाम्ना 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. -2 To lay down, prescribe; नं हि धर्मं सूत्रकाराः समामनन्ति U. 4. -3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. -4 To enumerate.

समाम्नात *p. p.* 1 Repeated, mentioned together. -2 Handed down by tradition or memory.

समाम्नातृ *m.* 1 A repeater memoriter. -2 A collector or editor of texts.

समाम्नानम् 1 Repetition, mention. -2 Enumeration. -3 Traditional repetition or mention.

समाम्नायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. -2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अश्व इति पशुसमाम्नाये पठ्यते U. 4. -3 Tradition, repetition (in general). -4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. -5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसमाम्नायम् Śik. 57 (*i. e.* the letters from अ to ह which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini); वाचं वर्णसमाम्नाये तमोङ्कारे स्वरे न्यसेत् Bhāg. 7. 15. 53. -6 An epithet of Śiva. -7 The sacred text (like Veda) in general; त्रय्याः समाम्नायविधौ प्रतीतः Bhāg. 3. 22. 16.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. -2 A visit.

समायत *p. p* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायस्त *p. p.* Distressed, oppressed.

समायात *p. p.* 1 Come together. -2 Returned.

समायुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. -2 To provide with, furnish, supply. -3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुक्त.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Intent on, devoted to. -3 Made ready, prepared; अथ नावं सुविस्तीर्णां ... आरुरोह समायुक्तां पूर्वमारोप्य मैथिलीम् Rām. 7. 47. 1. -4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. -5 Charged, appointed.

समायोगः Union, connection, conjunction; क्षेत्रबीजसमायोगात् संभवः सर्वदेहिनाम् Ms. 9. 33; तामन्यया समायोगे वीटायां ग्रहणं मम Mb. 1. 31. 29. -2 Preparation. -3 Fitting (an arrow). -4 A collection, heap, multitude. -5 A cause, motive, object. -6 Association.

समायुत *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. -2 Collected, brought together. -3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारत *p. p.* Ceased from, desisted; ते ह समारतास्तूष्णीमासांचक्रिरे Ch. Up. 1. 10. 11.

समारभ् 1 Ā. 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To try to propitiate, win over; अहं त्विमं जलनिधिं समारप्स्याम्युपायतः Mb. 3. 283. 30.

समारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; यस्य सर्वे समारम्भाः कामसंकल्पवर्जिताः Bg. 4. 19; Mb. 3. 125. 4; भव्यमुख्याः समारम्भाः......तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53. -3 An unguent; see समालम्भ. -4 Spirit of enterprise; व्यूहानां च समारम्भान् दैवगान्धर्वमानुषान् Mb. 5. 165. 10.

समाराधनम् 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनम् M. 1. 4. -2 Attendance, service; सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5; 18. 11. -3 Gratification, propitiation.

समारुह् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To ascend or mount on; ride. (*b*) To ascend, rise. -2 To undertake, engage in. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. -2 To string (as a bow). -3 To plant. -4 To ascribe, attribute. -5 To hand or deliver over to. -6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारूढ 1 Mounted. -2 Fallen upon. -3 One who has agreed upon; चक्रवृद्धिं समारूढो देशकालव्यवस्थितः Ms. 8. 156. -4 Grown, increased. -5 Healed.

समारोपः 1 Stringing (a bow). -2 Transference. -3 Attribution.

समारोपणम् 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. -2 Delivering over, consigning. -3 Stringing (a bow).

समारोपित *p. p.* 1 Caused to mount or ascend. -2 Strung (as a bow); भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -3 Deposited, planted, lodged. -4 Consigned, delivered over. **-Comp.** **-कार्मुक** *a.* one who has strung a bow. **-भार** *a.* one on whom a burden has been placed. **-विक्रम** *a.* one who has displayed valour.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. -2 Riding upon. -3 Agreeing.

समारोहणम् 1 Growing (of the hair). -2 Ascent.

समार्ष *a.* Belonging to the same Pravara; वर्जयेद्वृषलिङ्गिनीं नारीं तथा कन्यां नरोत्तम। समार्षां व्यङ्गितां चैव तथैव च पतिव्रताम्॥ Mb. 13. 104. 131.

समालभ् 1 Ā. 1 To take hold of, seize. -2 To anoint, smear over. -3 To handle, touch.

समालब्ध *p. p.* Come into contact.

समालभनम् Unguent.

समालम्भः, समालम्भनम् 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. -3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; गोरोचनासमालम्भो वचाहस्तश्च यो भवेत् Mb. 13. 131. 8; मङ्गलसमालम्भनं विरचयावः Ś. 4.

समालम्ब् 1 Ā. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize; स्वरूपमास्थाय च तां कृतस्मितः समाललम्बे वृषराजकेतनः Ku. 5. 84. -2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. -3 To devote or give oneself up to. -4 To assume, maintain. -5 To settle down or abide in.

समालम्बनम् Resting on, clinging to.

समालम्बिन् *a.* Clinging to. **-नी** A kind of grass.

समालापः Conversation, talking with; समालापेन यो युङ्क्ते स गच्छति पराभवम् Pt. 1. 388.

समाली *f.* A collection or bed of flowers, nosegay.

समाल्य *a.* Garlanded, crowned.

समालोकनम् 1 Contemplation. -2 Inspection.

समालोचः Colloquy, conversation.

समावस् 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. -2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावासः 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. -2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावासित *p. p.* Encamped. **-Comp.** **-कटक** *a.* one who has encamped or pitched a camp.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. -2 Inseparable connection; see समवाय. -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap. -5 Conjunction (of heavenly bodies).

समाविद्ध *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

समाविश् 6 P. 1 To enter; लङ्कां समाविशद्रात्रौ वदमानोऽरिदुर्गमाम् Bk. 8. 27. -2 To go to, approach. -3 To be devoted to, be intent on; तांस्तान् धर्मविधींस्तत्र भ्रातरस्ते समाविशन् Rām. 7. 10. 2. -4 To pervade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To contain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign; यस्मिन् कृत्यं समावेश्य निर्विशङ्केन चेतसा Pt. 1. 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

समाविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with. -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed. -7 Filled with; कौतूहलसमाविष्टाः सर्व एव समागताः Rām. 7. 96. 6.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, association. -3 Inclusion, comprehension. -4 Penetration. -5 Possession by an evil spirit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 (In gram.) Common applicability of a term.

समावेशनम् Consummation of marriage.

समावृ 5 U. 1 To cover all over or completly. -2 To surround, envelop. -3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close. -5 To obstruct, hinder; ततः शर्यातिसैन्यस्य शकृन्मूत्रे समावृणोत् Mb. 3. 122. 14.

समावृत *p. p.* 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. -2 Screened, veiled. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Protected; तस्मादेव सहिताः सर्वेऽन्योन्यसमावृताः Rām. 7. 6. 44. -5 Shut out, excluded. -6 Stopped; समावृतव्रतं तं तु विसृष्टं गुरुणा तदा Mb. 1. 77. 1. -7 See समावृत्त.

समावृत् 1 Ā. 1 To approach. -2 To return (as a Brāhmaṇa after completing his ब्रह्मचर्यव्रत or course of religious studies). -3 To come together, assemble.

-4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

समावर्तनम् 1 Return. -2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Completed, finished. -2 Returned, -3 See उपनीत; स उपाध्यायेनानुज्ञातः समावृत्तस्तस्माद्गुरुकुलवासाद् गृहाश्रमं प्रत्यपद्यत Mb. 1. 3. 81 (com. समावृत्तो मेखलाजिनादि ब्रह्मचर्याश्रमलिङ्गं त्यक्त्वा स्नातकत्वं प्राप्तः) -4 Assembled; ततस्तेषु हरीन्द्रेषु समावृत्तेषु सर्वशः Mb. 3. 283. 14.

समावृत्तः, -समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. -2 Completion.

समाश्रि 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy; लोकेऽथवा तनुभृतां निजकर्मपाकं नित्यं समाश्रितवतां सुहितक्रियाणाम् Pt. 1. 372. -3 To observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. -2 Refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling place. -4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्रयणम् Choosing, selecting.

समाश्रित *p. p.* 1 Assembled. -2 Taking refuge. -3 Dependent on. -4 Relating to. -5 Furnished. -तः A servant.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वस् 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself; समाश्वसिमि केनाहं कथं प्राणिमि दुर्गतः । लोकत्रयपतिर्भ्राता यस्य मे स्वपिति क्षितौ ॥ Bk. 18. 10. -2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. -*Caus.* To console, encourage, cheer up.

समाश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Comforted, consoled. -2 Trusting, confiding; नित्यं तस्मिन् समाश्वस्तः सर्वकार्याणि निःक्षिपेत् Ms. 7. 59.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. -3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनम् Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation; V. 2.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. -2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:— द्वन्द्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययीभाव q. q. v. v.). -3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. -4 A collection, an assemblage; यद्वविज्ञातमिवाभूदित्येतासामेव देवतानां समासः Ch. Up. 6. 4. 7. -5 Whole, totality. -6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity; एप समासः। सर्वथा प्रवेष्टव्यं कुन्तिभोजस्य कन्यापुरम् Avimārakam 2; एप समासः, अथास्मि महासेनः Pratijñā. 2. -7 Euphonic combination (संधि). -8 Completion, end; L. D. B. (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly'; एषा धर्मस्य वो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25; 3. 20; इति क्षेत्रं तथा ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं चोक्तं समासतः Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रूयताम् V. 2.) Comp. -अध्याहारः supplying an ellipsis in a compound. -अर्था a part of a stanza proposed to be completed (=समस्या q. v.). -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa:— परोक्तिर्भेदकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासनम् Sitting together.

समास्या 1 Session. -2 Interview. -3 Sitting together; अनसूयासमास्यां च Rām. 1. 3. 18.

समासञ्ज् 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to; प्रसह्य चेतःसु समासजन्तम् Ki. 3. 2. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon; मयि सर्वं समासज्य कुटुम्बं भरतर्षभाः Mb. 2. 233. 54.

समासक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to; fixed or placed in. -2 United, combined. -3 Reached, attained. -4 Affected by. -5 Stopped (in its effect, as poison).

समासक्तिः *f.*, **-समासंगः** 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

समासञ्जनम् 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनम् 1 Abandoning complely. -2 Consigning.

समासद् 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake; वीराः समासदन् वीरान् कुर्वन्तो भैरवं रवम् Mb. 7. 31. 9; V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

समासत्तिः Nearness, vicinity; P. III. 4. 50.

समासन्न *a.* Near, close.

समासादनम् 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहृ 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry; सर्व एव समाहारि तदा शैलः सहौषधिः Bk. 15. 107. -2 To collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयंवरसमाहृतराजलोकम् R. 5. 64; Bk. 8. 63. -3 To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate; लोकान् समाहर्तुमिह प्रवृत्तः Bg. 11. 32. -5 To complete (as a sacrifice). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place; स दण्डं प्राप्नुयान्माषं तच्च तस्मिन् समाहरेत् Ms. 8. 319. -7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To contract, abridge.

समाहर *a.* Destroying; कालः सर्वसमाहरः Rām. 7. 104. 2.

समाहरणम् Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector (as of taxes); Kau. A. 1. 12; 2. 6.

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; *Māl.* 9; ततः कपिसमाहारमेकनिश्चयमागतम् Bk. 7. 34. –2 Composition of words. –3 Conjunction of words or sentences. –4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Dvigu* compounds expressing an aggregate (as त्रिभुवनम्). –5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness. –6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (= प्रत्याहार q. v.).

समाहृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. –2 Abundant, excessive, much. –3 Received, accepted, taken. –4 Abridged, curtailed. –5 Drawn (as a bow-string).

समाहृतिः *f.* Compilation, abridgment.

समाहृत्य *ind.* All at once.

समाहित *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. –2 Adjusted, settled. –3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). –4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. –5 Finished. –6 Agreed upon. –7 Arranged, disposed; जापकानां विशिष्टं तु प्रत्युत्थानं समाहितम् Mb. 12. 200. 27. –8 Inferred. –9 Accomplished, finished; कण्ठस्थितेन पठितेन समाहितेन (स्तोत्रेण) Śiva-mahimna 39. –10 Deposited, entrusted; समाहितं हि मे श्वश्वा हृदये यत् स्थिरं मम Rām. 2. 118. 7; see समाधा also. –11 Equable, temperate; मृदुसूर्याः सुनीहाराः पटुशीताः समाहिताः (दिवसाः) Rām. 3. 16. 11. –12 Like, resembling; देशान्तरगता ये च द्विजा धर्मसमाहिताः Rām. 7. 91. 13. –13 Despatched; तत्ते मनीषितं वाक्यं येन वासि समाहितः Rām. 7. 103. 16. –14 Harmonious. **–तः** A holy man. **–तम्** Intentness, intent devotion (to any object).

समाह्वे 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. –2 To challenge, provoke to battle. –3 To invite. –4 To call, name.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. –2 War, battle. –3 A single combat. –4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; एष एव विधिर्ज्ञेयः प्राणिद्यूते समाह्वये Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. –5 A name, an appellation; तस्मात्ते वर्तयिष्यामि तयोरेव समाह्वयम् Mb. 14. 21. 13.

समाह्वा 1 A name, an appellation; रथचरणसमाह्वस्तावदौत्सुक्यनुन्ना Śi. 11. 26. –2 The गोजिह्वा plant.

समाह्वातृ *m.* One who summons or challenges.

समाह्वानम् 1 Calling together, convocation. –2 Challenge. –3 Betting on the battles of animals.

समि 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. –2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. –3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. –4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. –5 To enter upon, commence. –6 To agree with.

समित् *f.* 1 War, battle; समिति पतिनिपाताकर्णन &c. N. 12. 75. –2 Association; L. D. B. **–Comp. –सज्ज** *a.* ready for war.

समित *p. p.* 1 Come together, met. –2 Collected, assembled. –3 Connected, united with; इदं हि वेदैः समितं पवित्रमपि चोत्तमम् Mb. 1. 62. 16; 14. 88. 27. –4 Contiguous. –5 Parallel. –6 Promised, agreed to. –7 Completed, finished.

समितिः *f.* 1 Meeting, union, association; स्वधर्मे चातुर्तिष्ठेन गुणानां समितिर्हि सा Bhāg. 11. 25. 8. –2 An assembly. –3 Flock, herd; द्युतिं समग्रां समितिर्गवामसौ Ki. 4. 32. –4 War, battle; आशंसन्ते समितिषु सुराः Ś. 2. 15 (v. l.); Ki. 3. 15; समितौ रभसादुपागतः Śi. 16. 13. –5 Likeness, equality. –6 Moderation. –7 (With Jainas) Rule of conduct. **–Comp. –मर्दन** *a.* harassing in battle. **–शालिन्** brave. **–शोभन** *a.* conspicuous in battle.

समितिंजय *a.* Victorious in battle; भवान् भीष्मश्च कर्णश्च कृपश्च समितिंजयः Bg. 1. 8.

समिथः 1 War, battle. –2 Fire. –3 An offering, oblation. –4 Union; Uṇ. 2. 11.

समिकम् A javelin, dart.

समिता Wheat-flour.

समिन्ध् 7 Ā. 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. –2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.) –3 To glorify. –4 To exhibit (skill). *–Pass.* To catch or take fire.

समिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Lighted up, kindled. –2 Set on fire. –3 Inflamed, excited. –4 Full, complete.

समिद्वत् *a.* Fed or supplied with fuel; समिद्वन्तः प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः (वह्नयः) Ś. 4. 7.

समिध् *f.* (समित् or समिद् in comp.) Wood, fuel; विलापदुःखसमिधो रुदिताश्रुहुताहुतिः Rām. 2. 24. 6; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयम् Ś. 1; तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्समिद्धम् Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33. **–Comp. –आधानम्** the placing on of fuel (as oblation); (कुर्यात्) समिदाधानमेव च Ms. 2. 176.

समिधः 1 Fire. –2 Fuel.

समिन्धनम् 1 Kindling. –2 Fuel; संधुक्ष्यतां नोऽरिसमिन्धनेषु Bk. 2. 28. –3 A means of swelling; Mb. 12.

समिरः Wind.

समिश्र *a.* Mingling, undergoing combination; गुणानामसमिश्राणां पुमान्येव यथा भवेत् Bhāg. 11. 25. 1.

समीकम् War, battle; निद्राप्रियो यः खलु कुम्भकर्णो हतः समीके स रघूत्तमेन Subhāṣ.; सुहृदः समीकगमनाय युवाभिरथ संबभाषिरे Śi. 15. 83.

समीकृ 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. –2 To equalize, level. –3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरणम्, -क्रिया 1 Equalizing, levelling; Kull. on Ms. 7. 184. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -5 (समीकरणम्) A roller (to level a sown field).

समीकारः Equation.

समीकृत *p. p.* 1 Levelled. -2 Summed up, added.

समीयते Den. Ā. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; असमैः समीयमानः (अर्थपतिं त्यजति भृत्यः) Pt. 1. 74.

समीक्ष् 1 Ā. 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully; as in असमीक्ष्यकारिन्. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्षः 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. -क्षम् 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sāṁkhya system of philosophy.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The Mimāṁsā system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sāṁkhya system of philosophy; 'सांख्यं समीक्ष्यम्' इति त्रिकाण्डः; फलभाजि समीक्ष्योक्ते Śi. 2. 59; also समीक्ष्यम् -10 Complete or thorough investigation. -11 Desire to see; मनसा तानि गच्छेत सर्वतीर्थसमीक्षया Mb. 3. 85. 105. -12 Spiritual knowledge (आत्मविद्या); एवं समीक्षा निपुणा सती मे हन्यात्तमिस्रं पुरुषस्य बुद्धेः Bhāg. 11. 28. 34. -13 A glance; आशृण्वतो मामनुरागहाससमीक्षया विश्रमयन्नुवाच Bhāg. 3. 4. 10.

समीक्षणम् Search, close investigation.

समीक्षित *p. p.* Well looked, considered; एतदेव हि कार्पण्यं समग्रनसमीक्षितम् Mb. 12. 152. 6.

समीक्ष्यकारिन् *a.* Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

समीचः 1 The ocean. -2 The moon; Uṇ. 4. 100.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent. -नम् 1 Truth. -2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन *a.* 1 Yearly, annual. -2 Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप *a.* [संगता आपो यत्र] Near, close by, adjacent at hand. -पम् Proximity, vicinity (समीपम्, समीपतस् and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'); अतः समीपे परिणेतुरिष्यते Ś. 5. 17. -Comp. -वर्तिन्, -स्थ *a.* adjacent, neighbouring. -सप्तमी the locative case expressing nearness.

समीभावः The becoming in a normal state.

समीय *a.* Equally connected, having similar causes; L. D. B.

समीर् *caus.* 1 To shake, move, agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (*a*) To send forth, emit. (*b*) To speak, utter; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्मुखसमीरिता Ku. 2. 17. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे Gīt. 5. -2 The Śamī tree. -Comp. -लक्ष्मन् *n.* dust; हताचिरद्युतिनि समीरलक्ष्मणि Śi. 7. 63. -सारः Aegle Marmelos (Mar. बेल).

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (मरुबक). -5 Wind of the body (of which there are five). -6 Number 'five.' -णम् Throwing, sending forth.

समीरित *p. p.* 1 Stirred, moved. -2 Uttered.

समीह् 1 Ā. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; प्रियाणि वाञ्छन्त्यसुभिः समीहितुम् Ki. 1. 18.

समीहन *a.* Zealous, eager (said of the god Viṣṇu).

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after; स्वार्थे कस्मिन् समीहा पुनरधिकतरे त्वामनार्थे करोति Mu. 5. 19.

समीहित *p. p.* 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken; स त्वं समीहितमदः स्थितिजन्मनाशम् Bhāg. 8. 12. 11. -तम् Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणम् 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling; घनराजितुतनपयःसमुक्षण ... Māl. 3. 7.

समुख *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

समुचित *a.* 1 Well-suited, proper. -2 Accustomed to.

समुच्चरः 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुच्चि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुच्चयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. -3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10 (Kārikās 115 and 116); (it consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action). -Comp.

–अलंकारः the समुच्चय figure of speech. –उपमा a simile containing the above figure; समुच्चयोपमाप्यस्ति न कान्त्यैव मुखं तव। ह्लादनाख्येन चान्वेति कर्मणेन्दुमितीदृशी Kav. 2. 21.

समुच्छिद् 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.

समुच्छित्तिः Utter destruction.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुच्छ्रि 1 U. To raise up, erect, elevate.

समुच्छ्रयः 1 Elevation; height. –2 Opposition, enmity; तेषामपि श्रीनिमित्तं महानासीत् समुच्छ्रयः Mb. 12. 33. 26. –3 Accumulation; multitude; साक्षात् पुण्यसमुच्छ्रया इव मनोर्वैवस्वतस्यान्वये Mv. 4. 17. –4 War, battle; महान्त्यनीकानि महासमुच्छ्रये Mb. 6. 44. 6; 99. 29. –5 A hill, mountain. –6 Increase, growth. –7 (with Buddhists) Birth.

समुच्छ्रायः Elevation, height.

समुच्छ्रित p. p. 1 Well raised. –2 Surging high. –3 Exalted.

समुच्छ्रितिः Increase, growth.

समुच्छ्वसितम्, –समुच्छ्वासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुज्जृम्भ् 1 Ā. 1 To yawn, gape. –2 To extend, spread out. –3 To appear, rise, become visible. –4 To attempt, strive, endeavour; व्यालं बालमृणालतन्तुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते Bh. 2. 6.

समुज्जृम्भणम् 1 Yawning. –2 Rising. –3 Attempting, striving.

समुज्झित a. 1 Abandoned, left. –2 Let go. –3 Free from. –तम् A remnant, leavings.

समुत्क a. Desirous of, longing for.

समुत्कट a. 1 High, elevated. –2 Excessive; Dk. 1. 1.

समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. –2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; अनृतं च समुत्कर्षे Ms. 11. 56. –3 Laying aside (a girdle).

समुत्क्रम् 1 P. 1 To violate, neglect, omit. –2 To ascend, rise.

समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. –2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. –2 A loud uproar. –3 An osprey.

समुत्क्षेपः Allusion to, throwing in (a word); समुत्क्षेपेण नैकेन वनवासाय भारत। प्रतिजग्राह तं पार्थः Mb. 2. 76. 24.

समुत्क्षेपणम् The altitude above the horizon.

समुत्था 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise. –2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. –3 To rise together with. –4 To arise or spring from. –*Caus.* 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. –2 To revive, restore to life.

समुत्थ a. 1 Rising, getting up. –2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); इच्छाद्वेषसमुत्थेन Bg. 7. 27; अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रेरिव द्यौः R. 2. 75. –3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुत्थानम् 1 Rising, getting up. –2 Resurrection. –3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. –4 Healing (as of a wound); समुत्थानव्ययं दाप्यः Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222. –5 A symptom of disease. –6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in संभूयसमुत्थानम् Ms. 8. 4. –7 Increase or growth. –8 Industry; यज्ञो विद्या समुत्थानम् Mb. 12. 23. 10. –9 Hoisting (of a flag). –10 Swelling (of the abdomen).

समुत्थित p. p. 1 Risen, raised. –2 Recovered, cured. –3 Arisen, produced, born.

समुत्पट् 10 U. 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. –2 To sever, detach. –3 To expel, drive out of.

समुत्पाटः 1 Eradication. –2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

समुत्पत् 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend; किरातसैन्यादुरुचापनोदिताः समं समुत्पेतुरुपात्तरंहसः Ki. 14. 45. –2 To arise, spring from. –3 To rush out of, gush out. –4 To rush or break forth. –5 To attack, assail. –6 To depart, disappear; समुत्पतिततेजाः (भवति हि पापं कृत्वा) Pt. 1. 197.

समुत्पतनम् 1 Flying, ascending. –2 Effort, exertion.

समुत्पद् 4 Ā. 1 To happen, take place, occur. –2 To arise, spring up. –3 To present oneself. –*Caus.* To cause, effect, produce.

समुत्पत्तिः f. 1 Production, birth, origin. –2 Occurrence.

समुत्पादनम् Effecting, accomplishing, producing.

समुत्पिञ्ज, –समुत्पिञ्जल a. Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized. –जः, –लः, –लकः 1 An army in great disorder; यथा गजेन्द्रे राजन् समुत्पिञ्जोऽभवन्महान् Mb. 7. 186. 58. –2 Great confusion; ततः सर्वस्य लोकस्य समुत्पिञ्जलकोऽभवत् Mb. 1. 135. 10 (com. gives another meaning as उत्फुल्लता).

समुत्पुंसनम् Removing, destroying.

समुत्सवः A great festival.

समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. –2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. –3 Discharge of feces,

voiding of excrement; मूत्रोच्चारसमुत्सर्गं दिवा कुर्यादुदङ्मुखः Ms. 4. 50. –4 Emission (of semen).

समुत्सर्पणम् Proceeding, being accomplished.

समुत्सारणम् 1 Driving away. –2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुत्साहः Energy, force of will.

समुत्सुक *a.* 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरौमि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20; R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. –2 Longing or eager for, fond of. –3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. –2 Fatness, thickness.

समुदक्त *p. p.* Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुदयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). –2 Rise (in general). –3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; सामर्थ्यानामिव समुदयः संचयो वा गुणानाम् U. 6. 9. –3 Combination. –4 The whole. –5 Revenue; Ms. 7. 56 (com. समुदयन्त्युत्पद्यन्तेऽस्मादर्था इति समुदयः). –6 Effort, exertion. –7 War, battle; महासमुदयं चक्रे शरैः संनतपर्वभिः Mb. 6. 116. 45. –8 Day. –9 The rear of an army. –10 Finance, account; सर्वं राज्ञः समुदयमायं च व्ययमेव च । एकाऽहं वेद्मि कल्याणि पाण्डवानां यशस्विनि ॥ Mb. 2. 233. 53. –11 A producing cause; आश्रमेषु चतुर्ष्वाहुर्दममेवोत्तमं व्रतम् । तस्य लिङ्गं प्रवक्ष्यामि येषां समुदयो दमः ॥ Mb. 5. 63. 13. –यम् 1 The rising of a planet &c. –2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

समुदागमः Full knowledge.

समुदाचारः 1 Proper practice or usage. –2 Proper mode of address; etiquette; salutation; Buddh.; Ś. 5; चक्रिरे समुदाचारं पद्मकोशनिभैः करैः Bu. Ch. 4. 2. –3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुदानयः Bringing together; महानयं कृष्ण कृतः क्षत्रस्य समुदानयः Mb. 5. 141. 28.

समुदायः 1 A collection, multitude &c. –2 A word of more than one syllable; see समुदय. **–Comp.** **–अनुसमयः** doing a group of details as a composite whole with reference to one thing, then with another and so on, (see अनुसमय). **–प्रसिद्धिः** denotation of an expression or word as a whole; न चावयवप्रसिद्ध्या समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बाध्यते इत्युक्तम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 41. **–शब्दः** a collective expression; नायमेकान्तः यत् समुदायशब्देन संयोज्योच्यते तत् समुदितानामेव भवतीति ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 2.

समुदाहरणम् 1 Declaring, pronouncing. –2 Illustration.

समुदाहारः Conversation.

समुदि 2 P. 1 To go up, ascend, rise. –2 To prepare for battle. –3 To collect together, assemble.

समुदित *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. –2 Lofty, elevated; prospered; कच्चित् समुदितां स्फीतामयोध्यां परिरक्षसे Rām. 2. 100. 42. –3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. –4 Assembled, collected, united; मद्भाग्योपचयादयं समुदितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. –5 Possessed of, furnished with; सर्वैः समुदितो गुणैः Rām. 1. 18. 13. –6 Conversed. –7 Spoken to, addressed. –8 Agreed upon. –9 Customary, usual.

समुदीर् *Caus.* 1 To utter, pronounce. –2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

समुदीरणम् 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. –2 Repeating.

समुदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Greatly excited; (fig.) very luminous; शारदः समुदीर्णांशुश्चन्द्रस्तेज इवात्मजम् Rām. 2. 19. 37. –2 Increased; Mb. 4.

समुद्गम् 1 Ā. 1 To rise, ascend. –2 To rise together. –3 To come forth, issue, exude.

समुद्ग *a.* 1 Rising, ascending. –2 Completely pervading. –3 Having a covering or lid. –4 Having beans. **–द्गः** 1 A covered box or casket; शुक्लांश्चन्दनकल्कांश्च समुद्गेष्ववतिष्ठतः Rām. 2. 91. 75; चित्तादर्शे निधातुं महितामिव सतां ते समुद्गायमाने । वृत्ताकारे विधत्तां हृदि मुदमाजितस्यानिशं जानुनी नः ॥ Viṣṇupāda. S. 19. –2 A round form of a temple. –3 A kind of artificial stanza; Kāv. 3. 54-56; see समुद्गक below. **–Comp.** **–यमकम्** (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound though they differ in meaning; see यमक.

समुद्गकः 1 A covered box or casket; तेन च कुपितेन हृतं तच्चर्मरत्नमाभरणसमुद्गकश्च तस्याः Dk. 2. 2; 2. 3; Ś. 4. –2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; *e. g.* स्यन्दना नो चतुरगाः सुरेभा वाविपत्तयः । स्यन्दना नो च तुरगाः सुरेभावा विपत्तयः ॥ Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्गमः 1 Rising, ascent. –2 Arising, issuing. –3 Birth, production.

समुद्गिरणम् 1 Vomiting, ejecting. –2 That which is vomited. –3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्गीतम् A loud song.

समुद्दण्ड *a.* Uplifted (as an arm); (fig.) fierce, terrible; रिपुगणकटकजलनिधिमथनमन्दरायमाणसमुद्दण्डभुजदण्डः Dk. 1. 1.

समुद्देशः 1 Fully pointing out. –2 Full description. –3 Particularising, enumeration; तस्यायं प्रकरणाधिकरणसमुद्देशः Kau. A. 1. –4 Doctrine; इति गुह्यसमुद्देशस्तव नारद कीर्तितः Mb. 12. 334. 45.

समुद्धत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. –2 Excited, drawn up. –3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant; ततस्तपोवीर्यसमुद्धतस्य पारं यियासोः समरार्णवस्य Ki. 17. 35. –4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. –5 Impudent, rude. –6

Intense, violent; अशक्ता धारणे देव तेजस्तत्र समुद्धतम् Rām. 1. 37. 15.

समुद्धृ 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up. –2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. –3 To extract, take or draw out. –4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. –5 To extol, praise, honour.

समुद्धरणम् 1 Upraising, lifting up. –2 Picking up. –3 Drawing or lifting out. –4 Extrication, deliverance. –5 Eradication, extirpation. –6 Taking out from (a share). –7 Food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्धर्तृ *m.* A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. –2 Delivered, saved, rescued. –3 Vomited. –4 Removed. –5 Set apart, divided. –6 Seized; possessed. –7 Ill-behaved, rude.

समुद्भवः 1 Origin, production; अनुजीवी स्वजातिभ्यो गुणेभ्यश्च समुद्भवः Mb. 12. 59. 69. –2 Revival. –3 N. of Agni at the व्रतादेश.

समुद्भेदः 1 Appearance. –2 Development, growth.

समुद्यत *a.* 1 Raised, lifted up; सोऽहं कथमिमं भारं महाधुर्यसमुद्यतम् Rām. 2. 73. 16. –2 Offered, presented. –3 Ready, prepared; अक्षौहिण्यो हि तत्रासन् राघवार्थे समुद्यताः Rām. 7. 39. 2. –4 Accomplished; यस्य प्रसादसुमुखेन समुद्यतेयम् Māl. 7. 4.

समुद्यमः 1 Lifting up. –2 Great effort or exertion; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्रणसमुद्यमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्यमः कार्यः &c. –3 An undertaking, commencement. –4 An onset.

समुद्योगः 1 Active exertion, energy. –2 Employment; use. –3 Concurrence (of many causes).

समुद्र *a.* Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो लेखः; समुद्रे नाप्नुयात् किंचिद्यदि तस्मान्न संहरेत् Ms. 8. 188. –द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. –2 An epithet of Śiva. –3 The number 'four'. –4 N. of an immensely high number; शतं खर्वसहस्राणां समुद्रमभिधीयते। शतं समुद्रसाहस्रं महौघमिति विश्रुतम् ॥ Rām. 6. 28. 37. –5 A particular configuration of stars and planets. –द्रा 1 The plant zedoary. –2 The Śamī tree. –Comp. –अन्तः, –न्तम् 1 the sea-shore. –2 nutmeg. –अन्ता 1 the cotton-plant. –2 the earth. –अम्बरा the earth. –अरुः, –आरुः 1 a crocodile. –2 a large fabulous fish. –3 Rāma's bridge; cf. रामसेतु. –कफः, –फेनः the cuttle fish-bone. –काञ्ची the earth. –कान्ता, –पत्नी a river. –कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. –ग *a.* sea-faring. (–गः) 1 a sea-trader. –2 a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रगामिन्-यायिन् &c. (–गा) a river. –गृहम् 1 a summer-house built in the midst of water; Pratimā 2. –2 a bath-room. –चुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. –दयिता a river. –नवनीतम् 1 the moon. –2 ambrosia, nectar. –नेमिः, –मी the earth. –पर्यन्त *a.* seabound. –महिषी the Ganges; नय मां भगवन् साधो समुद्रमहिषीं प्रियाम् Mb. 3. 187. 19. –मेखला, –रसना, –वसना the earth. –यानम् 1 a sea-voyage. –2 a vessel, ship, boat; समुद्रयानकुशला देशकालार्थदर्शिनः। स्थापयन्ति तु यां वृद्धिम्...Ms. 8. 157. –यात्रा a sea-voyage. –यायिन् *a.* see समुद्रग. –योषित् *f.* a river; विभूषिताः कुञ्जसमुद्रयोषितः Ki. 8. 9; also समुद्रवल्लभा. –वह्निः submarine fire. –वेला 1 the ocean-tide. –2 an ocean-wave. –3 the sea-coast line. –सुभगा the Ganges.

समुद्रि(द्री)य, समुद्र्य *a.* Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्वह् 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. –2 To bear or carry out. –3 To bear, carry. –4 To display, exhibit. –5 To marry.

समुद्वहः 1 Bearing up. –2 Moving up and down. –3 One who lifts up.

समुद्वाहः 1 Bearing up. –2 Marriage.

समुद्वाहित *p. p.* Bearing up, lifted; नद्यः समुद्वाहितचक्रवाकाः Rām. 4. 28. 39.

समुद्वेगः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुन्द् 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुन्दनम् 1 Moistening. –2 Wetness, moisture.

समुन्न *a.* 1 Wet, moist; यत्रोज्झिताभिर्मुहुरम्बुवाहैः समुन्नमद्भिर्न समुन्नमाद्रिः Śi. 4. 15. –2 Dirty, soiled; समुन्नानीव वस्त्राणि ययुर्दुर्दर्शतां पराम् Mb. 8. 21. 40.

समुन्नम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. –*Caus.* To raise or lift up, erect.

समुन्नत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, lifted up. –2 Elevated, high, lofty. –3 Exalted, sublime. –4 Proud. –5 Projecting. –6 Upright, just. –7 Arched, vaulted.

समुन्नतिः *f.* 1 Lifting up, raising. –2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुन्नतिः Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. –3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उत्तमैः सह संगेन को न याति समुन्नतिम्; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिम् Subhāṣ. –4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विनिपातोऽपि समः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया 2. 21. –5 Pride, arrogance.

समुन्नमनम् Raising, arching (as the brows).

समुन्नह् 4 P. 1 To bind or tie up. –2 To raise or lift up. –3 To loosen, unfasten. –4 To liberate, release, set free.

समुन्नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Elevated, exalted. –2 Swollen. –3 Full, excessive; परोक्षेण समुन्नद्धप्रणयौत्कण्ठ्यकातरः Bhāg. 1. 15. 3. –4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. –5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned; अचिन्त्यं चापि तं ज्ञात्वा ... विचरेद्योऽसमुन्नद्धः Mb. 12. 351. 12. –6 Unfettered. –7 Bound up. –8 Supreme.

समुन्नाहः Height, elevation; द्वीपायामसमुन्नाहः कर्णिकाभूतः Bhāg. 5. 16. 7.

समुन्निद्र *a.* Wide awake.

समुन्नी 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. –2 To bring out, deduce. –3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.); 'ऋणमस्मिन् संनयत्यमृतत्वं च गच्छति। पिता पुत्रस्य जातस्य पश्येच्चेज्जीवतो मुखम्॥' इति श्रुतिः Kull. on Ms. 9. 107.

समुन्नयः 1 Getting, obtaining. –2 Occurrence, event.

समुन्नीत *p. p.* Raised, increased; केन विज्ञानयोगेन मतिश्चित्तं समास्थिता। समुन्नीता ... Mb. 14. 21. 11.

समुन्मूलनम् Uprooting, eradication. –2 Utter destruction.

समुपगमः Approach, contact.

समुपचारः Attention, homage.

समुपजोषम् *ind.* 1 Entirely according to wish. –2 Happily.

समुपभोगः 1 Sexual union, coition. –2 Enjoying, eating.

समुपविश् 6 P. 1 To sit down. –2 To lie down upon. –3 To encamp.

समुपवेशः 1 Sitting down together. –2 Entertaining.

समुपवेशनम् 1 A building, habitation, residence. –2 Seating down.

समुपष्टम्भः, समुपस्तम्भः Support; अन्योन्यसमुपष्टम्भादन्योन्यापाश्रयेण च Mb. 5. 37. 65.

समुपस्था 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. –2 To attack. –3 To befall, occur. –4 To stand in close contact. –5 To attain, arrive at, resort to; Ś. 2. 10.

समुपस्था, समुपस्थानम् 1 Approach, approximation. –2 Proximity, nearness. –3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुपस्थितिः = समुपस्थानम् q. v.

समुपह्वरः A hidden or hiding place.

समुपागत *p. p.* Gone near, approahed; समुपागतवति दैवादवहेलां कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

समुपादाय *ind.* By means of.

समुपार्जनम् Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition; परस्परविरुद्धानां तेषां च समुपार्जनम् Ms. 7. 152.

समुपे 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. –2 To assemble, meet. –3 To attack, assail. –4 To go to, reach. –5 To fall to the lot of. –6 To undergo, suffer.

समुपेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, collected. –2 Arrived at. –3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. –4 Inhabited by.

समुपेक्षक *a.* Disregarding, neglecting.

समुपोढ *p. p.* 1 Gone upwards, risen; यथेन्दावानन्दं व्रजति समुपोढे कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26. –2 Increased. –3 Brought near; समुपोढेषु कामेषु निरपेक्षः परिव्रजेत् Ms. 6. 41. –4 Restrained. –5 Begun.

समुल्लस् 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. –2 To break forth, appear; यावन्मिलदलिमालः कोऽपि रसालः समुल्लसति Bv. 1. 7. –3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुल्लासः 1 Excessive brilliance. –2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समुल्लेखः Extermination.

समूढ *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. –2 Accumulated, collected; नवानधोऽधो बृहतः पयोधरान् समूढकर्पूरपरागपाण्डुरम् Śi. 1. 4. –3 Enveloped. –4 Associated with. –5 Produced quickly. –6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. –7 Crooked, bent. –8 Purified, cleansed. –9 Borne along. –10 Led, conducted. –11 Married.

समूरः, –समूरुः, –समूरकः A kind of deer.

समूल *a.* Along with the roots; as in समूलघातम् 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch'.

समूह् 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect; पूषन्नेकर्षे यम सूर्यप्राजापत्यव्यूह रश्मीन् समूह Īśop. 16.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number; जनसमूहः, विप्रसमूहः, पदसमूहः &c. –2 A flock, troop. **–Comp.** **–क्षारकः, –गन्धः** civet.

समूहनम् 1 Bringing together; कर्णश्रवेऽनिले रात्रौ दिवा पांसुसमूहने Ms. 4. 102. –2 A collection, plenty. –3 Placing an arrow on the bow-string.

समूहनी A broom.

समूह्यः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृ 1 P. To meet, be united. –2 To come into conflict. –3 To bring together, construct. *–Caus.* (समर्पयति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. –2 To give, present. –3 To place in, put in or on. –4 To strike, hit. –5 To restore, return.

समृध् 4, 5 P. To thrive, prosper, flourish. *–Pass.* 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. –2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished (with instr.).

समृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. –2 Happy, fortunate. –3 Rich, wealthy. –4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. –5 Fruitful. –6 Full-grown, increased. –7 Full, complete, entire; समृद्धं सौभाग्यं सकलवसुधायाः किमपि तत् G. L. 1. –8 Copious, abundant. –9 Increased (in speed); यथा प्रदीप्तं ज्वलनं पतङ्गा विशन्ति नाशाय समृद्धवेगाः Bg. 11. 29.

समृद्धिः *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving; मधुसमृद्धिसमेधितमेधया Śi. 6. 20. –2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence; मैत्री चाप्रणयात् समृद्धिरनयाच्छीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति) Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42. –3 Wealth, riches. –4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in धनधान्यसमृद्धिरस्तु. –5 Power, supremacy.

समे 2 P. 1 To come together or meet; समेत्य च व्यपेयाताम् H. 4. 69. –2 To go through, march across.

समेत *p. p.* 1 Come or met together, assembled. –2 United, combined. –3 Come near, approached. –4 Accompanied by; आराधनायास्य सखीसमेतां समादिदेश प्रयतां तनूजाम् Ku. 1. 58. –5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of; यज्जीव्यते क्षणमपि प्रथितं मनुष्यैर्विज्ञानशौर्यविभवार्यगुणैः समेतम् Pt. 1. 24. –6 Come into collision, encountered. –7 Agreed upon.

समेध् 1 Ā. To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. –*Caus.* 1 To make happy or fortunate. –2 To feed, supply with, strengthen; सूर्यः समेधयत्यग्निमग्निः सूर्यं च तेजसा V. 5. 20.

समेधनम् Prospering, growth.

समेधित *p. p.* 1 Greatly increased; मधुसमृद्धिसमेधितमेधया Śi. 6. 20. –2 Strong. –3 United.

संपः Falling down. –**पा** Lightning.

संपठ् 1 P. To read or recite thoroughly or continuously; वेदाङ्गानि च सर्वाणि कृष्णपक्षेषु संपठेत् Ms. 4. 98.

संपाठः An arranged text.

संपत् 1 P. 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. –2 To go or roam about. –3 To attack, fall upon, assail. –4 To come to pass, occur, happen. –5 To fall down, alight, fly down. –*Caus.* 1 To bring near. –2 To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. –3 To throw down, cast, hurl down.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence; crowd (संमर्द); समुच्चलन्तो नागरिकसंपाते Dk. 2. 2. –2 Meeting together, encountering. –3 Collision, butting against; निवारयामास च राजमार्गे संपातमार्तस्य पृथग्जनस्य Bu. Ch. 3. 4. –4 Falling down, descending; प्रवृत्ते शस्त्रसंपाते धनुरुद्यम्य पाण्डवः Bg. 1. 20; न चासौ संपातः पयसि पयसां पत्युरुचितः Bh. 2. 36. –5 Alighting (as of a bird). –6 Flight (of an arrow). –7 Going, moving; अपक्षिगणसंपातान् वानरेन्द्रो महाजवः Rām. 7. 34. 27. –8 Being removed, removal; वृत्ते शरावसंपाते भिक्षां नित्यं यतिश्चरेत् Ms. 6. 56. –9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; संपातं समुदीषं च ततोऽन्यद्व्यतिरिक्तकम् ... Mb. 8. 41. 29 (com. क्षणात् संगत्य निष्क्रम्य पक्षसंपातमुच्यते।); संपातं विप्रपातं च महापातं निपातनम्। वक्रं तिर्यक् तथा चोर्ध्वमष्टमं लघुसंज्ञकम्॥ Pt. 2. 58; cf. डीन. –10 The residue (of an offering). –11 N. of the son of Garuḍa. –12 Sending; स दारकस्य कारणात् दूतसंपातं करोति Svapna. 1. –13 Equinox (वसन्त and शरद्); point of intersection; तस्मिन् यावत्संपातमुषित्वा Ch. Up. 5. 10. 5. –Comp. –**पाटवम्** skill in jumping.

संपातिः, –संपातिकः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuḍa and elder brother of Jaṭāyu.

संपातिन् *a.* 1 Flying together. –2 Falling down.

संपद् 4 Ā. 1 To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संपत्स्यते वः कामोऽयं कालः कश्चित् प्रतीक्ष्यताम् Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. –2 To be completed, to amount to (as a number): त्र्याहताः पञ्च पञ्चदश संपद्यन्ते. –3 To turn out to be, become; संपत्स्यन्ते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11, 23; ... श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषाम् Ki. 7. 5. –4 To arise, be born or produced. –5 To fall or come together, unite. –6 To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; अशोक यदि सद्य एव कुसुमैर्न संपत्स्यसे M. 3. 16; see संपन्न. –7 To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. –8 To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. –9 To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). –*Caus.* 1 To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वसुर्भोजकुलप्रदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. –2 To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. –3 To obtain, acquire, attain to. –4 To furnish, provide, endow with. –5 To change or transform into. –6 To make an agreement.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. –2 Acquisition.

संपादक *a.* Accomplisher, fulfiller; रराज संपादकमिष्टसिद्धेः Śi. 3. 22.

संपादनम् 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. –2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. –3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); अपराह्णस्तथा दर्भा वास्तुसंपादनं तिलाः Ms. 3. 255.

संपत्तिः *f.* 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhās. –2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment; न च शोचत्यसंपत्तौ तद्विज्ञेयं तु राजसम् Ms. 12. 36. –3 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपत्ति. –4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance. –5 A suitable state or condition.

संपद् *f.* 1 Wealth, riches; नीताविवोत्साहगुणेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानाम् Me. 55. –2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते भृत्या नृपतेः कलत्रमितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च Mu. 1. 15. –3 Good fortune, happiness, luck; Bg. 16. 3. –4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः Ś. 7. 30. –5 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपद्; त्वष्टुः सदाभ्यासगृहीतशिल्पविज्ञानसंपत्प्रसरस्य सीमा Śi. 3. 35. –6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृष्टिक्षतपद्मसंपदाम् Ku. 5. 27; R. 10. 54. –7 Treasure. –8 An advantage, a benefit, blessing. –9 ... –10 Decoration. –11 Advancement in good qualities.

Right method. -12 A necklace of pearls. -13 Attainment, acquisition; अथ संपदः Bri. Up. 3. 1. 6. -Comp. -वरः a king. -वसुः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. -विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयम् R. 1. 26.

संपन्न p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. -2 Fortunate, successful; happy. -3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. -4 Finished, completed. -5 Perfect. -6 Full-grown, mature. -7 Procured, obtained. -8 Right, correct. -9 Endowed with, possessed of. -10 Turned out, become; ईदृशः संपन्नः U. 3. -11 Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. -12 The enquiry in वृद्धिश्राद्ध; (meaning 'satisfied?'); पित्र्ये स्वदितमित्येव वाच्यं गोष्ठे तु सुश्रुतम्। संपन्नमित्यभ्युदये दैवे रुचितमित्यपि ॥ Ms. 3. 254. -न्नः An epithet of Śiva. -न्नम् 1 Riches, wealth; संभाव्यं गोषु संपन्नम् Pt. 4. 115. -2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरे (संपरा + इ) 2 Ā. 1 To come or meet together, encounter. -2 To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. -2 A calamity, misfortune. -3 Future state, futurity. -4 A son. -5 Decease, death.

संपराय(यि)कम् Encounter, war, battle.

संपरेत a. Dead; अथ ते संपरेतानां स्वानामुदकमिच्छताम् Bhāg. 1. 8. 1.

संपरिग्रहः 1 Receiving with kindness. -2 Property.

संपा Lightning.

संपाक a. 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. -2 Cunning, subtle. -3 Lustful, lewd. -4 Small, little. -कः 1 Maturing. -2 N. of a tree (आरग्वध).

संपाटः 1 Intersection (as of a prolonged side of a triangle by a perpendicular). -2 A spindle.

संपिण्डित p. p. 1 Formed into a mass. -2 Contracted.

संपिष् 7 P. 1 To pound to pieces, bruise, crush. -2 To destroy, kill.

संपेषणम् Rubbing together, pounding.

संपीड् 10 U. 1 To compress, press or squeeze together. -2 To torture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; कण्ठे जीर्णलताप्रतानवलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडितः Ś. 7. 11; Ch. P. 3. -3 To compute, reckon. -4 To obscure, eclipse.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. -2 Pain, torture. -3 Agitating, disturbing. -4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; संपीडक्षुभितजलेषु तोयदेषु Ki. 7. 12. -डा Torment; विविधाश्चैव संपीडाः Ms. 12. 76.

संपीडनम् 1 Squeezing, pressing together. -2 Sending. -3 Punishment, castigation. -4 Stirring up, agitating. -5 Paining, torturing.

संपीतिः f. Drinking together, compotation.

संपुटः 1 A cavity; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं (पयः) सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67 v. l.; Kāv. 2. 288; Mv. 1. 54; Rs. 1. 21. -2 A casket, covered box. -3 A hemispherical bowl. -4 The space between two bowls; Bhāva P. -5 A hemisphere. -6 A kind of coitus. -7 Credit, balance. -8 The Kurabaka flower.

संपुटका, -संपुटिका 1 A box, casket; यस्य संपुटिका नास्ति कुतस्तस्य सुभाषितम् (a collection or collected verses); Pt. 2. 165. -2 A variety of blanket; Kau. A. 2. 11. -3 A wrapper, envelope.

संपुटीकरणम् the furnishing with a cover or lid.

संपूज् 10 U. 1 To worship, revere, honour. -2 To present or honour with.

संपूजन a. Praising, honouring; (कथाः) आत्मसंपूजनीः शृण्वन् ययौ रामो महापथम् Rām. 2. 17. 12.

संपूजनम् 1 Honouring, reverence; मन्त्रसंपूजनार्थं तु सत्कारमितरोऽर्हति Ms. 3. 137. -2 Presenting with.

संपूर्ण a. 1 Filled &c. -2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. -Comp. -काम a. filled with desire. -कालीन a. occurring at the right time. -फलभाज् a. obtaining a full reward; आचारेण तु संयुक्तः संपूर्णफलभाग्भवेत् Ms. 1. 109. -मूर्च्छा a particular mode of fighting. -र्णः A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. -र्णम् Ether.

संपूर्तिः Fulfilment, completion.

संपृच् 7 P., 2 Ā. 1 To mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; स्यन्दनौ समपृच्येतामुभयोर्दान्तवाजिनौ Bk. 17. 106. -2 To be united or mixed together, be in contact. -3 To fill up, complete. -4 To present with.

संपर्कः 1 Mixture. -2 Union, contact, touch; पादेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिञ्जितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25; V. 1. 12. -3 Society, association, company; न मूर्खजनसंपर्कः सुरेन्द्रभवनेष्वपि Bh. 2. 14. -4 Sexual union, copulation. -5 Addition, sum.

संपृक्त p. p. 1 Blended, mixed. -2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1. -3 Touching. -4 Interspersed, inlaid. -5 Befriended; एवमेकान्तसंपृक्तौ ततस्तौ नरवानरौ। उभावन्योन्यसदृशौ सुखं दुःखमभाषताम् ॥ Rām. 4 7. 24.

संप्रक्षालनम् 1 Complete ablution. -2 Bathing. -3 Inundation.

संप्रज्ञातः A kind of yogic meditation or samādhi in which the object of meditation remains distinct, though the mind is absorbed in its contemplation; as opposed to the असंप्रज्ञात variety in which the distinction between knowledge and its object is completely obliterated; (ध्येयध्यातृभावयुक्तसाकारध्यानसमाधिः संप्रज्ञातः संवित्संवेद्यविलोपेन निराकारस्वप्रकाशपरमानन्दलक्षणात्मनात्राज्ञ्यध्यानसमाधिरसंप्रज्ञातः इति

योगशास्त्रम्); इत्युदीर्य स हरिं प्रति संप्रज्ञातवासिततमः समपादि N. 21. 119.

संप्रणीत *a.* 1 Brought together. –2 Composed (as poetry).

संप्रणेतृ *m.* 1 A ruler, judge. –2 A leader, chief (of an army). –3 (With दण्डस्य) An inflicter of punishment; तस्याहुः संप्रणेतारं राजानं सत्यवादिनम् Ms. 7. 26. –4 A maintainer, sustainer.

संप्रतापनम् 1 Heating, burning. –2 Afflicting, torturing, tormenting. –3 N. of a hell; Ms. 4. 89.

संप्रति *ind.* 1 Now, at present, at this time; अयि संप्रति देहि दर्शनम् Ku. 4. 28. –2 Rightly, exactly. –3 Immediately, at once; संप्रत्यगस्त्याश्रमस्य पन्थानं ब्रूहि U. 2. 5/6.

संप्रतिपद् 4 Ā. 1 To go towards, approach. –2 To deem, consider, regard; न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 39. –3 To assent to, agree upon, concur in. –4 To admit, acknowledge. –5 To attain to, reach. –6 To obtain, receive. –7 To regain, recover. –8 To perform, accomplish. –*Caus.* To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. –2 Presence. –3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. –4 An agreement. –5 Admission, confession; तस्मात् संप्रतिपत्तिरेव हि वरं न ग्राम्यमत्रोत्तरम् Mu. 5. 18. –6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. –7 Assault, attack. –8 Occurrence. –9 Co-operation. –10 Doing, performing. –11 Presence of mind.

संप्रतिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Approached, arrived. –2 Agreed, assented to. –3 Performed.

संप्रतिपादनम् 1 Delivering over. –2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः, –कम् 1 Complete obstruction. –2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रतिभासः Perception which tends to combine.

संप्रतिष्ठा 1 Perseverance. –2 Continuance. –3 High rank.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. –2 To decide, settle, determine; judge; किं तत् कथं वेत्युपलब्धसंज्ञा विकल्पयन्तोऽपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. –2 Fully convinced, firmly believing; इदं श्रेयः परमं मन्यमाना व्यायच्छन्ते मुनयः संप्रतीताः Mb. 3. 186. 26. –3 Proved, admitted. –4 Renowned. –5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. –2 Compliance. –3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षस्तन्वभूतामिव संप्रतीतिम् Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. –2 Agreement; प्रयाणाभेदवाक्ये संप्रत्ययः Kau. A. 1. 12; एतस्मिन्नेव काले तु यथासंप्रत्ययं कविः Mb. 1. 149. 1. –3 Notion, idea.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation; hope.

संप्रदा 1 P., 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on; तं तेऽहं संप्रदास्यामि. –2 To hand down by tradition; see संप्रदाय. –3 To bequeath. –4 To give completely up or deliver over. –5 To give in marriage.

संप्रत्तिः *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over; अथातः संप्रत्तिर्यदा प्रैष्यन् मन्यते Bri. Up. 1. 5. 17. –Comp. –**कर्मन्** the act of delivering over.

संप्रदानम् 1 Giving or handing over completely. –2 Bestowal, gift, donation; दीयतां संप्रदानं च परिष्वज्य च वानरान् Rām. 4. 11. 34. –3 Giving in marriage. –4 The sense expressed by the dative case; कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स संप्रदानम् P. I. 4. 32. –5 The recipient of a gift; [illegible] कल्पविटपी फलसंप्रदानं कुर्वन् स एष विबुधान् N. 11. 125.

संप्रदानीयम् A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; चन्द्रकेतुरप्याप्तदिव्यास्त्रसंप्रदायः U. 2. 7/8; अथ तत् संप्रदायेन राम-भद्रे स्थिता अपि 5. 15. –2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. –3 An established custom, usage. –4 Gift (संप्रदान); दिव्यास्त्रसंप्रदायोऽयं लक्ष्मणेन सहास्तु मे Mv. 1. 47. (Also cf. U. 2. 7/8.) –Comp. –**प्रद्योतकः** a revealer of the tradition of the Veda. –**विगमः** loss of tradition.

संप्रधानम् Ascertainment, consideration.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain; इति संप्रधार्य रमणाय वधूः Śi. 9. 60. –2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over; संप्रधार्याब्रवीद्दाता न समौ नासमाविति Ms. 10. 73; एवं संप्रधार्य Pt. 1. –3 To fix upon, direct towards. –4 To deliver over; द्रौपदीमार्ष्टिषेणाय संप्रधार्य महारथाः (कैलासमारुरुहुः) Mb. 3. 161. 3.

संप्रधारणम्, –णा 1 Deliberation. –2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपद् 4 Ā. 1 To set out (on a journey). –2 To come to, arrive at. –3 To have recourse to, betake oneself to. –4 To set about, begin. –5 To succeed. –6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपदः, –दम् Roaming about; standing on tiptoe (cf. Ms. 6. 22 com.); [illegible] Y. 3. 51.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. –2 Endowed with, possessed of. –3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभवः Rising, appearance.

संप्रभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. –2 In rut.

संप्रमापणम् Killing, slaughter.

संप्रमार्गः Purification.

संप्रमुग्धम् Perturbation, confusion.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोषः Loss, destruction, abstraction; यतोपरामो मनसो नामरूपरूपस्य दृष्टस्मृतिसंप्रमोषात् Bhāg. 6. 4. 26.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणम् Departure.

संप्रयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. –2 To join, connect. –3 To apply, employ, make use of. –4 To perform, execute. –5 To instigate, induce. –*Caus.* 1 To join together, unite. –2 To equip, prepare. –3 To employ, use.

संप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together; ततः कदाचिदद्रिसंप्रयुक्तम् Mb. 3. 165. 1. –2 Sexually united. –3 Intent upon. –4 Devoted or addicted to; see above. –5 Come into contact with; पतितैः संप्रयुक्तानामिमाः शृणुत निष्कृतीः Ms. 11. 179. –6 Urged, impelled.

संप्रयुक्तक *a.* Cooperative.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection; meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वमग्न्यातपसंप्रयोगात् R. 5. 54; M. 5. 3. –2 A connecting link, fastening; एतेन मोचयति भूषणसंप्रयोगान् Mk. 3. 16. –3 Relation, dependence. –4 Mutual relation or proportion. –5 Connected series or order. –6 Sexual union, coition; स्त्रीपुंसयोः संप्रयोगे स्पर्शः कस्याधिको भवेत् Mb. 13. 12. 1. –7 Application. –8 Magic. –9 Mutual intercourse; संप्रयोगो भवेत्सार्थं मम मोचस्त्वया द्विज Mb. 1. 47. 30. –10 Co-operation; लब्ध्वा महीं ब्राह्मणसंप्रयोगात् Mb. 3. 26. 13. –11 (In astr.) Conjuction (of the moon and the lunar mansions).

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Joining together. –2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. –*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. –2 A conjuror. –3 A libertine. –4 A catamite.

संप्रवद् 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men); संप्रवदन्ते ब्राह्मणाः Sk. –2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras.); (परन्तु) संप्रवदन्ति कुक्कुटाः Mbh. –3 To converse together (Ātm.); शृण्वन् संप्रवदमानाद् रावणस्य गुणान् जनान् Bk. 8. 28.

संप्रवदनम् Conversation, dialogue.

संप्रविश् 6 P. 1 To enter together. –2 To have sexual intercourse with. –*Caus.* To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेशः 1 Complete entrance. –2 Introduction. –3 Place of entrance.

संप्रवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To take place, happen. –2 To begin, set about, commence. –3 To proceed, go on. –4 To attack, assail. –5 To be present. –*Caus.* 1 To begin, undertake. –2 To set in motion.

संप्रवर्तनम् Undertaking, beginning.

संप्रवृष्टम् Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः 1 Full or courteous inquiry. –2 An inquiry. –3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

संप्रश्रयः Modesty, humbleness.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. –2 Favour, grace. –3 Serenity, sedateness. –4 Trust, confidence. –5 The soul (during deep sleep); अथ य एष संप्रसादोऽस्माच्छरीरात् समुत्थाय Ch. Up. 8. 3. 4. –6 Mental repose (during deep sleep); स वा एष एतस्मिन् संप्रसादे रत्वा Bri. Up. 4. 3. 15; यः संप्रसादो जगतः शरीरं सर्वान् स लोकानधिगच्छतीह Mb. 12. 245. 33 (com. संप्रसादः सुषुप्तम्).

संप्रसाधनम् 1 An ornament, a decoration. –2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संप्रसारः One through whom all goes on well.

संप्रसारणम् The change of य्, व्, र्, and ल् to इ, उ, ऋ and ऌ respectively; इग्यणः संप्रसारणम् P. I. 1. 45.

संप्रसिद्धिः Success, good luck.

संप्रस्था 1 Ā. 1 To set out, depart. –2 To proceed, advance.

संप्रस्थानम् Departure, advance.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. –2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; तद्घोरवात् समुपसंहृतसंप्रहारः U. 6. 7. –3 Going, motion.

संप्रहासः Mockery, derision.

संप्राप् 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at. –2 To gain, obtain. –3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with; as in संप्राप्तुमत्यापदम्.

संप्राप्त *p. p.* 1 Well reached or attained. –2 Appeared, arrived (in time) –3 Sprung or descended from; स ह्रेरैव तद्रिक्थं संप्राप्तोऽप्यन्यगोत्रतः Ms. 9. 141.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्री 4 Ā. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संप्रियम् Contentment, satisfaction; लोकानां संप्रियार्थं तु तं त्यागं गृह्णकृतवान् Rām. 7. 51. 17.

संप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. –2 Friendly assent. –3 Delight, joy.

संप्रेक्ष् 1 Ā. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive. –2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रेक्षणम् 1 Observing, beholding. –2 Considering, investigating.

संप्रेष् –*Caus.* 1 To send, despatch, dismiss. –2 To send a message to; ततः संप्रेषयामासुर्योद्धं समरमदम् Mb. 9. 62. 43.

संप्रैषः 1 Sending away, dismissing. -2 Direction, command, order.

संप्रोक्षणम् Sprinkling over, consecration.

संप्लु 1 Ā. 1 To fluctuate, float about; दृष्टे जने प्रेयसि दुःसहानि स्रोतःसहस्रैरिव संप्लवन्ते U. 4. 8. -2 To flow together, meet (as waters); यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके Bg. 2. 46. -*Caus.* To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संप्लवः 1 Submersion, inundation. -2 Surge. -3 Flood; संपूर्ण योजनशतं क्षितः सागरसंप्लवे Rām. 1. 30. 18; रूपं च जगृहे मात्स्यं चाक्षुषोदधिसंप्लवे Bhāg. 1. 3. 15. -4 Falling into ruin; नूनमेता न पश्यन्ति कस्यचिद्रोगसंप्लवम् Bu. Ch. 4. 57; विदधे निदाघ इव सत्त्वसंप्लवः Ki. 12. 51. -5 Subversion. -6 Misarrangement; Kau. A. 2. 10. -7 Heap, multitude; शारदाभ्रैरिवाकीर्णं गगनं हंससंप्लवैः Rām. 1. 43. 23. -8 Falling down, shower; विद्युत्स्तनितवर्षेषु महोल्कानां च संप्लवे Ms. 4. 103. -9 Tumult; चित्रकर्म इवाभाति सर्वेषां रणसंप्लवः Rām. 7. 28. 41. -10 End, close of.

संप्लुतिः *f.* Jumping up on an elephant from behind; Mātaṅga L. 12. 26.

संफालः A ram, sheep.

संफुल्ल *a.* Full-blown, blossomed.

संफेटः An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *e. g.* the encounter between माधव and अघोरघण्ट in Māl. 5.

संब् I. 1 P. (संबति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (संबयति-ते) To collect, accumulate.

संबम् 1 The second ploughing of a field; (संबाकृ to plough twice); see शंब also. -2 Water.

संबन्ध् 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. -2 To make, construct, form. -*Pass.* 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. -2 To be furnished or supplied with.

संबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or fastened together. -2 Attached to. -3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. -4 Endowed with. -5 Connected in sense. -6 Closed, shut. -**द्धम्** *ind.* 1 Jointly; जगुश्चाप्सरसो राज्ञः यशः संबद्धमेव च Mb. 9. 61. 56. -2 Moreover. -**Comp.** -**दर्प** *a.* one who has feelings of pride.

संबन्ध *a.* Able, capable. -2 Fit, proper, right. -**न्धः** 1 Connection, union, association. -2 Relation, relationship. -3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. -4 Matrimonial alliance; विक्रियायै न कल्पन्ते संबन्धाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29, 30; जनकानां रघूणां च संबन्धः कस्य न प्रियः U. 1. 17. -5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबन्धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. -6 Fitness, propriety. -7 Prosperity, success. -8 A relation, kinsman. -9 A collection, volume, book.

संबन्धक *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. -2 Fit, suitable. -**कः** 1 A friend. -2 A relation by birth or marriage; संबन्धकेन राजेन्द्र तौ तु वीर्यबलान्वयात् Mb. 5. 170. 10. -**कम्** 1 Relation, connection; सख्यं संबन्धकं चैव तदा तं प्रत्यपूजयत् Rām. 1. 11. 18. -2 A kind of peace.

संबन्धिन् *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. -2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. -3 Possessing good qualities. -*m.* 1 A relation by marriage; एष वः श्लाघ्यसंबन्धी जनकानां कुलोद्वहः U. 4. 9. -2 A relation, kinsman (in general); संबन्धिनो वसिष्ठादीनेष तातस्तवार्चति U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38. -**शब्दः** an expression which gains its currency owing to the relationship existing between two persons or things; पत्नीति संबन्धिशब्दोऽयम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 7.

संबरः 1 A dam, bridge. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शंबर and प्रद्युम्न. -4 N. of a mountain. -**रम्** 1 Restraint. -2 Water. -3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). -**Comp.** -**अरिः**, -**रिपुः** Cupid.

संबलः, -**लम्** Provision for a journey, viaticum. -**लम्** Water.

संबाध् 1 Ā. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. -2 To compress, contract. -3 To block up, throng, crowd. -4 To bind firmly together.

संबाध *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; निगाढे युधि संबाधे वेत्स्यसे मां जनार्दन Mb. 5. 76. 14; संबाधं वृहदपि तद्बभूव वर्त्म Śi. 8. 2; व्योम्नि संबाधवर्त्मभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्धसाध्यसंबाधम् K. -**धः** 1 Being thronged with. -2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; स्तनसंबाधमुरो जघान च Ku. 4. 26. -3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; मा गाश्चिरायैकचरः प्रमादं वसन्नसंबाधशिवेऽपि देशे Ki. 3. 53. -4 The road to hell. -5 Fear, dread. -6 The vulva.

संबाधक *a.* 1 Pressing together, contracting. -2 Thronging, crowding.

संबाधनम् 1 Blocking up, obstructing. -2 Compressing. -3 A barrier, gate. -4 The vulva. -5 The point of a stake. -6 A door-keeper (*m.*?). -**ना** Rubbing, chafing.

संबुध् 1 U., 4 Ā. 1 To know, understand, learn; become aware of; संबुबुधीध्वाः सुनयनयनैर्विद्विषामीहितानि Bk. 19. 30. -2 To perceive, observe, notice. -3 To wake up, rise from sleep. -*Caus.* 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतिज्ञं समबोधयन् माम् R. 13. 25. -2 To address, call out to. -3 To instruct. -4 To admonish, advise. -5 To wake up, rouse. -6 To explain.

संबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Well-understood. -2 Very wise or prudent. -3 Wide awake. -**द्धः** A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

संबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception; ततः परमस्यसंबुद्ध्या बालपित्तकफोत्तरान् Mb. 12. 216. 11. -2 Full consciousness. -3 Calling to, addressing. -4 (In gram.) The vocative case: एङ्ह्रस्वात् संबुद्धेः P. VI. 1 69. -5 An epithet.

संबोधः 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. -2 Full or correct perception. -3 Sending, throwing. -4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधनम् 1 Explaining. -2 Addressing. -3 The vocative case. -4 An epithet (used in calling a person); भूमौ स्थिता रमण नाथ मनोहरेति संबोधनैर्यमधिरोपितवत्यसि द्याम् Bv. 3. 13.

संबृंहणम् Strengthening, refreshing.

संभक्षः 1 Eating together, feeding upon (also *a.*). -2 Food in common.

संभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. -2 To possess, enjoy. -3 To bestow, grant. -4 To favour, serve, help.

संभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, shared. -2 Possessing, enjoying. -3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संभक्तिः *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. -2 Distributing. -3 Favouring, honouring.

संभग्न *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. **-ग्नः** An epithet of Śiva.

संभली A procuress; see शंभली.

संभव्यः The wood-apple.

संभालयति Den. To hear; विज्ञप्तिमन्तःसभयः स भैम्या मध्येसभं वासवसम्भलीयां (संभालयामास) N. 6. 76.

संभाष् 1 Ā. 1 (*a*) To speak together, converse; असंभाष्ये साक्षिभिश्च देशे संभाषते मिथः Ms. 8. 55. (*b*) To say or speak in general. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To greet, salute. -4 To agree together, consent. *-Caus.* 1 To converse with. -2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाषः Conversation.

संभाषा, संभाषणम् 1 Discourse, conversation; अनिबद्धसंभाषे अधानो न समाचरेत् Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354. -2 Greeting. -3 Criminal connection. -4 An agreement, a contract. -5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित *p. p.* 1 Addressed. -2 Said, spoken. **-तम्** Conversation.

संभिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. -2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together: अन्योन्यसंभिन्नदृशो नर्त्तानाम् Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5. -3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Completely broken. -2 Shattered, shaken, agitated; संभिन्नैरिभतुरगावगाहनेन Ki. 7. 11. -3 Combined or united with; यस्तु संभिन्नवृत्तः स्याद्वीतशोकभयो नरः Mb. 12. 26. 21; संभिन्नामविरलपातिभिर्मयूखैः Ki. 7. 23. -4 Fully blown or opened; करैरिन्दोरन्तश्छुरित इव संभिन्नमुकुलः Ve. 1. 1. -5 Close, tight. -6 Solid, compact. -7 Revolted, treacherous; बलं यस्य तु संभिन्नं मनागपि जयः कुतः Śukra. 4. 1016. **-न्नः** An epithet of Śiva. **-Comp. -प्रलापः** idle talk. **-वृत्त** *a.* one who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting; becoming loose, falling off: एष सेतुर्विधरण एषां लोकानामसंभेदाय Bri. Up. 4. 4. 22. -2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोकतिमिरसंभेदः Māl. 10. 11; हर्षोद्वेगसंभेद उपनतः Māl. 8. -3 Meeting (as of glances). -4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); नूनं प्राप्ताः स्म संभेदं गङ्गायमुनयोर्वयम् Rām. 2. 54. 6; तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिन्धुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः; अयमसौ महानद्योः संभेदः Māl. 4; मधुमतीसिन्धुसंभेदपावनः 9; Ms. 8. 356. -5 Blossoming, opening. -6 Uniformity. -7 Clenching (the fist); मुष्टिसंभेद इवापवर्गे Ki. 16. 20. -8 Revolt, treachery; रिपोः प्रजानां संभेदपीडनं स्वजयाय वै Śukra. 4. 36.

संभुज् 7 U. 1 To eat. -2 To enjoy. -3 To enjoy carnally.

संभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Well enjoyed. -3 Made use of.

संभोगः 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सत्संभोगफलाः श्रियः Subhāṣ. -2 Possession, use, occupation; संभोगो दृश्यते यत्र न दृश्येतागमः क्वचित् Ms. 8. 200. -3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगान्ते मम समुचितो हस्तसंवाहनानाम् Me. 98. -4 A lecher, catamite. -5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृङ्गार. **-Comp. -वेश्मन्** the chamber of a concubine.

संभोगिन् *a.* 1 Sensual. -2 Employing, using. *-m.* A sensualist, libertine.

संभोजः Food.

संभोजकः An eater, a taster.

संभोजनम् Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संभोजनी 1 Eating together; संभोजनी साभिहिता पैशाची दक्षिणा द्विजैः Ms. 3. 141. -2 The gift (दक्षिणा) given at a dinner-party; संभोजनी नाम पिशाचदक्षिणा Mb. 13. 90. 46.

संभोजनीय *a.* One to be fed (a dependant, son etc.); संभोजनीयापदेशैर्जलानीव जलौकसः Bhāg. 10. 49. 22.

संभू 1 P. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिंस्तादृशाः संभवन्ति Māl. 2. 9; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. -2 To be, become, exist. -3 To happen, occur, take place. -4 To be possible. -5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न संभवन्तुं समभावि भानुना

Śi. 1. 27. –6 To meet, be united or joined with; संभूयाम्भोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Śi. 2. 100; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि Māl. 5. 9, 18. –7 To be consistent. –8 To have sexual intercourse with; तां समभवत्ततो मनुष्या अजायन्त Bri. Up. 1. 4. 3; महर्षिः संविदं कृत्वा संबभूव तया सह Mb. 1. 178. 44. –9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. –10 To attain to. –11 To partake of. –*Caus.* 1 To produce, effect, make. –2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think. –3 To guess or conjecture; Ś. 2. –4 To consider, regard. –5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to; प्राप्तोऽसि संभावयितुं वनान्माम् R. 5. 11; 7. 8. –6 To honour or present with, treat with; अर्धोपभुक्तेन बिसेन जायां संभावयामास रथाङ्गनामा Ku. 3. 37. –7 To ascribe or impute to; पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36. –8 To come or go to, approach. –9 To take part in, enjoy; U. 4. –10 To greet, salute. –11 To manifest, exhibit. –12 To expect. –*Pass.* of *Caus.* To be possible; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते Ś. 2.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; प्रियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मम तत्रैव संभवो भूयात् Māl. 9; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः Ś. 1. 26; अन्नाद्भवन्ति भूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसंभवः Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अप्सरःसंभवैषा Ś. 1. –2 Production and bringing up; यं मातापितरौ क्लेशं सहेते संभवे नृणाम् Ms. 2. 227; (see Kull. thereon). –3 Cause, origin, motive. –4 Mixing, union, combination. –5 Possibility; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवम् Subhāṣ. –6 Compatibility, consistency. –7 Adaptation, appropriateness. –8 Agreement, conformity. –9 Capacity. –10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). –11 Acquaintance. –12 Loss, destruction. –13 (In rhet.) A possible case. –14 Cohabitation. –15 (pl.) Wealth, prosperity; स सर्वभयनिर्मुक्तः संभवानधितिष्ठति Mb. 13. 64. 11. –16 Knowledge (विद्या); अन्यदेवाहुः संभवादन्यदाहुरसंभवात् Īśop. 13. –17 Occurrence, appearance.

संभविष्णु *a.* Producer, creator; त्वं वै प्रजानां स्थिरजङ्गमानां प्रजापतीनामसि संभविष्णुः Bhāg. 8. 17. 28.

संभव्यः Feronia Elephantam (Mar. कवठ).

संभावनम्, –ना 1 Considering, reflecting; सामन्तसंभावनयैव धीरः कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28. –2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10; सुखसंभावनं कृत्वा धारयित्वा सुखं स्वयम् Mb. 12. 153. 92; श्रमादुपेतान् वहदम्बुवाहान् संभावनां वा सफलीचकार Bu. Ch. 1. 3. –3 An idea, fancy, thought. –4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणाम् Ś. 7. 4. –5 Possibility. –6 Fitness, adequancy; संभावनां भूतिमिवोद्धरिष्यन् Ki. 3. 39. –7 Competency, ability. –8 Doubt. –9 Affection, love. –10 Celebrity. –11 Obtaining, getting; क्षीरसंभावनार्थाय कृत्तिकाः समयोजयन् Rām. 1. 37. 23.

संभावित *p. p.* 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; पित्राहं दोषेषु संभावितः K. –2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; सन्त्यन्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पञ्चषाः Bh. 2. 34; Ku. 3. 11; विस्तारिस्तनकुम्भकुड्मलभरोत्संगेन संभाविता Māl. 8. 6. –3 Respectable, honourable; संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्मरणादतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. –4 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. –5 Possible. –6 Derived, produced, got; Māl. 5. –7 Satisfied. –8 Expected; अवसीदति यत्सुरैरपि त्वयि संभावितवृत्ति पौरुषम् Ki. 2. 7. –तम् Conjecture, supposition.

संभाव्य *a.* 1 Probable, likely, possible. –2 To be expected or deemed probable; संभाव्यसप्तभुवनाभयदानपुण्यसंभारमस्य वपुरत्र हि विस्फुरन्ति Mv. 2. 40. –3 Capable, suitable. –व्यम् Adequacy, fitness.

संभूत *p.p.* 1 Born, produced. –2 Formed or composed of. –3 Combined or united with. –4 Adequate, equal. –5 Provided with, possessed of; एकाङ्गेनापि संभूतः शत्रुर्दुर्गमुपाश्रितः Mb. 12. 58. 18.

संभूतिः *f.* 1 Birth, origin, production; संभूतिं तस्य तां विद्याद्यद्योनावभिजायते Ms. 2. 147. –2 Combination, union. –3 Fitness, suitability. –4 Power. –5 Knowledge; see संभव (16); संभूतिं च विनाशं च यस्तद्वेदोभयं सह। विनाशेन मृत्युं तीर्त्वा संभूत्यामृतमश्नुते॥ Īśop. 14, 12. –6 Manifestation of might, superhuman power (विभूति); गोविप्रदेवताबृद्धगुरून् भूतानि सर्वशः। नमस्कृत्यात्मसंभूतीर्मङ्गलानि समस्पृशत्॥ Bhāg. 10. 70. 10. –7 A part, incarnation; इयं च लक्ष्म्याः संभूतिः पुरुषस्यानपायिनी Bhāg. 4. 15. 3.

संभूय *ind.* 1 Coming or meeting together. –2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. –Comp. –कारिन् *a.* a coadjutor or colleague; संभूयकारीण्येतानीत्युक्तम् ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 55; अङ्गानामपि हि संभूयकारित्वमुक्तम् ibid. 11. 1. 55. –गमनम्, –यानम् going in company. –समुत्थानम् partnership in trade; cooperative undertaking; Kau. A. 3.

संभृ 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, place or bring together; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानाम् R. 1. 7; 5. 5; 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. –2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे (स्वेदलवः) R. 8. 51; Ki. 9. 49; संभृतश्रीः Me. 117. –3 To maintain, cherish, foster. –4 To make ready, prepare; तस्मिन् संभ्रियमाणे तु राघवस्याभिषेचने Rām. 5. 33. 19; संभृते शिखिनि गूढमादधुः R. 19. 54. –5 To give, offer, present. –6 To lift up; दक्षिणं दक्षिणः काले संभृत्य स्वभुजं तदा Mb. 6. 97. 28.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting; पर्यायसेवामुत्सृज्य पुष्पसंभारतत्पराः Ku. 2. 36. –2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; बहुप्रकरणा यज्ञा नानासंभारविस्तराः Mb. 3. 82. 14; सविशेषमद्य पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Māl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. –3 An ingredient, a constituent part. –4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in शस्त्रास्त्रसंभार. –5 Fulness. –6 Wealth, affluence. –7 Maintenance, support. –8 High degree, excess of.

संभृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. –2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped;

संभृतया सपर्यया किल परम परितुष्यसि Bhāg. 5. 3. 6. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Placed, deposited. -5 Full, complete, entire. -6 Gained, obtained. -7 Carried, borne. -8 Nourished. -9 Produced, caused. -10 Honoured, respected. -11 Loud, shrill (as a sound). -Comp. -श्रुत a. learned, wise. -संभार a. quite ready, all prepared. -स्नेह a. full of love.

संभृतिः *f.* 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. -*Caus.* To perplex, bewilder.

संभ्रम *a.* 1 Agitated, excited. -2 Rolling about (as the eyes); या ते दशाश्रुकलिताञ्जनसंभ्रमाक्षम् Bhāg. 1. 8. 31.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, flurry; दृष्टः सप्रेम देव्या किमिदमिति भयात् संभ्रमाच्चासुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3; Mb. 7. 103. 48. -4 Fear, alarm, fright; Ś. 1; मुह्यत्येव हि कृच्छ्रेषु संभ्रमज्वलितं मनः Ki. 15. 2. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. -7 Respect, reverence; गृहमुपगते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 64; तव वीर्यवतः कश्चिद्भयास्ति मयि संभ्रमः Rām. -8 Uproar, tumult. -9 Ignorance. -10 Agitation, anxiety; त्यज शोकं च मोहं च संभ्रमं दुःखजं तथा Rām. 2. 60. 5; विश्रब्धं गच्छ शैनेय मा कार्षीर्मयि संभ्रमम् Mb. 7. 111. 51. -11 Delusion; 'संभ्रमो भ्रान्तिहावयोः' इति विश्वः; अथ दीर्घतमं तमः प्रवेक्ष्यन् सहसा रुग्णरयः स संभ्रमेण Ki. 13. 30. -Comp. -ज्वलित a. excited by agitation. -भृत् a. embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रान्त *p. p.* Whirled about. -2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered; दृष्ट्वा हनूमतो वर्ष्म संभ्रान्तः पवनात्मजः Mb. 3. 150. 10. -Comp. -मनस् a. bewildered in mind.

संभ्रान्तिः Agitation, bewilderment.

संमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated. -2 To rejoice, be glad. -*Caus.* 1 To exhilarate, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated (Ātm.).

संमत्त *p. p.* 1 Completely drunk. -2 Overjoyed, enraptured; प्रमत्तमत्तसंमत्तक्ष्वेडितोत्क्रुष्टसंकुलः Mb. 14. 59. 10. -3 Rutting, being in rut, furious.

संमद *a.* Greatly delighted, happy. -दः Great joy, delight, happiness; रणसंमदोदयविकासिबल... Śi. 15.77; Māl. 5. 11; चत मे संमदः सोऽभूदस्तु वा मास्तु वा तव Śiva B. 15. 30.

संमादः Intoxication, frenzy.

संमन् 4 Ā. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly; कच्चिदग्निमिवानाय्यं काले संमन्यसेऽतिथिम् Bk. 6. 65; सममंस्त बन्धून् 1. 2. -6 To allow, permit. -*Caus.* 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct, teach.

संमत *p. p.* 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of; वाह्लीकः सोमदत्तिश्च ये चान्ये वृद्धसंमताः Mb. 3. 249. 15. -2 Liked, dear, beloved; द्वेष्योऽपि संमतः शिष्टस्तस्यार्तस्य यथौषधम् R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembing. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed; संमतोऽहं प्रभोर्नित्यमिति मत्वा Pt. 1. 56. -6 Full of (युक्त, सहित); वाक्यं शौटीर्यसंमतम् Mb. 9. 55. 44. -तम् 1 Agreement. -2 Consent, approval; see संमति. -3 Impression, opinion.

संमतिः *f.* 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem; कथमिव तव संमतिर्भवित्री सममृतुभिर्मुनिनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order. -8 Honouring (संमानन); लोकानां स्वस्ति चैवं स्याद्भवेदस्य च संमतिः Rām. 7. 10. 40. -Comp. -पत्रकम् the decree of an assembly of arbitration, (सभ्याधिकारिप्रकृति); तत्पत्रं वाचमान्यं चेत् ज्ञेयं संमतिपत्रकम् Śukra. 2. 304.

संमानः Honour, respect. -नम् 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

संमाननम् 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

संमन्त्र् 10 Ā. 1 To consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन सह समन्त्र्योक्तवानसि Mu. 1. -2 To salute, greet. -3 To advise, express an opinion.

संमन्त्रणम् Consultation.

संमर्षः Patience, endurance.

संमहस् Mutual joy.

संमातुर = सन्मातुर q. v. under सत्.

संमा 3 Ā., 2 P. 1 To measure. -2 To make equal, equalize; see संमित. -3 To liken, compare; न वै नृभिर्नरदेवं पराख्यं संमातुमर्हस्यविपक्वबुद्धे Bhāg. 1. 18. 42. -4 To be comprised or contained in; मृणालसूत्रमपि ते न संमाति स्तनान्तरे Subhāṣ. -5 To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

संमित *p. p.* 1 Meted, measured out. -2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; अथ खल्वात्मसंमितमतिमृत्यु सप्तविधं सामोपासीत Ch. Up. 2. 10. 1; कान्तासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate; जलाशयेऽसंमितं तं समुद्रे प्राक्षिपज्झषम् Bhāg. 8. 24. 23. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted. -7 Of equal importance; इदं भागवतं नाम पुराणं ब्रह्मसंमितम् Bhāg. 1. 3. 40. -8 Destined for; कामादन्यत्र संभूतौ सर्वभावाय संमितौ Mb. 5. 68. 1. -तम् Distance.

संमितिः Equalization, comparison.

संमिल् 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

संमेलनम् 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture, -3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्र् See मिश्र्.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित a. Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रणम् The act of mixing together; Kull. on Ms. 7. 195.

संमिश्लः An epithet of Indra.

संमील् 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes. -2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c); संमीलन्ति न तावद्बन्धनकोषास्तयावचितपुष्पाः Ś. 3. 6 (v. l.) -*Caus.* 1 To shut, close; उपान्तसंमीलितलोचनो नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. -2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To make insensible.

संमीलनम् 1 Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping. -2 Cessation of activity. -3 A total eclipse.

संमुख a. (-खा or -खी f.), संमुखीन a. 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा Ś. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Śi. 10. 86. -2 Encountering, meeting. -3 Disposed to. -4 Looking or directed towards. -5 Propitious, favourable; त्रयोऽप्यन्यायतः सिद्धाः संमुखे कर्मणि स्थिते Pt. 5. 91. -6 Fit, suitable. -खम्, -खे *ind.* In front of, opposite to, before, in the presense of; न बभूव तदा कश्चिद्युयुत्सोरस्य संमुखे Rām. 7. 28. 5.

संमुखिन् m. A mirror, looking-glass.

संमुखीकृत p. p. Aimed at.

संमुर्च्छ् 1 Ā. 1 To faint, swoon. -2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; संमूर्च्छतां रजतभित्तिमयूखजालैः Ki. 5. 41. -3 To thicken; coagulate. -*Caus.* 1 To form, fashion. -2 To stupefy, benumb.

संमूर्च्छः Increase, expansion.

संमूर्च्छनम् 1 Fainting, insensibility. -2 Congealing, becoming dense. -3 Thickening, increasing. -4 Height. -5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation. -6 Mixing, union; जलौघसंमूर्च्छनमूर्च्छितस्वनः Ki. 16. 59. -Comp. -उद्भवः fish and similar creatures.

संमूर्च्छजः Grass, straw etc.; L. D. B.

संमुह् 4 P. 1 To be perplexed. -2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious. -*Caus.* To infatuate, stupefy.

संमुग्ध p. p. 1 Stupefied. -2 Bewildered. -3 Beautiful. -ग्धम् *ind.* In a fascinating manner. -2 Furtively.

संमूढ p. p. 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless. -2 Infatuated, foolish; स्थिरबुद्धिरसंमूढो ब्रह्मविद् ब्रह्मणि स्थितः Bg. 5. 20. -3 Bewildered; पृच्छामि त्वां धर्मसंमूढचेताः Bg. 2. 7. -4 Disordered. -5 Heaped, collected. -6 Produced rapidly. -7 Broken. -ढा A kind of riddle.

संमोह, संमोहक a. Infatuating, bewildering, fascinating; तपो हि परमं श्रेयः संमोहमितरत्सुखम् Rām. 7. 84. 9.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. -2 Insensibility, swoon. -3 Ignorance, folly; भ्रमं संमोहमावर्तमभ्यासाद्विनिवर्तयेत् Mb. 12. 274. 7. -4 Fascination. -5 Tumult, battle.

संमोहनम् 1 Fascinating, fascination. -2 Wandering astray; Mātaṅga L. 1. 35. -3 A kind of weapon. -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; संमोहनं नाम च पुष्पधन्वा धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणम् Ku. 3. 66. -नी = माया q. v.

संमृज् 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify. -2 To wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. -3 To rub, stroke. -4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जकः 1 A sweeper. -2 A broom.

संमार्जनम् 1 Sweeping, cleaning. -2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing. -3 Anointing (of images). -4 Remains of food wiped off from dishes &c.

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमृष्ट p. p. 1 Well swept, cleansed. -2 Strained, filtered.

संमृत a. Quite dead, deceased.

संमृद् 1, 9 P. 1 To press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces; crush, trample upon. -2 To pound, bruise, kill. -*Caus.* 1 To crush, pound &c. -2 To rub. -3 To clean.

संमर्दः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्वीप्रतरकल्पोऽभूत् संमर्दस्तत्र मज्जताम् R. 15. 101; Māl. 10. -3 Treading or trampling on. -4 War, battle; जवे प्रहारे संमर्दे सर्वं एवातिमानुषाः Mb. 5. 169. 10. -5 Impact (of waves). -6 Encounter, meeting (with enemies).

संमर्दनम् Rubbing, friction.

संमोदः 1 Great joy, delight. -2 Odour, fragrance.

संमोदिकः Comrade, companion.

सम्यच्, समञ्च् a. (समीची f.) 1 Going with, accompanying; यजन्ते याजकाः सम्यक्परिवारं शुभार्थिनः Mb. 3. 130. 16. -2 Right, fit, proper, due; अपि चेत् सुदुराचारो भजते मामनन्यभाक्। साधुरेव स मन्तव्यः सम्यग्व्यवसितो हि सः॥ Bg. 9. 30. -3 Correct, true, accurate. -4 Pleasant, agreeable; किं च कुलानि कवीनां निसर्गसम्यञ्चि रञ्जयतु R. G. -5 Same, uniform. -6 All, whole, entire. -*ind.* (सम्यक्) 1 With, together with. -2 Well, properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्यगियमाह Ś. 1; तेषु सम्यग्वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकताम् Ms. 2. 5, 14. -3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. -4 Honourably. -5 Completely, thoroughly. -6 Distinctly. -Comp. -ज्ञानम् right knowledge. -दर्शनम्, -दृष्टिः insight. -पाठः a correct reading or recitation. -प्रयोगः proper use,

due application. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* the right direction (of the organ). -प्रहाणम् right effort or exertion; Buddh. -वृत्तिः *f.* steady practice, regular discharge of duties. -स्थितिः remaining together.

सम्राज् *m.* 1 A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājasūya sacrifice; येनेष्टं राजसूयेन मण्डलस्येश्वरश्च यः। शास्ति यश्चाज्ञया राज्ञः स सम्राट् Ak.; R. 2. 5. -2 A ruler having a revenue to the extent of one to ten crores of Karṣa; ततस्तु कोटिपर्यन्तः स्वराट् सम्राट् ततः परम्। दशकोटिमितो यावद् विराट् तु तदनन्तरम्॥ Śukra 1. 185.

सय् 1 Ā. (सयते) To go, move.

सयावक *a.* Dyed with lac; Ki.

सयुज् *a.* A companion, comrade; द्वा सुपर्णा सयुजा सखाया समानं वृक्षं परिषस्वजाते Muṇḍ. 3. 1. 1.

सयूथ्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोगः Junction, union; यस्मात् प्रियाप्रियवियोगसयोगजन्मशोकाग्निना सकलयोनिषु दह्यमानः। Bhāg 7. 9. 17.

सयोनि *a.* 1 Having the same womb, uterine. -2 Closely related to. -3 Closely united with the womb. -निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. -2 A pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut. -3 N. of Indra.

सयोषण *a.* 1 Attended by women. -2 Along with the women.

सर *a.* [सरति सृ-अच्] 1 Going or moving. -2 Cathartic, purgative. -रः 1 Going, motion. -2 An arrow. -3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. -4 Salt. -5 A string, necklace; अयं कण्ठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 39, 29. -6 A water-fall. -7 A short vowel (in prosody). -रम् 1 water. -2 A lake, pool. -रा 1 Motion, movement. -2 A cascade. -री A water-fall. -Comp. -उत्सवः a crane. -उदकम् the water of a pond. -जम् fresh butter; cf. शरज. -पत्रिका 1 the new leaf of a lotus. -2 a lotus.

सरकः, -कम् [सृ-वुन्] 1 A continuous line of road. -2 Spirituous liquor, spirits; 'सरकं शीधुपात्रे स्याच्छीधुपाने च शीधुनि' इति विश्वः. -3 Drinking spirits; चकुरथ सह पुरन्ध्रिजनैरयथार्थसिद्धि सरकं महीभृतः Śi. 15. 80; 10. 12. -4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; प्रापि चेतसि सविप्रतिसारे मुभ्रुवामवसरः सरकेण Śi. 10. 20. -5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. -कम् 1 Going. -2 A pond, lake. -3 Heaven.

सरघा A bee; तस्तार सरघाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63; Śi 15. 23.

सरङ्गः 1 A quadruped. -2 A bird. -*a.* Having a nasal sound.

सरजस्, -सा *f.*, **सरजस्का** A woman during menstruation.

सरट् *m.* [सृ-अटिः Uṇ. 1. 126] 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 A lizard. -4 A bee. -5 A thread.

सरटः [सृ-अटच् Uṇ. 4. 89] 1 Wind. -2 A lizard; लूताहिसरटानां च तिरश्चां चाम्बुचारिणाम् Ms. 12. 57; अहासि लोकैः सरटात् पटोज्झिनी N. 16. 52; 18. 148.

सरटिः 1 Wind -2 A cloud.

सरटुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण *a.* [सृ-ल्युट्] Going, moving; flowing. -णम् 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. -2 Running, quick motion; आजेः सरणम् Ch. Up. 1. 3. 5; आरोहे पर्यवस्कन्दे सरणे सान्तरप्लुते Mb. 6. 76. 8; 7. 114. 5. -3 Locomotion. -4 Iron rust.

सरणा, -णी Pæderia Fœtida (Mar. हरणवेल).

सरणिः, -णी *f.* [सृ-निः Uṇ. 2. 101] 1 A path, way, road, course; मया सर्वेऽस्वज्ञासरणिमथ नीताः सुरगणाः G. L. 4. -2 Arrangement, mode. -3 A straight or continuous line. -4 A disease of the throat.

सरण्डः [सृ-अण्डन् Uṇ. 1. 120] 1 A bird. -2 A libertine, dissolute man. -3 A lizard. -4 A rogue. -5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः [सृ-अन्युच् Uṇ. 3. 83] 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 Water. -4 The spring. -5 Fire. -6 N. of Yama.

सरत् *m.* A thread.

सरत्निः *m., f.* A kind of cubit-measure; cf. रत्नि or अरत्नि.

सरथ *a.* Riding in the same car. -थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरद्वत् *m.* 1 N. of the sage Gautama. -2 N. of Gautama's son (also spelt with श); L. D. B.

सरभस *a.* 1 Speedy, quick. -2 Violent, impetuous. -3 Passionate. -4 Delighted. -सम् *ind.* Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरमा [सृ-अमः Uṇ. 4. 90] 1 A bitch. -2 The bitch of the gods. -3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. -4 N. of the wife of Bibhīṣaṇa, brother of Rāvaṇa.

सरयुः Air, wind. -युः, -यूः *f.* N. of a river on which stands Ayodhyā, or Oudh; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरय्वोः R. 8. 95; 13. 61, 63; 14. 30.

सरल *a.* [सृ-अलच् Uṇ. 1. 105] 1 Straight, not crooked. -2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. -3 Simple, artless, simple-minded; सरले साहसरागं परिहर Māl. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमत्र मया भगवत्या शक्यम् 2. -लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विघट्टितानां सरलद्रुमाणाम् Ku. 1. 9; Me. 55; R. 4. 75; also सरला. -2 Fire. -Comp. -अङ्गः 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. -द्रवः fragrant resin. -यायिनी a plant with an erect stem.

सरालित *a.* Straightened, straight.

सरव्य See शरव्य.

सरस् *n.* [सृ-असुन्] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसामस्मि सागरः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. -3 Speech; cf. सरस्-वती. -Comp. -काकः (-की) A swan; L. D. B. -जम्, जन्मन् *n.*, -रुहम् (सरोजम्, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरुहम्) also सरसिजम्, सरसिरुहम् a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यम् Ś. 1. 20; [Shri. Kṣitiśachandra Chatterji points out in Mañjūṣā (March, 1958) that the word सरसिजम् has been used in the sense of 'a lotus' probably for the first time by Kālidāsa. According to lexicographers the word सरसिज is met with first in the Suśruta Saṁhitā (1. 46. 124) as an adjective qualifying मत्स्याः. Bhāravi uses the word in the sense of 'a land lotus' in उत्फुल्लस्थलनलिनीवनादमुष्मादुद्धूतः सरसिजसंभवः परागः. Three stages of being यौगिक, योगरूढ and रूढ are thus clearly seen in the history of the word.]; सरोरुहद्युतिमुषः पादांस्तवासेवितुम् Ratn. 1. 30. -जः (also सरसिजः) Sārasa bird. (सरोजिन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman). -जिनी, -रुहिणी 1 a lotus-plant; भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100. -2 a pond abounding in lotuses. -3 a multitude of lotuses. -4 a lotus. -रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. -रुह् (सरोरुह्) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; सरसनखपदान्तर्दष्टकेशप्रमोकम् Śi. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसाङ्गयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned; त्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसां भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). -6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसन्ते Gīt. 1; तन्मे मनः क्षिपति यत्सरसप्रहारम् Māl. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, blooming; सरसकुसुमक्षामैरङ्गैरनङ्गमहाज्वरः Māl. 9. 10. -8 Thick, solid (सान्द्र); निहितसरसयावकैर्बभासे चरणतलैः कृतपद्धतिर्वधूनाम् Ki. 10. 3. -9 Expressive of poetical sentiment; see रस. -सम् A lake, pond.

सरसि (सी) कः The Sārasa bird (crane).

सरसी A lake, pool; आवर्तन्ते विवर्तन्ते सरसीषु मधुव्रताः Bv. 2. 154; Ki. 12. 51. -Comp. -जम्, -रुहम् a lotus. (-हः) the Sārasa bird.

सरस्वत् *a.* 1 Having water, watery; सदैव सारस्य सरस्वतामुना Rām. ch. 2. 85. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. -*m.* 1 The ocean; कार्ष्णिः प्रत्यग्रहीदेकः सरस्वानिव निम्नगाः Śi. 19. 10. -2 A lake; आह्लादनामनि सरस्वति सारसाक्षि कैतादृशस्तरुरोपजनोपकारी Rām. ch. 5. 58. -3 A male river (नद). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vāyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman; परस्परविरोधिन्योरेकसंश्रयदुर्लभम् । संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽस्तु सदा सताम्॥ V. 5. 24. -2 Speech, voice, words; इति देहविमुक्तये स्थितां रतिमाकाशभवा सरस्वती ... अन्वकम्पयत् Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49; Vāj. 8. 43. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मती.

सरसर, सरासर *a.* Moving hither and thither.

सरहस्य *a.* 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; तयोः किल सरहस्यानि जृम्भकास्त्राण्याजन्मसिद्धानि U. 2. -3 With Upaniṣads; सकल्पं सरहस्यं च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 140, 165.

सराग *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकारि) सरागमस्या रसनागुणास्पदम् Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; निक्षिप्तवत्यश्चरणान् सरागान् R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; मुनेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरागं कुरुतेऽङ्गना Subhāṣ.

सराव *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -वः 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f.* 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m.*). -3 A quarter of the compass.

सरिका 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिङ्गुपत्री). -3 A woman going.

सरित् *f.* [सृ-इति] 1 A river; अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यब्धिम् M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितांपतिः), -भर्तृ *m.* the ocean. -वरा (also सरितांवरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhīṣma.

सरिद्वत् *m.* The ocean.

सरि (री) मन् *m.* [सृ-ईमनिच् Uṇ. 4. 161] 1 Motion, creeping. -2 Wind. -3 Time.

सरिरम्, सरिलम् Water; cf. सलिल.

सरिषपः Mustard.

सरीसृपः A serpent; any creeping animal; वनं च दोषबहुलं बहुव्यालसरीसृपम् Mb. 3. 2. 3; यथा कश्चिद्वनं घोरं बहुसर्पसरीसृपम् Mb. 12. 300. 51. -*a.* 1 Crawling, creeping; भूतेषु वीरुद्भ्य उदुत्तमा ये सरीसृपास्तेषु सबोधनिष्ठाः Bhāg. 5. 5. 21. -2 Movable; सरीसृपं स्थाणु यदत्र दृश्यते 5. 18. 27.

सरु *a.* Thin, fine, small. -रुः 1 The handle of a sword. -2 An arrow.

सरूप *a.* 1 Having the same form. -2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59; प्रकृतिसरूपं विरूपं च Sāṅ. K. 8.

सरूपता, -त्वम् 1 Likeness. -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of *Mukti.*

सरोष *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind. -3 N. of Brahman.

सर्गः [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation; आद्यन्त विमान् स्वसर्गादिसर्गे Bhāg. 3. 1. 28; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरभूच्चन्द्रो नु कान्तिप्रदः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world: प्रकाशिर्भन्तिसर्गाणां कारणतां गताः Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27; सर्गो नवविधस्तस्य प्राकृतो वैकृतस्तु यः Bhāg. 3. 10. 13. -4 Nature, the universe; इहैव तैर्जितः सर्गो येषां साम्ये स्थितं मनः Bg. 5. 19. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शस्त्रं यदि सर्ग एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 12; Śi. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agreement. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement; राजमार्गे गवां मध्ये धान्यमध्ये च धर्मिणः। नोपसेवन्ति राजेन्द्र सर्गं मूत्रपुरीषयोः॥ Mb. 13. 162. 35. -11 N. of Śiva. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. -14 Production (of the implement of war); सर्गाणां शान्तिकेतनम् Mb. 12. 59. 44 (com. सर्गाणां रथादिनिर्माणानाम्). -15 Effort, exertion. -16 The aspiration at the end of a word (विसर्ग). -Comp. -क्रमः the order of creation. -बन्धः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्गबन्धो महाकाव्यम् S. D.

सर्ज् 1 Ā. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -3 A timber tree; उत्फुल्लार्जुनसर्जवासितवहन् (मरुत्) Māl. 9. 17. -Comp. -निर्यासकः, -मणिः, -रसः resin; वृकधूपं सर्जरसं शिलाजतु च सिक्थकम् Śiva B. 30. 17.

सर्जकः The Sāla tree. -कम् The first change in warm milk when mixed with तक्र.

सर्जनम् [सृज्-ल्युट्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose. -3 Creating. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army. -6 Lifting up; पुनर्यत्नमकरोद्ध्वसर्जने Mb. 8. 91. 21. -नी One of the three folds of anus.

सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जा f., सर्जिकाक्षारः, सर्जिक्षारः Natron; गोपर्णिं यवक्षारं सर्जिकां च हरीतकीम् Śiva B. 30. 17.

सर्जुः, सर्जूः [सृज्-ऊः Uṇ. 1. 77] 1 A trader. -2 Necklace. -3 Going, following. -f. Lightning.

सर्जूरः A day.

सर्जैः The resin of the Sāla tree.

सर्णसिः m. [Uṇ. 4. 111] Water.

सर्णीकम् Water.

सर्पः [सृप्-घञ्] 1 Serpentine or winding motion, gliding. -2 Flowing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागकेसर). -5 The Āśleṣā constellation. -6 N. of a tribe of Mlechchhas or barbarians. -Comp. -अक्षी a kind of plant (Mar. मोर मुंगुसवेल). -अदनी the ichneumon plant (Mar. मुंगुसवेल). -अरातिः, -अरिः 1 an ichneumon. -2 a peacock. -3 an epithet of Garuḍa. -अशनः a peacock. -आवासः an ant-hill. -आवासम्, -इष्टम् the sandal tree. -ईश्वरः N. of Vāsuki. -गतिः a snake's tortuous movement (in wrestling). -गन्धा the ichneumon plant (Mar. लघु मुंगुसवेल). -छत्रम् a mushroom. -तृणः an ichneumon. -दंष्ट्रा 1 a snake's fang. -2 Croton Polyandrum (दन्ती). -दण्डा a kind of pepper. -दमनी N. of a plant (Mar. वांझ कर्टोली). -द्विष् a peacock. -धारकः a snake charmer. -निर्मोचनम् the cast-off skin of a snake. -फणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. -बन्धः an artifice, subtle device. -भुज् m. 1 a peacock. -2 a crane. -3 a large snake. -भृता the earth. -मणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vāsuki. -लता Piper Betel (नागवल्ली); also सर्पवल्ली. -विद् m. a conjuror, snake-charmer. -विद्या, -वेदः Snake-science; सर्पदेवजनविद्यामेतद्भगवोऽध्येमि Ch. Up. 7. 1. 2. -सत्रम् a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Janamejaya). -सत्रिन् m. N. of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. -हन् m. 1 an ichneumon. -2 N. of Garuḍa.

सर्पणम् [सृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Creeping, gliding; इदं मे महदाश्चर्यं पर्वतस्येव सर्पणम् Mb. 5. 75. 21. -2 Tortuous motion. -3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पितम् A real snake-bite.

सर्पिन् a. 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general); सुखं मन्दविसर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिस् n. [सृप्-इसि Uṇ. 2. 107] Clarified butter; (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस् see आज्य); यद्यप्यस्मिन् सर्पिर्वोदकं वा सिञ्चति वर्त्मनी एव गच्छति Ch. Up. 4. 15. 1. -Comp. -आसुतिः an epithet of Agni. -कुण्डिका a butter-jar. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिष्मत् a. Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्ब् 1 P. (सर्बति) To go, move.

सर्मः 1 Going, motion; अभिक्रन्दन् जिघ्नते सर्माय चोदयन् Rv 1. 80. 5. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven. -सर्मन् n. happiness; Uṇ. 1. 139.

सर्व् 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व pron. a. [सृ-व Uṇ. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्वे m.) 1 All, every; उपर्युपरि पश्यन्तः सर्व एव दरिद्रति H. 2. 2; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20. -2 Whole, entire, complete. -र्वः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 of Śiva. -र्वम् Water. -Comp. -अङ्गम् 1 the whole body. -2 all the Vedāṅgas. (-ङ्गः or -रूपः) N. of Śiva. -अङ्गीण a. pervading or thrilling through the whole body: सर्वाङ्गीणः स्पर्शः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् -m., अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. -अनुक्रमणिका,

–क्रमणी a general index. –अनुदात्त *a.* entirely accentless. –अन्नीन *a.* eating every kind of food; so सर्वान्नभोजिन् &c. –अपरत्वम् final emancipation. –अभावः non-existence or failure of all; इतरेषां तु वर्णानां सर्वाभावे हरेन्नृपः Ms. 9. 189. –अभिसन्धिक *a.* deceiving every one: Ms. 4. 195. –अभिसन्धिन् *m.* 1 a traducer, calumniator. –2 a religious hypocrite. –अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry). –अर्थचिन्तकः a general overseer, chief officer. –अर्थसाधिका N. of Durgā. –अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or Śākyamuni. –अवसरः midnight. –अशिन् *a.* eating all sorts of food; Ms. 2. 118. –अस्तिवादः the doctrine that all things are real. –आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely; सर्वाकारहृद्यंगमायास्तस्याः Māl. 1.7; 1. 14. –आत्मन् *m.* 1 the whole soul; (सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.). –2 N. of Śiva. –आधारः a receptacle of everything. –आशयः, –आश्रयः N. of Śiva. –ईशः, –ईश्वरः 1 the Supreme Being. –2 a paramount lord. –उत्तम *a.* best of all, excellent, supremely good. –ऋतुपरिवर्तः a year; L.D.B. –ओघः = सर्वाभिसार above. –करः, –कर्मन् *m.* N. of Śiva. –कर्तृ *m.* 1 N. of Brahman. –2 the Supreme Being. –कर्मीण *a.* performing everything. –कामः, कामदः, कामवरः N. of Śiva. –कामिक *a.* 1 fulfilling all wishes. –2 obtaining all one's desires. –काम्य *a.* 1 loved by all. –2 having everything one can desire. –कालीन *a.* for all time, perpetual. –केशिन् *m.* an actor. –क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. –क्षित् *a.* abiding in all things. –ग *a.* all-pervading, omnipresent. (–गः) 1 Śiva. –2 the Supreme Being. –3 Brahman. –4 the spirit, soul. (–गम्) water. –गा the plant called प्रियङ्गु. –गामिन्, –गति *a.* all-pervading, omnipresent. –गतिः the refuge of all. –ग्रन्थिः, –ग्रन्थिकम् the root of long pepper. –चारिन् *m.* N. of Śiva. –जनीन *a.* 1 world-wide, famous. –2 relating to every one. –3 salutary to every one. –जित् *a.* 1 excellent, incomparable. –2 all-conquering, invincible. -*m.* 1 death. –2 the 21st संवत्सर. –जीवः the soul of all. –ज्ञ, –विद् *a.* all-knowing, omniscient. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 of Buddha. –3 the Supreme Being. –ज्ञा N. of Durgā. –ज्ञातृ *a.* omniscient. –तन्त्रः one who has studied all the Tantras. °सिद्धान्तः a doctrine admitted by all the schools. –तापनः the god of love. –दः N. of Śiva. –दम, –दमन *a.* all-subduing, irresistible. (-*m.*) N. of Bharata, son of Duṣyanta; इहायं सत्त्वानां प्रसभदमनात् सर्वदमनः Ś. 7. 33. –दर्शनसंग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mādhavāchārya. –दर्शिन *a.* all-seeing. -*m.* 1 a Buddha. –2 the Supreme Being. –दुःखक्षयः final emancipation from all existence. –दृश् *a.* all-seeing. -*f.* (pl.) all organs of senses. –देवमय *a.* comprising all the gods. (–यः) N. of Śiva. –देवमुखः an epithet of Agni. –द्रष्टृ *a.* all-seeing. –धनम् (in arith.) the total of a sum in progression. –धान्विन् *m.* the god of love. –धारिन् *m.* N. of Śiva. –धुरीणः A beast carrying all burdens; a draught ox. –नामन् *n.* a class of pronominal words. °स्थानम् N. for the nom. (all numbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns; cf. सुट् also. –निक्षेपा a particular method of counting. –निराकृति *a.* causing to forget everything. –पारशव *a.* made entirely of iron. –पार्षदम् a text-book recieved by all grammatical schools. –पूर्णत्वम् complete preparation. –प्रथमम् *ind.* first of all. –प्रद *a.* all-bestowing. –प्रिय *a.* popular, liked by all. –बलम् a particular high number. –भक्षः fire. –भक्षा a female goat. –भवारणिः the cause of all welfare. –भावः all-being or nature; (सर्वभावेन 'with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul'). –भावकरः, –भावनः N. of Śiva. –भृत् *a.* all-supporting. –मङ्गला an epithet of Pārvatī. –मांसाद *a.* eating every kind of flesh; मत्स्यादः सर्वमांसादस्तस्मान्मत्स्यान् विवर्जयेत् Ms. 5. 15. –मुख *a.* facing in every direction. –मूल्यम् A cowrie. –मूपकः 'all-stealing', time. –मेधः a universal sacrifice; राजसूयाश्वमेधौ च सर्वमेधं च भारत Mb. 14. 3. 8. –योगिन् *m.* N. of Śiva. –योनिः the source of all. –रसः 1 the resinous exudation of the Sāla tree, resin. –2 salt, saltness. –3 a kind of musical instrument. –4 a learned man. °उत्तमः salt. –लालसः N. of Śiva. –लिङ्गिन् *m.* 1 an impostor. –2 a heretic. –लोकः the universe. –लोहः an iron arrow. –वर्णिन् *a.* of various kinds; खादिरान् बिल्वसमितांस्तावतः सर्ववर्णिनः Mb. 14. 88. 27 (com. वर्णिनः पलाशकाष्ठमयाः). –वल्लभा an unchaste woman. –वासः, –वासिन् *m.*, –विख्यातः, –विग्रहः N. of Śiva. –विक्रयिन् *a.* selling all kinds of things; Ms. 2. 118. –वेदः a man who has studied the four Vedas. –वेदस् *m.* one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth; Ms. 11. 1. (–सम्) all one's property; उशन् ह वै वाजश्रवसः सर्ववेदसं ददौ Kath. 1. 1; चतुर्थे चायुषः शेषे वानप्रस्थाश्रमं त्यजेत्। सद्यस्कारां निरूप्येष्टिं सर्ववेदसदक्षिणाम्॥ Mb. 12. 244. 23. –वेशिन् *m.* an actor. –व्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. –शक् *a.* omnipotent, all-powerful. –शान्तिकृत् *m.* N. of Śakuntalā's son, Bharata. –संस्थ *a.* 1 omnipresent. –2 all-destroying. –सखः a sage; शान्तो यथैक उत सर्वसखैश्वरामि Bhāg. 10. 85. 45. –संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. -*a.* 1 appropriate in every respect. –2 met with universally. –संग्रहः a general or universal collection. –संनहनम्, –संनाहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament; see –अभिसारः. –समता equality towards everything; स सर्वसमतामेत्य ब्रह्माभ्येति परं पदम् Ms. 12. 125. –समाहर *a.* all-destroying. –संपन्न *a.* provided with everything. –संपातः all that remains. –सरः a kind of ulcer in the mouth. –सह *a.* all-forbearing, very patient; स त्वं जगत्त्राणखलप्रहाणये निरूपितः सर्वसहो गदाभृता Bhāg. 9. 5. 9. (–हः) bdellium. (–हा, also सर्वसहा) the earth. –साक्षिन् *a.* all-witnessing. (-*m.*) 1 N. of the Supreme Being. –2 N. of wind. –3 of Agni. –साधनः Śiva. –साधारण, –सामान्य *a.* common to

all. –सिद्धिः *f.* universal success. (*-m.*) the Bilva tree. –स्वम् 1 everything, the whole of one's possessions; as in सर्वस्वदण्डः, सर्वस्वहरणम् 'confiscation of the whole property'. –2 the very essence, the all-in-all of anything; सर्वस्वं तदहो महाकविगिरां कामस्य चाम्भोरुह Subhāṣ.; see Ś. 1. 24; 6. 1; Māl. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63. –स्वारः Vedic sacrifice (एकाह) in which the sacrificer commits suicide (usually a man suffering from some incurable desease with little hope of life); आनन्द निरीक्ष्यायं पुरे तत्रात्मघातिनम्। सर्वस्वारस्य यज्वानमेनं दृष्ट्वाथ विव्यथे। N. 17. 202. –हर *a.* 1 appropriating everything. –2 inheriting a person's whole property. –3 all-destroying (as death); मृत्युः सर्वहरश्चाहम् Bg. 10. 34. –हरणम्, –हारः confiscating of one's entire property; सर्वहारं हरेन्नृपः Ms. 8. 399. –हितम् black pepper.

सर्वक *a.* 1 All, every. –2 Whole, entire. –के *ind.* Everywhere, universally.

सर्वंकष *a.* 'All-destroying', all powerful; सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. –षः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् *ind.* 1 From every side or quarter. –2 On all sides, everywhere, all round; सर्वतः पाणिपादं तत् सर्वतोऽक्षिशिरोमुखम्। सर्वतः श्रुतिमल्लोके सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठति॥ Bg. 13. 13. –3 Completely, entirely. –Comp. –गामिन् *a.* 1 having access everywhere; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमहत्सु कुण्ठं त्वं सर्वतोगामि च साधकं च Ku. 3. 12. –2 all-pervading. –दिशम् *ind.* from all sides; in all directions. –भद्रः 1 the car of Viṣṇu. –2 a bamboo. –3 a kind of verse artificially arranged; *e. g.* see देवाकानिनि कावादे वाहिकास्वस्वकाहि वा। काकारेभभरे काका निस्वभव्यव्यभस्वनि॥ Ki. 15. 25. –4 a temple or palace having openings on four sides; (*n.* also in this sense). –5 the *Nimba* tree. –6 a kind of military array. –7 a square mystical diagram (as a sort of altar); व्याघ्रचर्मोत्तरे शुक्ले सर्वतोभद्र आसने Mb. 12. 40. 13. (–द्रा) a dancing girl, an actress. –मुख *a.* of every kind, complete, unlimited; उपपन्ना हि दारेषु प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी Ś. 5. 26. (–खः) 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 of Brahman; अथ सर्वस्य धातारं ते सर्वे सर्वतोमुखम् (उपतस्थिरे) Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). –3 the Supreme Being. –4 the soul. –5 a Brāhmaṇa. –6 fire. –7 heaven or Svarga (of Indra). (–खम्) 1 water; पिपासतः काञ्चन सर्वतोमुखं तवार्पयन्तामपि काममोदनम् N. 16. 49. –2 sky. –वृत्त *a.* omnipresent. –शुभा the Priyaṅgu plant.

सर्वत्र *ind.* 1 Everywhere, in all places; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते R. 3. 62. –2 At all times. –Comp. –गः, –गामिन् *m.* air, wind; वायुः सर्वत्रगो महान् Bg. 9. 6. *-a.* all-pervading, omnipresent; सर्वत्रगमचिन्त्यं च कूटस्थमचलं ध्रुवम् Bg. 12. 3. –गत *a.* universal, perfect. –सत्त्वम् omnipresence.

सर्वथा *ind.* 1 In every way, by all means; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्यं कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5. –2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). –3 Completely, entirely, utterly. –4 At all times. –5 Exceedingly, very much. –6 In whatever way; सर्वथा वर्तमानोऽपि न स भूयोऽभिजायते Bg. 13. 23. –Comp. –विषय *a.* in whatever way appearing.

सर्वंदमः = सर्वदमनः.

सर्वद्र्यञ्च् *a.* Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा *ind.* At all times, always, for ever; सर्वदा सर्वदोऽसीति मिथ्या त्वं कथ्यसे बुधैः Bhojaprabandha 310.

सर्वशस् *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. –2 Everywhere. –3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See शर्वरी.

सर्वला, –ली An iron club.

सर्वस्विन् N. of a mixed caste (the offspring of a Gopa female and a barber).

सर्वाणी See शर्वाणी.

सर्षपः [Uṇ. 3. 141] Mustard; खलः सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यति Subhāṣ.; Māl. 10. 6. –2 A small measure of weight. –3 A sort of poison.

सर्षपी 1 A kind of wag-tail. –2 A kind of eruption of the body.

सल् 1 P. (सलति) To go, move.

सलम् Water.

सलक्षण *a.* Homogeneous, similar.

सलग्नक *a.* (A loan) Secured by surety.

सलज्ज *a.* Bashful, modest. –ज्जः Artemisia Indica (सुरपर्ण).

सलिङ्ग *a.* Corresponding to (अनुरूप); तत्सालिङ्गाभिराशीर्भिरिग्राभिरभितः स्थिताम् Mb. 7. 55. 8.

सलिलम् [सलति-गच्छति निम्नं सल्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] Water; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः Ś. 1. 3. –2 The constellation उत्तराषाढा. –Comp. –अर्थिन् *a.* thirsty. –आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. –इन्द्रः N. of Varuṇa; सलिलेन्द्रपुरान्वेषी भ्रमति स्म रसातलम् Rām. 7. 23. 16. –इन्धनः the submarine fire. –उद्भवः a shell, conch; ततस्तौ सुसंक्रुद्धौ प्रध्माय सलिलोद्भवौ Mb. 9. 16. 55. –उपप्लवः inundation, deluge, flood of water. –कर्मन् a libation of water (offered to a deceased person). –कुन्तलः moss. –क्रिया the funeral rite of washing a corpse. –2 = उदकक्रिया q. v. –चरः an aquatic animal (like मकर). °केतनः the god of love; सलिलचरकेतनशरासनानतां चिल्लिकालताम् Dk. 2.7. –जम् a lotus. –धरः 1 a cloud. –2 a god; विनाद्य खं दिवमपि चैव सर्वशस्ततो गताः सलिलधरा यथागतम् Mb. 1. 19. 30 (com. सलिलधरा अमृतभृतो देवाः). –निधिः, –राशिः the ocean; कामं दामोदरीयोदरसलिलनिधौ निस्तमस्यर्थिरं नः Viṣṇupāda. S. 25. –प्रियः a hog. –रयः a current, stream.

सलील *a.* Sportive, wanton, amorous; सलीलयातानि न भर्तुरभ्रमोः Si. 1. 52. **–लम्** *ind.* 1 Playfully. –2 Affectionately.

सलेशम् Entire; सलेशमुल्लिङ्गितशात्रवेङ्गितः Ki. 14. 2.

सलोकता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of *Mukti*); सायुज्यं सलोकतां जयति य एवमेतत् साम वेद Bri. Up. 1. 3. 22.

सल्लका, सल्लकि–की A kind of tree, Shorea Robusta; cf. शल्लकी.

सवः [सू-सु-अच्] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. –2 An offering, a libation. –3 A sacrifice; राजसूयाश्वमेधाद्यैः सोऽयजद्बहुभिः सवैः Mb. 1. 94. 26. –4 The sun. –5 The moon. –6 Progeny. –7 A generator. –8 The *Arka* plant. **–वम्** 1 Water. –2 The honey of flowers. –3 Extracting the Soma juice. –4 Making libations. –5 Command, order; युक्तेन मनसा वयं देवस्य सवितुः सवे Svet. Up. 2. 2. –6 Instigation.

सवनम् [सु-सू वा-ल्युट्] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. –2 A sacrifice; अथ तं सवनाय दीक्षितः R. 8 75; Ś. 3. 26. –3 A libation, sacrificial libation; सवनशस्तदुपधार्य सुरेशाः Bhāg. 10. 35. 15. –4 Bathing, purificatory ablution; 'सवनं सोमनिष्पेषे जननस्नानयोरपि' इति रत्नमाला; पित्र्यं तद्रक्तपूर्णह्रदसवनमहानन्दः... Mv. 2. 48. –5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children. **–Comp.** **–कर्मन्** the sacred rite of libation; सायंतने सवनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते Ś. 3. 26.

सवपुष *a.* Embodied; सवपुषमिव चित्तरागमूहुः Ki. 10. 43.

सवयस् *a.* Of the same age; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28. –*m.* 1 A contemporary, coeval. –2 A companion of the same age. –*f.* A woman's female companion or confidante.

सवरः 1 N. of Śiva. –2 Water.

सवर्ण *a.* [समानो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Of the same colour. –2 Of like appearance, like, resembling; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सान्द्रसुधासवर्णा Śi. 4. 28; Me. 18; R. 9. 51. –3 Of the same caste or tribe; उद्वहेत द्विजो भार्यां सवर्णां लक्षणान्विताम् Ms. 3. 4. –4 Of the same kind, similar. –5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्णम् P. I. 1. 9. –6 Having the same denominator. **–र्णः** the son of a Brāhmaṇa and a Kṣatriya woman, a Māhiṣya.

सवर्णनम् Reduction of fractions to the same denominator.

सवासस् *a.* 1 With clothes, clothed; सवासा जलमाप्लुत्य शुद्धो भवति मानवः Ms. 5. 77.

सविकल्प,–सविकल्पक *a.* 1 Optional. –2 Doubtful. –3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q.v.).

सविकार *a.* 1 With its products. –2 Growing fond of. –3 Undergoing decomposition (as food).

सविकाश (स) *a.* 1 Fully blown or expanded. –2 Extended, extensive; युगान्तकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगन्ति यस्यां सविकासमासत Śi. 1. 23.

सविग्रह *a.* 1 Possessing a body, embodied; सविग्रहमिव विग्रहानय दुर्ग्रहम् Śiva B. 17. 31. –2 Having meaning or import. –3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सवितर्क, सविमर्श *a.* Thoughtful. **–र्कम्, –र्शम्** *ind.* Thoughtfully.

सवितृ *a.* (–त्री *f.*) [सू-तृच्] Generating, producing, yielding; सवित्री कामानां यदि जगति जागर्ति भवती G. L. 23. –*m.* 1 The sun; अनन्यदृष्टिः सवितारमैक्षत Ku. 5. 20; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च K. P. 7. –2 N. of Śiva. –3 Of Indra. –4 The *Arka* tree. –5 The creator of the world. **–Comp.** **–तनयः** the planet Saturn. **–दैवतम्** N. of the asterism Hasta.

सवितृल *a.* Solar.

सवित्रम् Cause of generation; P. III. 2. 184.

सवित्रिय *a.* Solar.

सवित्री 1 A mother; तया दुहित्रा सुतरां सवित्री (चकाशे) Ku. 1. 24. –2 A cow.

सविध *a.* 1 Of the same kind or sort. –2 Near, adjacent, proximate; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटन्तम् Māl. 1. 15. **–धम्** Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9; किमासेव्यं पुंसां सविधमनवद्यं द्युसरितः 10; N. 2. 47; Śi. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182; तस्य मन्त्रस्य सविधे ययौ साधुरसाधुताम् Śiva B. 8. 23. **–धम्** *ind.* According to rule or precept; सविधं जगृहे पाणीननुरूपः स्वमायया Bhāg. 3. 3. 8.

सविनय *a.* Modest, humble. **–यम्** *ind.* Modestly, respectfully.

सविभक्तिक *a.* Having a case termination.

सविभ्रम, –सविलास *a.* Sportive, coquettish, wanton; जल्पन्ति सार्धमन्येन पश्यन्त्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः Pt. 1. 135.

सविलक्षम् *ind.* With shame or embarrassment.

सविशेष *a.* 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. –2 Peculiar, extraordinary. –3 Special, particular; U. 4. –4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. –5 Discriminative. (सविशेषम् and सविशेषतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः सविशेषमद्य मे त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भामिनि Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; द्विरेफमाला सविशेषसङ्गा Ku. 1. 27; R. 16. 53.)

सविशेषक *a.* 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. –2 Discriminated. **–कम्** A distinguishing characteristic, peculiar property.

सविस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. –रम् *ind.* In detail, *in extenso.*

सविस्मय *a.* 1 Surprised, astonished. –2 Doubtful. –यम् *ind.* With surprise.

सवीमन् *m.* [सु-ईमनिच् Uṇ. 4. 161] Source, birth.

सवृत्त *a.* Well-conducted.

सवृद्धिक *a.* Bearing interest.

सवेघम् Proximity.

सवेश *a.* 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. –2 Near, proximate.

सवेष्टन *a.* Having a turban.

सवैलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Unnatural, forced; affected. –2 Embarrassed; सवैलक्ष्यस्मितम् 'with a forced smile.'

सव्य *a.* [Uṇ. 4. 109] 1 Left, left-hand; सव्ये प्राचीनआवीती निवीती कण्ठसज्जने Ms. 2. 63. –2 Southern. –3 Contrary, backward, reverse; प्रदक्षिणं च सव्यं च ग्राममध्ये च नाचरेत् Mb. 12. 278. 7. –4 Right. –5 Dry, not sprinkled with ghee (अनभिघृत); सव्यशब्दो रूक्षे भाष्यते। सव्या वपा इत्यनभिघृततां दर्शयति ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 36. –व्यः An epithet of Viṣṇu. –व्यम् *ind.* The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसव्य. –Comp. –अपसव्य *a.* 1 left and right. –2 Wrong and right. –इतर *a.* right; सव्येतरेण स्फुरता तदक्ष्णा R. 14. 49. –जानु *n.* a mode of fighting (by using the left knee). –बाहु *n.* a mode of fighting with the left arm. –साचिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in Mb. :— उभौ मे दक्षिणौ पाणी गाण्डीवस्य विकर्षणे। तेन देवमनुष्येषु सव्यसाचीति मां विदुः ॥).

सव्यपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, dependent on; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्षश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Māl. 1; U. 6.

सव्यभिचरण *a.* Liable to inaccuracy.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetvābhāsa* (in logic), a too general middle term; for explanation, see अनैकान्तिक.

सव्याज *a.* 1 Artful, pretended. –2 Plausible, cunning. –जम् *ind.* Artfully, under a pretext.

सव्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

सव्रण *a.* 1 Wounded, sore. –2 Having a fault or flaw.

सव्रीड *a.* 1 Bashful. –2 Ashamed.

सव्येष्टृ, –सव्येष्ठः, सव्येष्ट्र, सव्येष्ठातृ *m.* A charioteer.

सशब्द *a.* 1 Sounding. –2 Proclaimed. –ब्दम् *ind.* With a loud noise; भग्नं सशब्दं शिरः Bh. 2. 90.

सशल्कः A kind of fish; Ms. 5. 16.

सशल्य *a.* 1 Thorny. –2 Pierced by darts or thorns. –3 Troublesome, difficult.

सशस्य *a.* Having or yielding corn. –स्या A variety of sun-flower.

सशूकः A believer in the existence of God.

सश्च् 1 U. (सश्चति-ते) Ved. 1 To cling or stick to, follow. –2 To serve; worship, honour. –3 To pervade; see सच्.

सश्मश्रु *a.* Bearded. –*f.* A woman with a beard.

सश्रीक *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. –2 Lovely, beautiful.

सश्व् To go; L. D. B.

सस् 2 P. (सस्ति) To sleep.

ससत्त्व *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. –2 Pregnant, big with child; नृपः ससत्त्वां महिषीममन्यत R. 3. 9. –2 Full of animals or creatures. –त्त्वा A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह *a.* Doubtful. –हः N. of a figure of speech; see संदेह.

ससनम् Immolation.

ससंवित्क *a.* Sensible, having consciousness; ससंवित्कस्य कामेषु तथापि न रतिः क्षमा Bu. Ch. 4. 87.

ससंहार *a.* Having the means of restraint.

ससंध्य *a.* Evening, vespertine.

ससंभ्रम *a.* Flurried, agitated, hurried, confused. –मम् *ind.* 1 Hurriedly, hastily. –2 In fear or confusion, in great perplexity.

ससाध्वस *a.* Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सस्ज् See सञ्ज्.

सस्पृह *a.* Desirous, longing, eager. –हम् *ind.* Eagerly, wistfully.

सस्मित *a.* Smiling, attended with a smile.

सस्यम् [सस्-यत् Uṇ. 4. 119] 1 Corn, grain; (एतानि) सस्यैः पूर्णे जठरपिठरे प्राणिनां संभवन्ति Pt. 5. 97; see शस्य also. –2 Fruit or produce of any plant. –3 A weapon. –4 A good quality, merit. –Comp. –अद्, भक्षक *a.* granivorous. –इष्टिः *f.* a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain; Ms. 4. 27. –पालः *a.* field-guarder. –प्रद *a.* fertile; क्षेम्यां सस्यप्रदां नित्यं पशुवृद्धिकरीमपि Ms. 7. 212. –मञ्जरी an ear of corn. –मारिन् *a.* destructive of grain. (–*m.*) a kind of rat or mouse. –मालिन् *a.* abounding in corn. –वेदः the science of agriculture. –शूकम् an awn of grain. –संवरः the Sāla tree.

सस्यकः a. Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. –कः 1 A sword. –2 A weapon. –3 A kind of precious stone. –4 The inner part of a cocoanut; L. D. B.

सस्वेद a. Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired; सस्वेदरोमाञ्चितकम्पिताङ्गी जाता प्रियस्पर्शसुखेन वत्सा U. 3. 42. –दा A girl recently deflowered.

सह् I. 4 P. (सह्यति) 1 To satisfy. –2 To be pleased. –3 To endure, bear. –II. 1 Ā. (सहते, epic Paras. also; सोढ; the स् of सह् is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ, as नि, परि, वि, except when ह् is changed for ढ्) 1 (a) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with; खलोल्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः Ku. 5.4; so दुःखम्, संतापम्, क्लेशम् &c.; R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (b) To tolerate, allow; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 107; R. 14. 63. –2 To forgive, forbear; वारंवारं मयैतस्यापराधः सोढः H. 3; प्रियः प्रियायार्हसि देव सोढुम् Bg. 11. 44. –3 To wait, be patient; द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25; 15. 45. –4 To bear, support, bear up; क इदानीं सहकारमन्तरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहेत Ś. 3. –5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. –6 To suppress, stop. –7 To be able (with inf.). –*Caus.* (साहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. –2 To make bearable or supportable; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाबन्धः साहयति Ś. 4. 16. –*Desid.* (सिसहिषते) To wish to bear &c.

सह a. [सहते सह्-अच्] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. –2 Patient. –3 Able; see असह; चरतस्तपस्तव वनेषु सहा न वयं निरूपयितुमस्य गतिम् Ki. 6. 36. –4 Overpowering, vanquishing. –5 Defying, equal to. –6 Exerting. –हः 1 The month मार्गशीर्ष. –2 N. of Śiva. –हः, –हम् Power, strength. –हम् A kind of salt; L. D. B.

सहक a. Patient, enduring.

सहन a. Bearing, enduring. –नम् 1 Bearing, enduring. –2 Patience, forbearance. –Comp. –शील a. patient, forgiving.

सहित्रम् Patience, forbearance.

सहिष्णु a. [सह्-इष्णुच्] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकिरणसहिष्णु क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नम् Ś. 2. 4; उत्पातिष्णू सहिष्णू च चेरतुः खरदूषणौ Bk. 5. 1. –2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरस्तरुवत्सहिष्णुना रिपुरुन्मूलयितुं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता, –त्वम् 1 Power to bear or support. –2 Patience, resignation.

सह ind. 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.); शशिना सह याति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तडित् प्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33 –2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time; अस्तोदयौ सहैवासौ कुरुते नृपतिर्द्विषाम् Subhāṣ. (The following senses are given of this word :—साकल्य, सादृश्य, यौगपद्य, विद्यमानत्व, समृद्धि, संबन्ध and सामर्थ्य.) –Comp. –अध्ययनम् 1 studying together; U. 2. –2 fellow-studentship. –अध्यायिन् m. a fellow-student. –अपवाद a. disagreeing. –अर्थ a. 1 having the same object. –2 synonymous. (–र्थः) the same or common object. –अर्ध a. together with a half. –आलापः conversation with. –आसनम् sitting on the same seat. –आसिका company, sitting together; समुद्रः सहासिकां यां सुमतिः प्रतीच्छति Rām. ch. 2. 85. –उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in Rhetoric; सा सहोक्तिः सहार्थस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकम् K. P. 10; e. g. पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. –उटजः a hut made of leaves. –उत्थायिन् a. rising or conspiring together. –उदरः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; जनन्यां संस्थितायां तु समं सर्वे सहोदराः Ms. 9. 92; सहोदरा कुङ्कुमकेसराणां भवन्ति नूनं कविताविलासाः Vikr. 1. 21. –उपमा a kind of Upamā. –ऊढः, ऊढजः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law); या गर्भिणी संस्क्रियते ज्ञाताज्ञातापि वा सती। वोढुः स गर्भो भवति सहोढ इति चोच्यते॥ Ms. 9. 173. –एकासनम् see सहासनम्; Y. 2. 284. –कर्तृ m. a co-worker, assistant; तस्य कर्मानुरूपेण देयोंऽशः सहकर्तृभिः Ms. 8. 206. –कारः 1 co-operation. –2 a mango tree; क इदानीं सहकारमन्तरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहेत Ś. 3. °भञ्जिका a kind of game. –कारिन्, –कृत्, कृत्वन् a. co-operating. (–m.) a coadjutor, associate, colleague. –कृत a. co-operated with, assisted or aided by. –क्रिया simultaneous performance; स हि न्यायः संभूयकारिणां सहक्रियेति सर्वत्रैव ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 57. –खट्वासनम् sitting together on a bed; Ms. 8. 357; see सहैकासनम्. –गमनम् 1 accompanying. –2 a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self-immolation of a widow. –चर a. accompanying, going or living with; यानि प्रियासहचरश्चिरमध्यवात्सम् U. 3. 8. (–रः) 1 a companion, friend, associate; श्मशानेष्वाक्रीडा स्मरहर पिशाचाः सहचराः Śiva-mahimna 24. –2 a follower, servant. –3 a husband. –4 a surety. (–री f.) 1 a female companion. –2 a wife, mate; प्रेक्ष्य स्थितां सहचरीं व्यवधाय देहम् R. 9. 57. –चरित a. 1 accompanying, attending, associating with. –2 Congruent, homogeneous. –चारः 1 accompaniment. –2 agreement, harmony. –3 (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *sādhya* (major term). –4 right course (opp. व्यभिचार). –चारिन् see सहचर. –ज a. 1 inborn, natural, innate; सहजं कर्म कौन्तेय सदोषमपि न त्यजेत् Bg. 18. 48; सहजामप्यपहाय धीरताम् R. 8. 43. –2 hereditary; सहजं किल यद्विनिन्दितं न खलु तत्कर्म विवर्जनीयम् Ś. 6. 1. (–जः) 1 a brother of whole blood; तृतीयो मे नप्ता रजनिचरनाथस्य सहजः Mv. 4. 7. –2 the natural state or disposition. °अरिः a natural enemy. °उदासीनः a born neutral. °मित्रम् a natural friend. –जात a. 1 natural; see सहज. –2 born together, twin-born. –जित् a. victorious at once; स्वर्णेता सहजिद् बभ्रुरिति राजाभिधीयते Mb 3. 185. 28. –दार a. 1 with a wife. –2 married. –देवः N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādrī by the gods Aśvins. He is regarded as the type of manly

beauty. -धर्मः same duties. °चारिन् m. a husband. °चारिणी 1 a lawful wife, one legally married (also सहधर्मिणी in this sense). -2 a fellow-worker. -पथिन् m., -पन्थाः m., f. a fellow-traveller. -पांशुक्रीडिन्, पांशुकिल m a friend from the earliest childhood. -भावः 1 companionship. -2 concomitance. -भाविन् m. a friend, partisan, follower. -भू a. natural, innate; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. -भोजनम् eating in company with friends. -मनस् a. with intelligence. -मरणम् see सहगमन. -मृता a woman who has burnt herself with her husband. -युध्वन् m. a brother in arms. -रक्षस् m. one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. -वसतिः, -वासः dwelling together; सहवसतिमुपेत्य यैः प्रियायाः कृत इव मुग्धविलोकितोपदेशः Ś. 2. 3. -वासिन् m. a fellow-lodger. -वीर्यम् fresh butter. -संसर्गः carnal contact. -सेविन् a. having intercourse with. -स्थः a companion.

सहता, -त्वम् Union, association.

सहकार a. Having the sound ह; सहकारवृते समये सहका रहणस्य के न सस्मार पदम्। सहकारमुपरि कान्तैः सह का रमणी पुरः सकलवर्णमपि ॥ Nalod. 2. 14.

सहर्ष a. Glad, delighted. -र्षम् ind. Gladly, delightedly.

सहस् a. Powerful, mighty; भीष्मो हि देवः सहसः सहीयान् Bhāg. 11. 23. 48. -m. [सह्-असि] 1 The month called Mārgaśīrṣa; Śi. 6. 57; 16. 47; सहसि तत्र समृद्धिमुपागते Rām. ch. 4. 83; Bhāg. 12. 11. 41. -2 The winter season. -n. 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

सहसा ind. 1 With force, forcibly. -2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विदधीत न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदां पदम् Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once; मातङ्गनक्रैः सहसोत्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11. -4 With a smile, smiling. -Comp. -दृष्टः an adopted son.

सहसान a. [सह्-असानच् Un. 2. 84] 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. -नः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pauṣa; सहस्यरात्रीरुदवासतत्परा Ku. 5. 26; इति विभाति विभावितशीतले सहसहस्यसहस्यथ मैथिली Rām. ch. 4. 84.

सहस्रम् [समानं हसति हस्-र Tv.] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. -Comp. -अंशु, -अर्चिस्, -कर, -किरण, -दीधिति, -धामन्, -पाद, -मरीचि, -रश्मि m. the sun; तदण्डमभवद्धैमं सहस्रांशुसमप्रभम् Ms. 1. 9; तं चेत् सहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् Ś. 7. 4; पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17; सहस्ररश्मेरिव यस्य दर्शनम् Śi. 1. 53. -अक्ष a. 1 thousand-eyed. -2 vigilant. (-क्षः) 1 an epithet of Indra. -2 of Puruṣa; सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् Rv. 10. 90 1. -3 of Śiva. -4 of Viṣṇu. -अरः, -रम् a kind of cavity in the top of the head, resembling a lotus reversed (said to be the seat of the soul). -आननः N. of Viṣṇu. -अधिपतिः a governor of one thousand villages. -अवरः a fine below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Paṇas. -काण्डा white Dūrvā grass. -कृत्वस् ind. a thousand times. -गु a. possessing a thousand cows (epithet of the sun, also of Indra). -गुण a. a thousand-fold. -णी a leader of thousands (epithet of Brahman); विलक्ष्य दैत्यं भगवान् सहस्रणीः Bhāg. 3. 18. 21. -घातिन् n. a particular engine of war. -द a. liberal. (-दः) an epithet of Śiva. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. -दृश्, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन m. 1 epithets of Indra. -2 of Viṣṇu. -दोस् m. an epithet of Arjuna Kārtavīrya. -धारः the discus of Viṣṇu. (-रा) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. -पत्रम् 1 a lotus; विलोलनेत्रभ्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा इवासन् R. 7. 11. -2 the Sārasa bird. -पाद् m. 1 an epithet of Puruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. 1. -2 of Śiva. -3 of Viṣṇu. -4 of Brahman. -पादः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 A kind of duck. -3 The sun; L. D. B. -बाहुः 1 an epithet of king Kārtavīrya q. v. -2 of the demon Bāṇa. -3 of Śiva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). -भक्तम् a particular festival at which thousands are treated. -भिद् m. musk. -भुजः, -मौलिः m. epithets of Viṣṇu. -भुजा f. N. of Durgā. -मूर्ति a. appearing in a thousand forms. -मूर्धन् m. N. of Viṣṇu. -रुच् the sun. -रोमन् n. a blanket. -वदनः N. of Viṣṇu. -वीर्या Dūrvā grass. -वेधम् 1 sorrel -2 a kind of sour gruel. -वेधिन् m. musk. (-n.) asa-fœtida. -शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. -शिरस्, शीर्षन्, शीर्ष a. thousand-headed (epithet of Viṣṇu); सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः Rv. 10. 90. 1; सहस्रशीर्षापि ततो गरुत्मता Bhāg. 4. 1 1. -श्रवणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हर्यश्वः the car of Indra. -हस्तः an epithet of Śiva.

सहस्रक a. Amounting to a thousand.

सहस्रतय a. (-यी f.) Thousandfold. -यम् A thousand.

सहस्रधा ind. In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्येँ किं न सहस्रधाहमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करम् U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशस् ind. By thousands; तत्र मल्लाः समापेतुर्दिग्भ्यो राजन् सहस्रशः Mb. 4. 13. 15.

सहस्रिन् a. 1 Possessed of a thousand; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्ष्मीहते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); क्षत्रियं तु सहस्रिणम् Ms. 8. 376. -m. 1 A body of a thousand men &c. -2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्वत् a. Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. -2 The aloe-plant or flower.

सहायः [सह् एति इ-अच्] 1 A friend, companion; सहायसाध्यं राजत्वं चक्रमेकं न वर्तते Kau. A. 1. 7; सहायसाध्याः

प्रविशन्ति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. Me. 11. –2 A follower, an adherent. –3 An ally. –4 A helper, patron. –5 The ruddy goose. –6 A kind of perfume. –7 N. of Śiva. **–Comp. –अर्थम्** *ind.* for the sake of company; नामुत्र हि सहायार्थं पिता माता च तिष्ठतः Ms. 4. 239.

सहायता, –त्वम् 1 A number of companions. –2 Companionship, union, friendship. –3 Help, assistance; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायतां बहुशः सौम्य गतस्त्वमावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R. 9. 19.

सहायनम् Fellowship, company; नाना चित्राः कथाश्चान्या विश्वामित्रसहायने Rām. 1. 3. 11.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend. –2 Befriended, assisted; नरस्त्वं पूर्वदेहे वै नारायणसहायवान् Mb. 3. 40. 1.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. –2 Universal destruction.

सहार्द *a.* Affectionate.

सहाव *a.* Employing amorous gestures, wanton.

सहित *a.* 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनाग्निसमागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यदस्त्रतेजसा R. 8. 4. –2 Borne, endured. –3 (In astr.) Being in conjunction with. **–तम्** A bow weighing 300 Palas. **–तम्** *ind.* Together with, with.

सहितृ *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहिम *a.* Icy cold.

सहुरिः [सह्-उरिन् Uṇ. 2. 70] The sun. *–f.* The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. –2 Sincere. **–यः** 1 A learned man. –2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिष्कुर्वन्त्वन्ये सहृदयधुरीणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहृल्लेख *a.* Questionable, doubtful. **–खम्** Questionable food.

सहृष्टकम् *ind.* With a thrill.

सहेतु *a.* Well-founded, reasonable.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोढः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession; (चौरं) सहोढं सोपकरणं घातयेदविचारयन् Ms. 9. 270.

सहोर *a.* Good, excellent. **–रः** A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, endurable; अपि सह्या ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. –2 To be borne or endured; कथं तूर्णीं सह्यो निरवधिरिदानीं तु विरहः U. 3. 44. –3 Able to bear. –4 Adequate or equal to. –5 Sweet, agreeable. –6 Strong, powerful. **–ह्यः** N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghāts at some distance from the sea; रामास्त्रोत्सारितोऽप्यासीत् सह्यलग्न इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. **–ह्यम्** 1 Health, convalescence. –2 Assistance. –3 Fitness, adequacy. **–Comp. –आत्मजा** N. of the river Kāverī.

सा 1 N. of Lakṣmī. –2 Of Pārvatī.

सांयात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea (पोतवणिक्); यथा समुद्रेऽपि च पोतभङ्गे सांयात्रिको वाञ्छति तर्तुमेव Pt. 1. 316; सांयात्रिकाननेकांश्च कृतद्वीपान्तराश्रयान् Śiva B. 30. 3. **–कम्** 1 Any vehicle. –2 The morning dawn.

सांयुगीन *a.* [संयुगे साधुः ख] Warlike, skilled in war; भवांश्च सांयुगीनः सहायो नः V. 5; R. 11. 30; also सांयुग in this sense. **–नः** A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणम् [cf. P. III. 3. 44; V. 4. 15] A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उत्तालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वते Māl. 5. 11; सांराविणं न कर्तव्यं यावन्नायाति दर्शनम् Bk. 7. 43; N. 19. 29.

सांवत्सर (**–री** *f.*), **सांवत्सरिक** (**–की** *f.*) *a.* Annual, yearly. **–रः, –रकः, –रिकः** 1 An astrologer. –2 An almanac-maker. –3 A lunar month. –4 Black rice.

सांवर्तक *a.* Relating to or appearing at the dissolution of the universe; लोकानामभवे युक्तं सांवर्तकमिवानलम् Rām. 3. 65. 1; Bhāg. 10. 25. 2. **–कः** the fire at the प्रलयकाल; दह्यमानाः प्रजाः सर्वाः सांवर्तकममंसत Bhāg. 1. 7. 31.

सांवादिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) 1 Colloquial. –2 Controversial. **–कः** 1 A disputant. –2 A logician.

सांवास्यकम् Dwelling together.

सांविज्ञायिक *a.* Conventional (as opposed to यौगिक); किं सांविज्ञायिकः स्विष्टकृच्छब्दः उत स्विष्टं करोतीति एतेन गुणेन प्रवृत्त इति गौणो न रूढः ŚB. on MS. 10. 4. 34.

सांवित्तिक *a.* Subjective.

सांवृत्तिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) 1 Doubtful. –2 Uncertain, irresolute. **–कम्** A doubtful or dangerous deed; न हि सांशयिकं कुर्यादित्युवाच बृहस्पतिः Pt. 3. 12.

सांसर्गिक *a.* Resulting from contact, contagious.

सांसारिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent; एवं सांसिद्धिके लोके किमर्थमनुशोचसि Mb. 11. 2. 7. –2 Effected naturally, spontaneous; परस्परभयादेके पापाः पापं न कुर्वते। एवं सांसिद्धिके लोके सर्वं दण्डे प्रतिष्ठितम्॥ Mb. 12. 15. 6. –3 Absolute. –4 Effected by supernatural means. **–Comp. –द्रवः** natural fluidity (opp. नैमित्तिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

सांसिद्ध्यम् Perfect attainment; सांसिद्ध्यमङ्गणोरेतव दर्शनान्नः Bhāg. 3. 21. 13.

सांसृष्टिक *a.* Immediately connected, direct.

सांस्कारिक *a.* Relating to rites.

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांस्राविणम् A general flow or stream.

सांहत्यम् Connection, union.

सांहननिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

साकम् A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

साकम् *ind.* With, together with (with instr.); यान्ती गुरुजनैः साकं स्मयमानाननाम्बुजा Bv. 2. 132; 1.41; Mu. 3. 10. -2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकमेधीयन्यायः The rule according to which an ectype (विकृति) sets aside a detail of its archetype (प्रकृतिधर्म) if it conflicts with some detail (धर्म) which is expressly enjoined with reference to it. This is discussed and established by Jaimini and Śabara in MS. 5. 1. 19-22.

साकल्यम् Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; यो यदैषां गुणो देहे साकल्येनातिरिच्यते Ms. 12. 25.)

साकल्यक *a.* Sick, unwell.

साकाङ्क्ष *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Having significance. -3 Requiring a complement.

साकार *a.* 1 Having a definite shape or figure. -2 Beautiful. -Comp. -ज्ञानवादः the doctrine that ideas consist of forms or images.

साकुल *a.* Perplexed, bewildered.

साकूत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकूतस्मितम् Gīt. 2; साकूतं वचनम् &c. -2 Intentional. -3 Amorous, wanton. -तम् *ind.* 1 Meaningly, significantly; as in साकूतं मां निर्वर्ण्य. -2 Amorously. -3 Feelingly, pathetically. -4 Attentively. -Comp. -स्मित, -हसित *n.* a significant smile, wanton glance.

साकेतम् N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेतनार्योऽञ्जलिभिः प्रणेमुः R. 14. 13; 13. 79; 18. 36; अरुणद्यवनः साकेतम् Mbh. -ताः (*m.* pl.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā. -कम् = साकेतम्.

साक्तुकम् A quantity of fried grain (सक्तु). -कः Barley.

साक्ष *a.* 1 Having eyes; यथा साक्षः पुरुषः परेण नेत्रेणेव रूपाणि पश्यति... SB. on MS. 1. 2. 31. -2 Having the seeds.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. -2 In person, actually in bodily form: साक्षात् प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्वम् Ś. 6. 15; 1. 6. -3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात् प्रतिषेधः कोपाय Māl. 1. 11. (साक्षात्कृ 1 to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. -2 to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of: साक्षात्कृतधर्माण ऋषयः U. 7. -3 To experience a result of or reward for; साक्षात्कृतं मे परिवर्हणं हि Bhāg. 5. 5. 27; 10. 22. 20.) -Comp. -करणम् 1 causing to be visibly present. -2 making evident to the senses. -3 intuitive perception. -कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge. -क्रिया 1 intuitive perception. -2 realization.

साक्षिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) [सह अक्षि अस्य; साक्षाद् द्रष्टा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. -2 Attesting, testifying. -*m.* 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; फलं तपःसाक्षिषु दृष्टमेष्वपि Ku. 5. 60; साक्षित्वमस्य पुरुषस्य Sāṁkhya K. 19; Ms. 8. 18. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 (In phil.) The Ego. -Comp. -द्वैधम् divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. -परीक्षा examination of a witness. -प्रत्ययः the evidence of witnesses. -भावित *a.* borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्ष्यम् 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -2 Attestation.

साक्षर *a.* Eloquent.

साक्षिप्तम् *ind.* Thoughtlessly.

साक्षेप *a.* 1 Taunting, abusive. -2 Partial (पक्षपातिन्); पाण्डवेयेषु साक्षेपं द्रोणं जानाति ते सुतः Mb. 7. 12. 30.

साखिल्यम् Friendship.

साखेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. -2 Friendly, amicable; P. IV. 2. 80.

साख्यम् Friendship.

सागम *a.* Legitimate.

सागरः [सगरेण निर्वृत्तः अण्] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सागरोपमः; (fig. also); दयासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; cf. सगर. -2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. -3 A kind of deer. -4 N. of Bhagīratha; शंकरस्य जटाजूटाद् भ्रष्टां सागरतेजसा Rām. 2. 50. 25. -Comp. -अनुकूल *a.* situated along the seacoast. -अन्त *a.* bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अम्बरा, नेमिः, मेखला the earth. -आलयः N. of Varuṇa. -आवर्तः an island or bay of the sea; स मया सागरावर्ते दृष्ट आसीत् परीप्सता Mb. 3. 14. 19 (com. सागरस्य आभ्रमन्नाद्गतं वर्तनं यस्मिन् सागरद्वीपे इत्यर्थः) -उत्थम् sea-salt. -गमा, -गा 1 a river; दिवि वा सागरगमास्तेन वो मानयाम्यहम् Mb. 13. 146. 23. -2 the Ganges. -गामिनी a river. -नेमिः (मी) the earth. -प्लवनम् navigating (the ocean). -मेखला the earth. -सुता N. of Lakṣmī; मनोऽभिरामाङ्गी मतिरिव ... सागरसुता Viṣṇu-mahimna S. 21. -सूनुः the moon.

साग्नि *a.* 1 Having fire. -2 Taking the sacred fire; सायंकोऽनयर्यश्चैव साग्निष्टगणबान्धवाः Mb. 3. 1. 44.

साग्निक *a.* 1 Maintaining, or possessing fire. -2 Attended by fire. **-कः** A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साग्र *a.* 1 Entire; तेषां तु युद्धमानानां साग्रः संवत्सरो गतः Rām. 7. 23. 9. -2 With a surplus, more than. **-ग्रम्** *ind.* For a longer period, for a whole life.

सांकथिक *a.* Excellent in conversation.

सांकथ्यम् Talk, conversation.

सांकर्यम् Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल *a.* (-ली *f.*) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्यम्, -श्या N. of the capital of Kuśadhvaja, brother of Janaka.

सांकूजितम् Loud commingled twittering; सांकूजितं पक्षिगणः करोति Rām. ch. 6. 21.

सांकेतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

सांकेत्यम् 1 Agreement; पाखण्डदेवताः कङ्कगृध्रबकवटप्राया आर्यसमयपरिहृताः साङ्केत्येनाभिधत्ते Bhāg. 5. 14. 29. -2 Appointment, assignment (with beloved person); अहो मयात्मा परितापितो वृथा साङ्केत्यवृत्त्यातिविगर्ह्यवार्तया Bhāg. 11. 8. 32.

सांक्षेपिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Abridged, short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* [संख्यया निर्वृत्तम् अण्] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां त्वं परायणम् Mb. **-ख्यः, -ख्यम्** N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twentyfive *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva, i.e.* the *Puruṣa* or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called Prakriti q.v, while the *Puruṣa* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedānta in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyāya or Vaiśeṣika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedānta is that it maintains two principles which the Vedānta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedānta affirms); सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितम् K. **-ख्यः** 1 A follower of the Sāṁkhya philosophy; ज्ञानयोगेन सांख्यानां कर्मयोगेण योगिनाम् Bg. 3. 3; 5. 5. -2 An epithet of Śiva. **-Comp. -कारिका** N. of a collection of 72 verses by Īśvara-Krisṇa. **-प्रसादः, -मुख्यः** epithets of Śiva.

साङ्ग *a.* [सहाङ्गैन अङ्गैर्वा] 1 Having members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *aṅgas* or auxiliary members. -4 Concluded, finished. **-Comp. -उपाङ्ग** *a.* (the Vedas) with the अङ्गs and उपाङ्गs.

सांगतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. **-कः** 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer; नैकग्रामीणमतिथिं विप्रं साङ्गतिकं तथा Ms. 3. 103. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांगत्यम् Meeting, intercourse with; त्वत्सांगत्यसुखस्य नास्मि विषयस्तत् किं वृथा व्याहृतैः Mv. 5. 49.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांग्रामिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; एष साङ्ग्रामिको न्याय एष धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. **-कः** A general, commander. **-कम्** Implements of war; सर्वसाङ्ग्रामिकोपेतम् Bhāg. 8. 10. 17. **-Comp. -गुणः** the martial qualities of a king (*i. e.* शक्ति, षाड्गुण्य and अस्त्राद्याभ्यास). **-परिच्छदः** implements of war.

सांग्राहिक *a.* Constipating; Charaka.

सांघातिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal.

साचार *a.* 1 Well-behaved. -2 Well-conducted.

साचि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a sidelong manner; साचि लोचनयुगं नमयन्ती Ki. 9. 44; 10. 57. **-Comp. -वाटिका** the white-flowered hog-weed. **-विलोकितम्** a side-long look, leer. (साचीकृ to turn or bend aside, make crooked; निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साचीकरोत्याननम् M. 4. 14.)

साचीन *a.* Approaching sideways.

साचिव्यम् 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration; अनभिज्ञश्च साचिव्यं गमितः केन हेतुना Mb. 13. 163. 7. -3 Friendship; assistance; तस्य मे कुरु साचिव्यं तस्य भार्यापहारणे Rām. 3. 31. 41. **-Comp. -आक्षेपः** (in rhet.) an objection under the form of assent; साचिव्याक्षेप एवैष यदत्र प्रतिषिध्यते। प्रियप्रयाणं साचिव्यं कुर्वत्येवानुरक्तया ॥ Kāv. 2. 146.

साजात्यम् 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind; साजात्यशङ्कयाऽमी न त्वां निघ्नन्ति निर्दयाः काकाः Bv. 1. 25. -2 Community of genus, homogeneousness.

साञ्जनः A lizard.

साट् 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with (as with water); Pt. 1. -4 Rumbling (as clouds). **-पम्** *ind.* 1 Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in साटोपं परिक्रामति. -2 Angrily, furiously.

साण्ड *a.* Uncastrated.

सात् *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निसात् कृत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात् कृतवतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसाच्च वसुधां ससागराम् R. 11. 86; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात् कृतः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Śi. 14. 36.

सात *p. p.* 1 Given. –2 Destroyed. –**तम्** Pleasure, delight.

सातत्यम् Continuity, permanence; सातत्येनैव चेतोविषयमवतरत् पातु पीताम्बरस्य Viṣṇupāda. S. 21.

सातला 1 See सप्तला. –2 A soap-tree (Mar. शिकेकाई).

सातवाहनः N. of king Śālivāhana.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. –2 Gaining, obtaining. –3 Help. –4 Destruction. –5 End, conclusion. –6 Sharp or acute pain. –7 Cessation. –8 Wealth.

सातिशय *a.* Excessive, excellent; ज्वालाश्रियं सातिशयां दधन्ति Bk. 2. 2.

सातिना A black variety of skin (चर्मजाति); Kau. A. 2. 11.

सातीनः, –सातीनकः, –सातीलकः Pease.

सात्मीभावः Conduciveness.

सात्म्य *a.* Wholesome, agreeable to nature. –**त्म्यः** 1 Suitablenes. –2 Habit, habitation, diet. –**त्म्यम्** = सरूपता q. v.; नृपाश्चैद्यादयः सात्म्यं हरेस्तच्चिन्तया ययुः Bhāg. 7. 10. 40.

सात्त्विक *a.* (–**की** *f.*) [सत्त्वगुणेन तत्कार्येण मनसा वा निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Real, essential. –2 True, genuine, natural. –3 Honest, sincere, good. –4 Virtuous, amiable. –5 Vigorous. –6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). –7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12; 14. 16. –8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्भूरिसात्त्विकविकारमपास्तधैर्यमाचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26. –**कः** 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight: स्तम्भः स्वेदोऽथ रोमाञ्चः स्वरभङ्गोऽथ वेपथुः। वैवर्ण्यमश्रुप्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्मृताः॥ see S. D. 164 also. –2 A Brāhmaṇa. –3 N. of Brahman. –4 An autumn night. –**कम्** An oblation (without pouring water). –**की** N. of Durgā.

सात्यकिः N. of a Yādava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Kriṣṇa, and took part with the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

सात्यवतः, –सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage Vyāsa.

सात्वत् *m.* 1 A follower, worshipper (of Kriṣṇa &c.); सूत जानामि भद्रं ते भगवान् सात्वतां पतिः Bhāg. 1. 1. 12. –2 A man of the Yādava tribe.

सात्वतः 1 N. of Viṣṇu; Mb. 14. 52. 49. –2 Of Balarāma. –3 The son of an outcast Vaiśya; Ms. 10. 23. –**ताः** (*m.* pl.) N. of a people; सुचिरं सह सर्वसात्वतैर्भव विश्वस्तविलासिनीजनः Śi. 16. 14. –*a.* 1 Belonging to सात्वत, Vaiṣṇava; तन्त्रं सात्वतमाचष्ट नैष्कर्म्यं कर्मणां यतः Bhāg. 1. 3. 8. –2 A devotee (भक्त); सद्योऽन्तर्हृदये नित्यं मुनिभिः सात्वतैर्वृतः A. Rām. 1. 2. 17. –3 Belonging to Pāncharātra; सात्वतं विधिमास्थाय Mb. 12. 335. 19.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. –2 N. of the mother of Śiśupāla; न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Śi. 2. 11.

सादः [सद्-घञ्] 1 Sinking, settling down. –2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरुसादमतिवेपथुमत् Śi. 9. 77. –3 Leaness, thinness, emaciation; शरीरसादादसमग्रभूषणा R. 3. 2. –4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. –5 Pain, torment. –6 Clearness, purity. –7 Going, motion.

सादनम् 1 Wearying, fatiguing. –2 Destroying; क्रोधलोभौ भयं दर्प एतेषां सादनाच्छुचिः Mb. 12. 213. 1. –3 Exhaustion. –4 A house, dwelling; तस्मात्त्वां पूर्वमेवाहं नेताऽस्मि यमसादनम् Mb. 3. 39. 10. –**नी** 1 Exhaustion, decay, fatigue. –2 The plant कटुकी.

सादिः [सद्-इण् Uṇ. 4. 136] 1 A charioteer. –2 A warrior. –3 A dispirited person. –4 Air, wind.

सादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. –2 Depressed, dispirited. –3 Wearied, exhausted; प्रसेहिरे सादयितुं न सादिताः Ki. 14. 57. –4 Destroyed, exterminated; समासदत् सादितदैत्यसंपदः Śi. 1. 11. –5 Wasted, decayed.

सादिन् *a.* [सद्-णिनि] 1 Sitting down. –2 Exhausting, destroying &c. –3 Any one sitting or riding on; प्रतिप्रहाराक्षममश्वसादी R. 7. 47. –*m.* 1 A horseman; ततो रथद्विपभटसादिनायकैः करालया परिवृत आत्मसेनया Bhāg. 10. 71. 14. –2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. –3 A charioteer; ततो वररथारूढाः कुमाराः सादिभिः सह Mb. 1. 138. 8.

सादृश्यम् 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सन्ति पुनर्नामधेयसादृश्यानि Ś. 7; तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिव प्रयुङ्क्ते Ku. 5. 35; 7. 16; R. 1. 40; 15. 67. –2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती Me. 87.

साद्य *a.* New; मौलसांद्यद्युभेदाभ्यां सारासारं पुनर्द्विधा Śukra. 4. 870.

साद्यन्त *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

साद्यस्क *a.* (**-स्की** *f.*) 1 Quick, instantaneous. -2 Resulting, taking place immediately (सद्यःफल); चत्वार्यहं महाराज साद्यस्कानि बृहस्पतिः (पृच्छते) Mb. 5. 33. 71. -3 New, fresh; कार्यक्षमश्च प्राचीनः साद्यस्कः कति विद्यते Śukra. 2. 92.

साद्यस्कः (also साद्यस्क्रः) A particular sacrifice; षट् साद्यस्काः सर्ववेदेषु दृष्टाः Mb. 3. 134. 13.

साध् I. 5 P. (साध्नोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साध्यति) To be completed or accomplished. -*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि साधय साधयेप्सितम् N. 2. 62; यावद्यते साधयितुं तवार्थम् R. 5. 25; Ku. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain; किं तत्साध्यं यदुभये साधयेयुर्न संगताः R. 17. 38; Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over; साधयस्व पितामहम् Mb. 6. 108. 60; न हि साम्ना न दानेन न भेदेन च पाण्डवाः। शक्याः साधयितुम् Mb. -6 To kill, destroy; सुग्रीवान्तकमासेदुः साधयिष्याम इत्यरिम् Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, understand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way; साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91; Ś. 1. 7; प्रायेण ष्यन्तकः साधिर्गमेरर्थे प्रयुज्यते S. D. -10 To recover (as a debt). -11 To make perfect.

साधक *a.* [साध्-ण्वुल्, सिध्-णिच् ण्वुल् साधादेशः वा Tv.] (**-धका** or **-धिका** *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. -2 Efficient, effective; त्वं सर्वतोगामि च साधकं च Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skilful, adept. -4 Effecting by magic, magical. -5 Assisting, helping. -6 Conclusive. **-कः** 1 A magician. -2 One possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः Māl. 5.1. **-का** N. of Durgā.

साधन *a.* (**-नी** *f.*) [साध् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Accomplishing, effecting &c. -2 Procuring. -3 Conjuring up (a spirit). -4 Denoting, expresssive of. **-नम्** 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing, as in स्वार्थसाधनम्. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attiainment of an object; प्रजार्थसाधने तौ हि पर्यायोद्यतकार्मुकौ R. 4. 16. -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; असाधना अपि प्राज्ञा बुद्धिमन्तो बहुश्रुताः। साधयन्त्याशु कार्याणि Pt. 2.1; शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम् Ku. 5. 33, 52; R. 1. 19; 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent; कुठारः छिदिक्रियासाधनम्. -5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. -6 The instrumental case. -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Appliance, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance. -10 An army or a part thereof; व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्तत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). -12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. -13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं बिभ्रत् सपक्षे स्थितिं। व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्तत् साधनं सिद्धये॥ Mu. 5. 10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Subduing by charms. -16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying; फलं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनम् Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. -20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 (In law) Enforcement of the the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. -27 The penis. -28 An udder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning a dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -35 Proof, argument. -36 Conflict, battle. -37 (In gram.) Instrument, agent. -38 Making ready, preparation. -39 Gain, acquisition. -40 Calculation. -Comp. **-अध्यक्षः** Superintendent or captain of the military forces. **-अर्ह** *a.* worthy of being proved or accomplished. **-क्रिया** 1 a finite verb. -2 an action connected with a *Kāraka*. **-क्षम** *a.* admitting proof. **-निर्देशः** production of proof. **-पत्रम्** a document used as evidence.

साधनता, -त्वम् 1 The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Śi. 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection. -3 The being a proof or argument; Kull. on Ms. 8. 56.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधनीकृ 8 P. To employ as a means for.

साधनीभू 1 P. To become a means.

साधनीय *a.* 1 Useful for accomplishing a task; मांसान्योष्ठावलोप्यानि साधनीयानि देवताः Bk. 5. 14. -2 To be formed (as words). -3 To be acquired (as knowledge).

साधिका A skilful or accomplished woman.

साधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined. -9 Made to pay. -10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साध्य *a.* [साध्-णिच् यत्] 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधीयताम् H. 2. 15. -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated; आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत् साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; स च त्वदेकेषुनिपातसाध्यः Ku. 3. 15; चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु रिपौ सान्त्वमपक्रिया Pt. 3. 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. **-ध्यः** 1 A particular class of celestial beings; साध्यानां च गणं सूक्ष्मम् Ms. 1. 22; विराट्सुताः सोमसदः साध्यानां पितरः स्मृताः Ms. 3. 195; Mb. 1. 1.

35. –2 A deity in general. –3 N. of a Mantra. –ध्यम् 1 Accomplishment, perfection. –2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. –3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं ... &c.; यत् साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. –4 Silver. –Comp. –अभावः the absence of the major term. –ऋषिः an epithet of Śiva. –पक्षः the plaint in a law-suit. –व्यापक a. (in logic) invariably inherent in that which is to be proved. –समः an assertion identical with the point to be proved. –साधनम् effecting what has to be done. –सिद्धिः f. 1 accomplishment. –2 conclusion. °पादः judgment, decision.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. –2 Curableness. –Comp. –अवच्छेदकम् that which marks out or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साध्यवत् m. The party on whom rests the *onus probandi* or burden of proof in a law-suit. –n. That which contains the साध्य or the major term.

साधयन्तः [Uṇ. 3. 128 com.] A mendicant, beggar.

साधर्मिक a. One of the same faith or religion.

साधर्म्यम् 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c.; पद्मं लोकपालानामूचुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. –2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; इदं ज्ञानमुपाश्रित्य मम साधर्म्यमागताः Bg. 14. 2; Bhāṣā P. 12. –3 Being of the same religion. –Comp. –समः (in Nyāya) a sham objection.

साधारण a. (–णा or –णी f.) 1 Common (to two or more), joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः Ś. 3; साधारणो भूषणभूष्यभावः Ku. 1. 42; R. 16. 5; V. 2. 16. –2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न खलु बाधा भवस्य Aśvad. 10. –3 General, universal; यत्सप्तान्नानि मेधया तपसाजनयत् पिता। एकमस्य साधारणम् Bri. Up. 1. 5. 1. –4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्कण्ठासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवामि Ś. 4; वीज्यते स हि संसुप्तः श्वाससाधारणानिलैः Ku. 2. 42. –5 Equal, similar, like. –6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकान्तिक q. v. –7 Occupying a middle position, mean. –णम् 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. –2 A generic property. –Comp. –देशः a wild marshy country. –धनम् joint property. –धर्मः 1 a common or universal duty; (अहिंसा सत्यमस्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः। दमः क्षमार्जवं दानं धर्मं साधारणं विदुः॥). –2 the common duty of procreation; (प्रजनार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टाः संतानार्थं च मानवाः। तस्मात् साधारणो धर्मः श्रुतौ पत्न्या सहोदितः॥). –पक्षः 1 common party. –2 the mean. –स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता, –त्वम् 1 Community, universality. –2 Joint interest.

साधारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. –2 A key.

साधारणीकृ 8 U. To share with, divide; केन वान्येन साधारणीकरोति दुःखम् K.

साधारणीभू 1 P. To become equal.

साधारण्यम् 1 Commonness; see साधारणता. –2 Equalness, analogy.

साधिका A deep or profound sleep (सुषुप्ति).

साधु a. (–धु or –ध्वी f.; compar. साधीयस्; superl. साधिष्ठ) [साध्-उन्] 1 Good, excellent, perfect; यद्यत् साधु न चित्रे स्यात् क्रियते तत्तदन्यथा Ś. 6. 13; आ परितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानम् 1. 2. –2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. –3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. –4 (a) Kind, well-disposed; तदीयमाक्रन्दितमार्तसाधोः R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.); मातरि साधुः Sk. –5 Correct, pure, classical (as language). –6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽर्हसि क्षन्तुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. –7 Noble, well-born, of noble decent. –धुः 1 A good or virtuous man; प्रत्यर्पयिष्यत्यनघां स साधुः R. 13. 65; 2. 62; एभिः साधो हृदयनिहितैर्लक्षणैर्लक्षयेथाः Me. 82. –2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाम् Subhāṣ. –3 A merchant; a jeweller; मुकुटे रोपितः काचश्चरणाभरणे मणिः। न हि दोषो मणेरस्ति किं तु साधोरविज्ञता H. 2. 72. –4 A Jaina saint. –5 A usurer, money-lender. –n. 1 The good; तयोः श्रेय आददानस्य साधु भवति Kaṭh. 2.1. –2 A good act or thing. –*ind.* 1 Well, well-done, very nice, bravo; साधु गीतम् Ś. 1; साधु रे पिङ्गल वानर साधु M. 4. –2 Enough, away with. –Comp. –आचार a. well-conducted, pious, virtuous. –कारिन् a. skilled, clever. –कृत a. well-done. –कृत्यम् compensation, requital. –ज a. noble, of a noble family. –जात a. beautiful. –दर्शन a. 1 good-looking. –2 thoughtful, prudent. –देवी a mother-in-law. –धी a. kind, well-disposed. (–f.) a mother-in-law. –पुष्पम् a land-growing lotus; L. D. B. –फल a. having good results. –भावः kindness. –मत a. highly thought of or prized. –मात्रा the right measure. –वादः a cry of 'well done', a cry of approbation; सिद्धा माल्यैः साधुवादैर्द्वयेऽपि (आकिरन्ति) Śi. 18. 55. –वाहः, –वाहिन् m. a well-trained horse. –वृक्षः the Kadamba tree. –वृत्त a. 1 well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85 (where the next sense is also intended). –2 well-rounded. (–त्तः) a virtuous man. (–त्तम्) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness; so साधुवृत्ति. –शील a. virtuous, righteous; यः सप्तवर्षाणि जुहोति तार्क्ष्ये हव्यं त्वग्नौ नियतः साधुशीलः Mb. 3. 186. 16. –शुक्ल a. quite white. –संमत a. approved by the good. –सिद्ध a. quite finished, perfect.

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection; विहाय हा सर्वसुपर्वनायकं त्वया धृतः किं नरसाधिमभ्रमः N. 9. 44.

साधिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. –2 Very strong, hard or firm (super. of साधु or बाढ q. v.).

साधीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent; नैर्गुण्यमेव साधीयो धिगस्तु गुणगौरवम् Bv. 1. 88. –2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or बाढ q.v.). –3 More handsome. –4 More proper or right.

साधुता, –त्वम् Goodness, purity, chastity &c.; यथा स्त्रीणां तथा वाचां साधुत्वे दुर्जनो जनः U. 1. 5; सत्संगाद्भवति हि साधुता खलानाम् Subhāṣ.

साधुकः N. of a mixed caste; L. D. B.

साधुमत् 1 Good. –2 Happy; देवानां प्रतिपत्तिश्च सत्यं साधुमता सताम् Mb. 5. 191. 11.

साधृतम् 1 A stall, shop. –2 An umbrella. –3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वसम् 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35; 3. 51. –2 Torpor. –3 Agitation, perturbation; प्रत्युज्जग्मू रथैर्हृष्टाः प्रणयागतसाध्वसाः Bhāg. 1. 11. 19; 10. 29. 20.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. –2 A faithful wife. –3 N. of a kind of root.

सानन्द *a.* Happy, delighted. –न्दम् *ind.* Joyfully, delightfully; सानन्दं नन्दिहस्ताहतमुरज...... Māl. 1. 1:

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree.

सानसिः Gold.

सानाथ्यम् Assistance, aid; Dk. 2. 8.

सानिका, –सानियिका, –सानेयी A pipe, flute.

सानु *m., n.* 1 A peak, summit, ridge; सानूनि गन्धः सुरभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ki. 5. 36. –2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. –3 A shoot, sprout. –4 A forest, wood; आसीद् विशालोत्तमसानुलक्ष्म्या पयोदपङ्क्त्येव परीतपार्श्वम् Bu. Ch. 1. 2. –5 A road. –6 Any surface, point, end. –7 A precipice. –8 A gale of wind. –9 A learned man. –10 The sun.

सानुक *a.* Elevated, arrogant.

सानुमत् *m.* A mountain; द्रुमसानुमतां किमन्तरं यदि वायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90. –ती N. of an Apsaras; Ś. 6.

सानुकम्प *a.* Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

सानुकूल्यम् Favour, assistance.

सानुक्रोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.

सानुग *a.* With followers; सानुगेभ्यो बलिं हरेत् Ms. 3.87.

सानुतर्षम् *ind.* Through thirst.

सानुनय *a.* Courteous, civil.

सानुनासिक 1 Nasalized. –2 Singing through the nose.

सानुबन्ध *a.* 1 Uninterrupted, continuous; सानुबन्धाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64. –2 Having consequences. –3 Together with belongings.

सानुराग *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

सानूकर्ष *a.* Having axle-beams; रथाः सानूकर्षाः कृतपरिकरा योधयुक्ताः Pañcharātram 2. 7 (com. रथस्य अधोधारणदारु अनूकर्षाख्यं तद्युक्ताः).

सान्तपनम् A kind of rigid penance; cf. गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं दधि सर्पिः कुशोदकम्। एकरात्रोपवासश्च कृच्छ्रं सान्तपनं स्मृतम्॥ Ms. 11. 212.

सान्तर *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. –2 Open in texture. –3 Not steadfast or firm; सान्तरं तु प्रनिगृह्ये राज्ञो द्रोणेन निग्रहे Mb. 7. 12. 29.

सान्तराल *a.* 1 Having an interval. –2 Together with the mixed caste; वर्णानां सान्तरालानाम् Ms. 2. 18.

सान्तानिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). –2 Relating to offspring or descendants. –3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. –4 Desirous of offspring; नाहं त्वां भस्मसात् कुर्यां स्त्रियं सान्तानिकः सति Bhāg. 9. 14. 9. –5 Desirous of marriage; Ms. 11. 1 (com.). –कः 1 A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue. –2 (pl.) N. of particular worlds.

सान्त्व् 10 U. (सान्त्वयति-ते) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; ताः सान्त्वयन्ती भरतप्रतीक्षा तं बन्धुता न्यक्षिपदाशु तैले Bk. 3. 23.

सान्त्वः, सान्त्वा, सान्त्वम्, सान्त्वनम्, –ना [सान्त्व् अच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. –2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means; Kau. A. 2. 10; सान्त्वं हि नाम दुर्विनीतानामौषधम् Pañcharātram 1; वचन्ध सान्त्वेन फलेन चैतान् Bu. Ch. 2. 42; चतुर्योपायसाध्ये तु रिपौ सान्त्वमपक्रिया Śi. 2. 54; न संरम्भेण सिध्यन्ति सर्वेऽर्थाः सान्त्वया यथा Bhāg. 8. 6. 24; Pt. 3. 27. –3 Kind or conciliatory words; सान्त्वं बभाषे न च नार्थवद् यत् Bu. Ch. 2. 38. –4 Mildness. –5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

सान्दीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Viṣṇu-Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Kriṣṇa and Balarāma, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Pañchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Kriṣṇa, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father.]

सांदृष्टिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. –2 Evident, undeniable. –कम् Immediate consequence.

सान्द्र *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. –3 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सान्द्रसुधासवर्णा Śi. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; Ṛs. 1. 20. –3

Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much; सान्द्रानन्दक्षुभितहृदयप्रस्रवेणावसिक्तः U. 6. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement; व्यासान्तराः सान्द्रकुतूहलानाम् R. 7. 11; Śi. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. -द्रम् 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. -कुतूहल a. greatly curious, seized with great curiosity. -स्पर्श a. soft to the touch.

सान्द्रीकृत a. 1 Made thick or dense. -2 Increased, strengthened.

सांघ a. Situated at the point of contact.

सांधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविग्रहिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य a. (-ध्यी f.) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 38; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Śi. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनहनिक, -सांनाहिक a. (-की f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour; सांनाहिको यदा राजन् राजन्योऽय पशुः शुचिः Bhāg. 9. 7. 14. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle; शैलकटकतटभिन्नरवः प्रणनाद सांनहनिकोऽस्य वारिजः Śi. 15. 72; अकृतार्थश्च भीतश्च न च सांनाहिको हतः Mb. 7. 71. 11. -कः An armour-bearer.

सांनाहुक a. Fit for wearing arms; Ait. Br. 7. 14.

सांनाय्यः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; पाय्य-सांनाय्य-निकाय्य-धाय्याः मानहविर्निवाससामिधेनीषु P. III. 1. 29; quoted by Śabara on MS. 5. 3. 5); Śi. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यम् 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदनामलेन्दुसांनिध्यतः Māl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance; परिकल्पितसांनिध्या काले काले च बन्दिषु R. 4. 6; 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक a. (-की f.) [संनिपातात् त्रिदोषविकारात् आगतः तेन निर्वृत्तो वा अण्] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; वीर्यवन्त्यौषधानीव विकारे सांनिपातिके Ku. 2. 48; भिषजां सांनिपातिके कर्मणि व्यज्यते प्रज्ञा Pt. 1. 127. -Comp. -कर्मन् the treatment of the above illness.

सांन्यासिकः [संन्यासः प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्वय a. 1 Hereditary. -2 Along with family or descendants; स जीवन्नेव शूद्रत्वमाशु गच्छति सान्वयः Ms. 2. 168. -3 Of kin, related to; अवहार्यो भवेच्चैव सान्वयः षट्शतं दमम् 8. 198. -4 Significant; Dk. -5 Having the same business; Bhāg.

सापत्न a. (-त्नी f.) 1 Based on rivalry. -2 Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -त्नाः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्नकम् Rivalry, enmity, also सापत्न्यकम्.

सापत्न्यम् 1 The state or condition of a rival wife; सापत्न्यं क्षितिसुतविद्विषो महिष्यः. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity; तथापि देवाः सापत्न्यान्नोपेक्ष्या इति मन्महे Bhāg. 10. 4. 37. -त्न्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy. -3 A half brother.

सापत्य a. 1 Having progeny. -2 Accompanied by children. -त्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 A half brother; see सापत्न्यः.

सापदेशम् ind. Under a pretence.

सापराध a. Guilty, criminal.

सापवाद a. 1 Spreading or indulging in scandal; देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. -2 Attended with a scandal; U. 2. -दम् ind. Censuringly, reproachfully.

सापवादक a. Liable to exception.

सापाश्रयम् A house with an open gallery at the back.

सापिण्ड्यम् Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापीड a. Discharging a stream of water.

सापेक्ष a. 1 Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.). -2 Favourable, partial; सुकेशं प्रति सापेक्षः प्राह देवगणान् प्रभुः Rām. 7. 6. 9.

साप्तपद a. (-दी f.), साप्तपदीन a. [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words; यतः सतां संनतगात्रि संगतं मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); सतां साप्तपदं मैत्रमित्याहुर्विबुधा जनाः Pt. 2. 43; 4. 103. -दम्, -दीनम् 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

साप्तपौरुष a. (-षी f.) Extending to or including seven generations; पितृणां तस्य तृप्तिः स्याच्छाश्वती साप्तपौरुषी Ms. 3. 146.

साफल्यम् 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाध a. Disordered, deranged; प्रियायाः साबाधं तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदम् Ś. 3. 9.

साब्दी A kind of grape.

साभान्यम् Identity of nature.

साभिनयम् *ind.* With dramatic gesture.

साभिनिवेश *a.* Attended with a great predilection for anything.

साभ्यसूय *a.* Envious, jealous.

साम् 10 U. (सामयति-ते) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

साम *a.* Undigested, crude; Charaka.

सामम् Likeness, similarity. -Comp. **-स्थ्यम्** comfort, ease, welfare.

सामकम् The principal of a debt. **-कः** A whet-stone.

सामग्री [समग्रस्य भावः ष्यञ् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे ङीपि यलोपः Tv.] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; इतीयं सामग्री भवति हरभक्तिं स्पृहयताम् Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यम् 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28; पञ्चशरो भावरसानां सामग्र्यात् Dk. 2. 2. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects. -5 Welfare (क्षेम); अपि लक्ष्मण सीतायाः सामग्र्यं प्राप्नुयामहे Rām. 3. 57. 20.

सामञ्जस्यम् 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमञ्जस. -2 Accuracy, correctness; एकस्यां हि चितौ षष्ठीशब्दो न सामञ्जस्येन स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 4. 4. 14.

सामन् *n.* [सो-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 152] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upāyas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy); सामदण्डौ प्रशंसन्ति नित्यं राष्ट्राभिवृद्धये Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means; pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; यो दुर्बलो ह्यण्वपि याच्यमानो बलीयसा यच्छति नैव साम्ना Pt. 4. 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसामोपगीतं त्वाम् R. 10. 21; बृहत्साम तथा साम्नां गायत्री छन्दसामहम् Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda; सस्तोभस्वरकालाभ्यासविकारायां हिङ्कारप्रणवप्रस्तावोद्गीथप्रतिहारोपद्रवनिधनवत्यामृचि गीतौ सामशब्दोऽभियुक्तैरुपचर्यते ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 1; स्तोभादिविशिष्टा ऋक् साम ibid. -7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). -8 Voice, sound; स्वरः सामशब्देन लोकेऽभिधीयते। सुसामा देवदत्त इति सुस्वरो देवदत्त इति। स्वरो घोषो नाद इति समानार्थाः। स सामशब्देनोच्यते। ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 7; त्रिःसामा हन्यतामेषा दुन्दुभिः शत्रुभीषणा Mb. 3. 20. 10. -9 A particular kind of sacred text or verse from the Vedas; प्रस्तौता साम प्रस्तौति; Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 28. **-साम्ना** *ind.* Willingly, gladly; तत्र स्म गाथा गायन्ति साम्ना परमवल्गुना Mb. 3. 43. 28. -Comp. **-उद्भवः** an elephant. **-उपचारः, -उपायः** mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. **-कलम्** *ind.* in a friendly tone. **-गः** a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. **-गर्भः, -गायनः** N. of Viṣṇu. **-ज, -जात** *a.* 1 produced by the Sāmaveda. -2 produced by conciliatory means. (**-जः, -तः**) an elephant; नानाविधाविष्कृतसामजस्वरः Śi. 12. 11; दन्ता दन्तैराहताः सामजानां भङ्गं जग्मुर्न स्वयं सामजाताः 18. 33. **-प्रधान** *a.* perfectly kind or friendly. **-योनिः** 1 Brahman. -2 an elephant; सुरद्विपानामिव सामयोनिर्भिन्नोऽष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः R. 16. 3. **-वादः** kind words, conciliatory words; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Śi. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 23. **-विद्** see सामवेदिन्; Udgātā; साम सामविदसङ्गमुज्जगौ Śi. 14. 21. **-विधानम्** the employment of Sāmans (for religious purposes). **-वेदः** the third of the four Vedas. **-वेदिन्** *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Sāmaveda. **-वेदीयः** a Chhāndoga priest.

सामक *a.* Belonging to the Sāmaveda.

सामन *a.* Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामन्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Sāmaveda; ऋग्यजुषमधीयानान् सामन्यांश्च समर्चयन् Bk. 4. 9. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामन् *n.* Likeness, similarity; वर्णः स्वरः। मात्रा बलम्। साम संतानः। T. Up. 2. 1; Bṛi. Up. 1. 6. 1.

सामनी, साम्नी A rope for tying cattle.

सामन्त *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. **-तः** 1 A neighbour; राष्ट्रेषु रक्षाधिकृतान् सामन्तांश्चैव चोदितान् Ms. 9. 272. -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामन्तमौलिमणिरञ्जितपादपीठम् V. 3. 19; R. 5. 28; 6. 33. -4 A prince with a revenue of 3 lacs Karṣa; सामन्तः स नृपः प्रोक्तो यावल्लक्षत्रयावधि Śukra. 1. 83. -5 A leader, general. **-तम्** Neighbourhood. -Comp. **-चक्रम्** a circle of neighbouring princes. **-प्रत्ययः** the evidence of near neighbours; सामन्तप्रत्ययो ज्ञेयः सीमासेतुविनिर्णयः Ms. 8. 262. **-वासिन्** a neighbour; ग्रामाः सामन्तवासिनः Ms. 8. 258.

सामयाचारिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp. **-सूत्रम्** N. of certain Sūtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [समय-ठञ्] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely; किमसामयिकं वितन्वता मनसः क्षोभमुपात्तरंहसः Ki. 2. 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. **-कः** Time, period. -Comp. **-अभावः** temporary non-existence.

सामरिक *a.* Warlike, martial.

सामर्थ्यम् 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength; निन्दन्तस्तव सामर्थ्यं ततो दुःखतरं नु किम् Bg. 2. 36. -2 Sameness of aim or object. -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest,

advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामर्थ्यात्, सामर्थ्ययोगात् 'by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of'.)

सामर्ष *a.* Indignant, wrathful.

सामवायिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [समवाये प्रसृतः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection; P. IV. 4. 43. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -3 (An अङ्ग) that subserves the purpose of the principal act directly; आरादुपकारकेभ्यः सामवायिकानि गरीयांसि ŚB. on MS. 10. 4. 38; (see संनिपत्योपकारक), also 10. 1. 23. -कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामस्तम् Science of word-composition.

सामाजिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [समाजः सभावेशनं प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Belonging to an assembly; P. IV. 4. 43. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्प्रयोगादेवात्रभवतः सामाजिकानुपास्महे Māl. 1.

सामानग्रामिक, सामानदेशिक Belonging to the same village, coming from the same village.

सामानाधिकरण्यम् 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामानिक *a.* Of equal rank or dignity.

सामान्य *a.* [समानस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Common, general; सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वम् Ku. 7. 44; आहारनिद्राभयमैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत् पशुभिर्नराणाम् Subhāṣ; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया Ś. 4. 17. -3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभृतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5 Entire, whole. -न्यम् 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic property, general characteristic; नित्यमेकमनेकसमवेतं सामान्यम् Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness. -4 Kind, sort. -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A general proposition; उक्तिरर्थान्तरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120. -9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa: -प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्येन गुणसाम्यविवक्षया । ऐकात्म्यं बध्यते योगात्तत् सामान्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥ K. P. 10. -10 A general statement or expression; न सामान्यं विशेषानभिवदति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 16. -न्यम् *ind.* jointly, in common; तैः सार्धं चिन्तयेन्नित्यं सामान्यं संधिविग्रहम् Ms. 7. 56. -न्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. -ज्ञानम् knowledge or perception of generic properties. -पक्षः the mean. -पदार्थः the category called सामान्य or generality. -प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकम् *ind.* with equal respect; Ś. 4. 16. -लक्षणम् a generic definition; इति द्रव्यसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -वचन *a.* expressing a common property; P. II. 1. 55. -2 expressing a general notion; III. 4. 5. (-नम्) a substantive. -वनिता a common woman, prostitute. -वाचिन् *a.* expressive of generality or genus; न हि सामान्यवाची शब्दो विशेषानभिवदति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 16. -शासनम् an edict applicable to all. -शास्त्रम् a general rule.

सामान्यतः *ind.* Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. -दृष्टम् (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect, nor from that of effect to cause); सामान्यतोदृष्टं च यदव्यभिचारि तत् प्रमाणम् ŚB. on MS. 7. 4. 12. °सम्बन्धम् variety of अनुमान where the connection between the लिङ्ग and the लिङ्गिन् or साध्य is not directly perceptible; सामान्यतोदृष्टसम्बन्धं यथा देवदत्तस्य गतिपूर्विकां देशान्तरप्राप्तिमुपलभ्य आदित्यगतिस्मरणम् ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5.

सामायिकम् 1 Equanimity. -2 A deed (of property accrued from common business); मेलयित्वा स्वधनांशान् व्यवहाराय साधकाः । कुर्वन्ति लेखपत्रं यत्तच्च सामायिकं स्मृतम् ॥ Śukra. 2. 303.

सामासिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. -2 Condensed, concise, brief; एष सामासिको नयः Ms. 7. 180. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. -कम् The whole class of componds; द्वन्द्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind.* 1 Half *i. e.* unfinished; अभिवीक्ष्य सामिकृतमण्डनं यतीः कररुद्धनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः Śi. 13. 31; R. 19. 16. -2 Blamable, vile, contemptible. -3 Too soon, prematurely. -4 Imperfectly. [Cf. L. *semi.*; Gr. *hemi.*]

सामिकः A tree.

सामित *a.* Mixed with wheat-flour.

सामिधेनी [सम्+इन्ध् करणे ल्युट् नि०) 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel; विधिविहितविरिब्धैः सामिधेनीरधीत्य Śi. 11. 41. -2 Fuel.

सामिष *a.* 1 Possessed of flesh. -2 Provided with meat; मध्यंदिनेऽर्धरात्रे च श्राद्धं भुक्त्वा च सामिषम् Ms. 4. 131.

सामीची 1 Praise, eulogium. -2 Decency, politeness.

सामीचीन्यम् Propriety, fitness.

सामीप्यम् 1 Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -2 Nearness to the deity (one of the four states of beatitude). -प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्गः A joint with cup-like socket *e. g.* the shoulder-joint, hip-joint. -द्गम् Medicine taken before and after a meal.

सामुदायिक *a.* Collective, belonging to a multitude.

सामुद्र *a.* (-द्री *f.*) [समुद्रे भवः अण्] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लवणम्. -द्रः A mariner, voyager; a

sea-faring merchant; कोव्यापरान्ताः सामुद्रा रत्नान्युपहरन्तु ते Rām. 2. 82. 8. –द्रम् 1 Sea-salt. –2 The cuttle-fish bone. –3 A mark or spot on the body. **–Comp.** **–निष्कुटाः** inhabitants of the sea-coast. **–बन्धुः** the moon.

सामुद्रकम् 1 Sea-salt. –2 The science of palmistry; **–कः** See सामुद्रः

सामुद्रिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [समुद्रेण प्रोक्तं वेत्त्यधीते वा ठञ्] 1 Sea-born, oceanic. –2 Sea-faring; सामुद्रिकान् सवणिजस्ततोऽपश्यत् स्थितान् पथि Mb. 12. 169. 2. –2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). **–कः** 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. –2 A fortune-teller. **–कम्** The science of palmistry.

सामूना A black-coloured deer.

सामूरम् Leather from the Bahlava country; Kau. A. 2. 11.

सामूली A kind of leather from the Bahlava country; Kau. A. 2. 11.

सामूहिक *a.* Collected in masses. **–कः** a suffix forming collective nouns.

सामेधिक *a.* One possessed of preternatural powers; असौ सिद्धः सामेधिकः Kau. A. 1. 11.

सांपराय *a.* (–यी *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. –2 Relating to the other world, future. **–यः,–यम्** 1 Conflict, contention. –2 Future life, the future; योगिनां सांपरायविधिमनुशिक्षयन् Bhāg. 5. 6. 6. –3 The means of attaining the future world. –4 Inquiry into the future; यस्य प्रमाणं भृगवः सांपराये Bhāg. 8. 19. 2. –5 Inquiry, investigation. –6 Uncertainty. –7 A helper; Mb. 1. 3. 58. –8 Need, distress, calamity; उक्तपूर्वं कुतो राजन् सांपराये स वक्ष्यति Mb. 1. 48. 11.

सांपरायिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Warlike; relating to or prepared for battle; पित्रा संवर्धितो नित्यं कृतास्त्रः सांपरायिकः R. 7. 62. –2 Military, strategic; सांपरायिकः (दुर्गः) Kau. A. 2. 2. –3 Calamitous. –4 Relating to the other world; द्वे चान्ते सांपरायिके Mb. 3. 314. 9. –5 Obsequial; भ्रातुर्ज्येष्ठस्य पुत्रेण यदुक्तं सांपरायिकम् (कुरु) A. Rām. 4. 3. 40. **–कम्** War, battle, conflict; कुर्वाणानां सांपरायान्तरायम् Śi. 18. 8. **–कः** A war-chariot. **–Comp.** **–कल्पः** a strategic array (of troops).

सांप्रत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; रामाल्लब्धसमस्तहेतिगुरुणो वीर्यस्य यत् सांप्रतम् Ve. 3. 5. –2 Relevant. **–तम्** *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हन्त स्थाने क्रोधस्य सांप्रतं देव्याः Ve. 1. –2 Immediately. –3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. –2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Relating to he traditional doctrine, handed down by successive traditon, traditional.

सांप्रियक *a.* Inhabited by people who are dear to one another.

साम्बः N. of Siva.

सांबन्धिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Arising from relationship. **–कम्** Relationship, alliance.

साम्बरम् Salt produced in Sambara.

साम्बरी 1 A sorceress. –2 Sorcery; L. D. B.

साम्भवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. –2 Possibility.

सांमुखी A तिथि or lunar day lasting till evening.

सांमुख्यम् 1 Presence. –2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness. –3 The state of being in front; न सांमुख्ये गुरोः स्थेयम् Śukra. 3. 142.

साम्यम्,–ता,–त्वम् 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; प्रवृत्तं कर्म संसेव्य देवानामेति साम्यताम् Ms. 12. 90; भवन्ति साम्येऽपि निविष्टचेतसाम् Ku. 5.31. –2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्पष्टं प्रापत् साम्यमुर्वीधरस्य Śi. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. –3 Equability. –4 Concord, harmony. –5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां साम्ये स्थितं मनः Bg. 5. 19. –6 Measure, time. **–Comp.** **–ग्राहः** one who beats time. **–तालविशारद** *a.* one versed in time and measure; गीतवादित्रकुशलाः साम्यतालविशारदाः Mb. 2. 4. 38.

साम्राज्यम् 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्यशंसिनो भावाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. –2 Empire, dominion.

साम्राणिकर्दमम् A kind of fragrance, civet.

सायः [सो-घञ्] 1 End, close, termination. –2 Close of day, evening. –3 An arrow, a missile. (साये 'in the evening, at the close of the day'.) **–Comp.** **–अशनम्** an evening meal. **–अह्न्** *m.* (forming सायाह्नः) evening, evening time; सायाह्नि प्रणयिनो भवनं व्रजन्त्याश्चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरङ्गनायाः Bv. 2. 157. **–आरम्भ** *a.* beginning in the evening. **–धूर्तः** 1 a rogue, a cheat or deceiver in the form of evening. –2 The moon; आदत्त दीप्रं मणिमम्बरस्य दत्त्वा यदस्मै खलु सायधूर्तः N. 22. 52. **–मण्डनम्** sunset.

सायंतन *a.* (–नी *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते Ś. 3. 27; अलिनारमतालिनी शिलीन्ध्रे सह सायंतनदीपपाटलाभे Śi. 6. 72. **–Comp.** **–मल्लिका** evening jasmine. **–समयः** eventide.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening; प्रयता प्रातरन्वेतु सायं प्रत्युद्व्रजेदपि R. 1. 90, 48. **–Comp.** **–कालः** evening. **–धृतिः** *f.* the evening oblation. **–प्रातर्** *ind.* in the evening and morning. **–भोजनम्** an evening meal; Kull. on Ms. 3. 105. **–मण्डनम्** 1 sunset. –2 the sun. **–संध्या** 1 the

evening twilight. -2 the evening prayer. -3 the goddess to be worshipped in the evening. °देवता N. of Sarasvatī.

सायकः [सो-ण्वुल्] 1 An arrow; तन् साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकम् Ś. 1. 11. -2 A sword. -3 The number 'five'. -4 The latitude of the sky. -Comp. -पुङ्खः the feathered part of an arrow; सक्ताङ्गुलिः सायकपुङ्ख एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N. of a very learned Brāhmaṇa and a Vedic commentator, supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनम् The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिका f. 1 Position in due order (= क्रमस्थितिः). -2 A dagger.

सायिन् m. A horseman.

सायुज्यम् 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*); सायुज्यं सलोकतां जयति य एवमेतत् साम वेद Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 22. -2 Similarity, likeness.

सायुध a. Armed. -Comp. -प्रग्रह a. holding weapons in the hands.

सार a. [सृ-घञ्, सार्-अच् वा] 1 Essential. -2 Best, highest, most excellent; एतद्वः सारफल्गुत्वं बीजयोन्योः प्रकीर्तितम् Ms. 9. 56; द्वयोः सारं तुल्यं द्वितयमभियुक्तेन मनसा Mu. 1. 13. -3 Real, true, genuine. -4 Strong, vigorous; सारबलम् Kau. A. 10; दृढुदकार्मुकं सारमसारं विपरीतकम् Śukra. 4. 872. -5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.); त्रिवर्गसारः Ku. 5. 38. -7 Just, right; पृथोस्तत् सूक्तमाकर्ण्य सारं सुष्ठु मितं मधु Bhāg. 4. 22. 17. -8 Speckled, motley. -9 Driving away; सोऽयं दिधक्षोर्दानपावकस्य गरिमसारः सीकरासारः B. R. 2. 60/61. -रः, -रम् (but usually m. only except in the first 4 senses) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्नेहस्य तत् फलमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9; U. 6. 22; असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम्। काश्यां वासः सतां संगो गङ्गाम्भः शंभुसेवनम्॥ Dharm. 14. -2 Substance, pith. -3 Marrow; निःशेषं शकलितवल्कलाङ्गसारैः Ki. 17. 62. -4 Real truth, main point. -5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसार, सर्जसार. -6 Summary, epitome, compendium. -7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. -8 Prowess, heroism, courage; राज्ञा हिमवतः सारो राज्ञः सारो हिमाद्रिणा R. 4. 79. -9 Firmness, hardness. -10 Wealth, riches; गामात्तसाराम् R. 5. 26. -11 Nectar. -12 Fresh butter. -13 Air, wind. -14 Cream, coagulum of curds. -15 Disease. -16 Matter, pus. -17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. -18 A man at chess. -19 Impure carbonate of soda. -20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षो भवेत् सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -21 The heart. -22 Course, motion. -23 Extension. -24 Any or chief ingredient. -25 (In Rhet.) A kind of climax. -26 Dung. -27 Pus. -रा 1 Dūrvā grass. -2 Kuśa grass. -रम् 1 Water. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Wood, thicket. -4 Steel. -Comp. -अपराधौ m. du. the ability (of a criminal to suffer) and the nature of crime; the greatness of the crime; सारापराधौ चालोक्य दण्डं दण्ड्येषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; cf. 9. 262. -असार a. valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-रम्) 1 worth and worthlessness; सारासारं च भाण्डानाम् Ms. 9. 331. -2 substance and emptiness. -3 strength and weakness. °विचारः consideration of strong and weak points &c. -गन्धः sandal wood. -गात्र a. strong-limbed. -गुणः a principal virtue. -गुरु a. heavy with weight. -ग्रीवः N. of Śiva. -जम् fresh butter. -तरुः the plantain tree. -दा 1 N. of Sarasvatī. -2 of Durgā. -द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -फल्गु a. superior and inferior; Kau. A. 2. 7. °त्वम् goodness and badness; comparative importance; एतद्वः सारफल्गुत्वं बीजयोन्योः प्रकीर्तितम् Ms. 9. 56. -भङ्गः loss of vigour. -भाण्डम् 1 a natural vessel. -2 a bale of goods, merchandise. -3 implements. -मार्गणम् searching for pith or marrow. -मितिः the Veda. -योध a. consisting of excellent warriors. -लोहम् steel.

सारतस् ind. 1 According to wealth. -2 Vigorously. -3 According to the nature; भाण्डपूर्णानि यानानि तार्यं दाप्यानि सारतः Ms. 8. 405.

सारता 1 Firmness, solidity. -2 Strong confidence. -3 Worth, value. -4 Highest degree. -5 The being a chief ingredient.

सारवत् a. 1 Substantial. -2 Fertile. -3 Having sap. -4 Solid, firm.

सारक a. Purgative, cathartic.

सारघम् Honey; पीत्वा मुकुन्दमुखसारघमक्षिभृङ्गैः Bhāg 10. 15. 43. -a. Derived from the bee; भुङ्क्ते हृषीकैर्मधु सारघं यः Bhāg 4. 24. 65.

सारङ्ग a. (-ङ्गी f.) [सारम् अङ्गमस्य शकं°] Spotted, variegated. -ङ्गः 1 The variegated colour. -2 The spotted deer; एष राजेव दुष्यन्तः सारङ्गेणातिरंहसा Ś. 1. 5. -3 A deer in general; सारङ्गास्ते जललवमुचः सूचयिष्यन्ति मार्गम् Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). -4 A lion. -5 An elephant. -6 A large black bee; Mb. 12. 178. 7. -7 The cuckoo. -8 A large crane. -9 The flamingo. -10 A peacock. -11 An umbrella. -12 A cloud. -13 A garment. -14 Hair. -15 A conch-shell. -16 N. of Śiva. -17 The god of love. -18 A lotus. -19 Camphor. -20 A bow. -21 Sandal. -22 A kind of musical instrument. -23 An ornament. -24 Gold. -25 The earth. -26 The Chātaka bird. -27 A flower. -28 Night.

–29 Light. –30 A devotee; सारङ्गाणां पदाम्बुजम् Bhāg. 1. 11. 26 (com. सारं श्रीकृष्णं गायन्ति ते भक्ताः). –31 A particular Rāga. –Comp. –जः a deer.

सारङ्गिकः A fowler, bird catcher.

सारङ्गी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. –2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (–णी *f.*) 1 Causing to go or flow. –2 Cracked, split. –णः 1 Dysentery. –2 The hog-plum. –3 Wind during the autumn. –णम् 1 A kind of perfume. –2 Leading home. –3 Butter-milk.

सारणा 1 A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected. –2 Stretching out, extension. –3 Producing a sound or note.

सारणिः, –णी *f.* 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. –2 A small river; पदे पदे मौनमयान्तरीपिणी प्रवर्तिता सारघसारसारणी N. 9. 155.

सारणिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Travelling, journeying. –कः 1 A traveller, wayfarer. –2 A travelling merchant; यदा सारणिकान् राजा पुत्रवत् परिरक्षति Mb. 12. 91. 36. –Comp. –घ्नः a highwayman, robber.

सारण्डः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [सृ-अथिण् सह रथेन सरथः घोटकः तत्र नियुक्तः इञ् वा Tv.; cf. Uṇ. 4. 89] 1 A charioteer; स शापो न त्वया राजन् न च सारथिना श्रुतः R. 1. 78; मातलिसारथिर्ययौ 3. 67. –2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37. –3 The ocean. –4 A leader, guide.

सारथ्यम् The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. –यी A bitch.

सारल्यम् Sraightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारव *a.* Belonging to the river Sarayu; (P. VI. 4. 174); कठोरपीनोच्चकुचद्वयीतटत्रुट्यत्तरः सारवसारवोर्मिजः N. 12. 7.

सारस *a.* (–सी *f.*) [सरस इदम् अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake; विशदा विशदामत्तसारसे सारसे जले Kāv. 3. 14; Nalod. 2. 40. –2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sārasa. –सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some); विभिद्यमाना विससार सारसानुदस्य तीरेषु तरङ्गसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31; Śi. 6. 75; 12. 44; Me. 31; R. 1. 41. –2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. –सम् 1 A lotus; पुरा सरसि मानसे विकचसारसालिस्खलत् Bv. 1. 3. –2 The zone or girdle of a woman. –सी A female (Indian) crane. –Comp. –अक्षम् a kind of ruby. –अक्षी a lotus-eyed woman.

सारस *a.* Crying, calling. –सारस्यम् a cry, shout.

सारस (श) नम् 1 A girdle or zone; सारशनं महानहिः Ki. 18. 32. –2 A military girdle; स्वर्णसारसनालम्बि-कौक्षेयक-कृतश्रियम् Śiva B. 29. 19 (क्लीबे सारशनं चाथ पुंस्कट्यां शृङ्खलं त्रिषु Ak.). –3 A breast-plate.

सारसिका A female (Indian) crane; कामे कान्ते सारसिकाकाकुरुतेन Śi. 6. 76.

सारस्यम् Abundance of water.

सारस्वत *a.* (–ती *f.*) [सरस्वती देवतास्य, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. –2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī; कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां सौम्य सारस्वतीनाम् Me. 51. –3 Eloquent. –4 Belonging to the Sāravata country. –तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. –2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmaṇas. –3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. –4 A staff of the Bilva tree. –5 N. of a certain sage; सारस्वतश्चापि जगाद नष्टम् (वेदम्) Bu. Ch. 1. 48. –ताः (*m.* pl.) The people of the Sārasvata country. –तम् Speech, eloquence; शृङ्गारसारस्वतम् Gīt. 12.

सारामुखः A kind of rice.

सारालः Sesamum.

सारिः, –री *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. –2 A kind of bird. –Comp. –क्रीडा a kind of game similar to chess. –फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सरति गच्छति सृ-ण्वुल्] 1 *A kind of bird;* आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यन्ते शुकसारिकाः Pt. 4. 44; सारिकां पञ्जरस्थाम् Me. 87; Mb. 13 54. 10. –2 A confidante. –3 The bridge of a stringed insrument.

सारिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. –2 Having the essence or substance of. –3 A river.

सारिष्ट *a.* Having the symptoms of approaching death.

सारिष्ठ *a.* The very best.

सारूप्यम् 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance; अन्तर्वृत्तिसारूप्यतः Māl. 5. –2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). –3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; सारूप्यमभिभूतस्य सारूप्यात् क्षोभवर्तनम् S. D. 464. –4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere. *-a.* Fit, proper, suitable.

सारोपा An ellipsis containing an attribute to be supplied.

सारोष्ट्रिकः A kind of poison.

सारोह *a.* 1 Elevated. –2 Together with a horseman.

सार्क *a.* Sunny.

सार्गल *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded; ईप्सितं तदवज्ञानाद् विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79.

सात्रम् A house, dwelling.

सार्थ *a.* [अर्थेन सहितः; स-स्यन्-स्वार्थे अण् वा Un. 2. 5] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्थः 1 A rich man. -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders); सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men; सार्थः प्रवसतो मित्रम् Mb. -4 A herd, flock, (of animals of the same species); अथ कदाचित् तैरितस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भ्रष्टः कथनको नामोष्ट्रो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general; अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1; त्वया चन्द्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः Ś. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp. -ज *a.* bred in a caravan. -वाहः, -वाहनः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; Ś. 6. -हीन *a.* left behind by a caravan.

सार्थक *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिक *a.* Travelling with; यदेव कर्म केवलं पुरा कृतं शुभाशुभम् । तदेव पुत्र सार्थिकं भवत्यमुत्र गच्छतः ॥ Mb. 12. 321. 51. -कः 1 A merchant, trader; हाहाकारं प्रमुञ्चन्तः सार्थिकाः शरणार्थिनः Mb. 3. 65. 11; Bhāg. 5. 13. 2. -2 A companion on a journey.

सार्द्र *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over; as in सार्धशतम् (= 150), द्वे शते सार्धे (250) &c. -Comp. -वार्षिक *a.* lasting a year and a half; Kull. on Ms. 11. 126. -संवत्सरम् a year and a half.

सार्धम् *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.); वने मया सार्धमसि प्रपन्नः R. 14. 63; Ms. 4. 43; Bk. 6. 26; Me. 91.

सार्पः (र्प्यः) N. of the constellation Āśleṣā; सार्पे जातौ तु सौमित्री कुलीरेऽभ्युदिते रवौ Rām. 1. 18. 15.

सार्पिष *a.* (-षी *f.*), **सार्पिष्क** (-ष्की *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्य *a.* That which may be dropped (in pronunciation).

सार्व *a.* (-र्वी *f.*) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all; संभवन्ति यददोषदूषिते सार्व सर्वगुणसंपदस्त्वयि Śi. 14. 4. -र्वः A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; तीर्थमस्ति न भवार्णवबाह्यं सार्वकामिकमृते भवतस्तत् Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वकाल *a.* Taking place at all times.

सार्वकालिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्वचर्मीण *a.* Wholly made of leather; P. V. 2. 5.

सार्वजनिक *a.* (-की *f.*), **सार्वजनीन** *a.* (-नी *f.*), **सार्वजन्य** *a.* Public, universal, general.

सार्वज्ञम् Omniscience.

सार्वत्रिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances; as in सार्वत्रिको नियमः.

सार्वधातुक *a.* (-की *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, *i. e.* to the four conjugational or special tenses. -कम् N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute श्).

सार्वभौतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings; त्रिविधस्त्रिविधः कृत्स्नः संसारः सार्वभौतिकः Ms. 12. 51.

सार्वभौम *a.* (-मी *f.*) Relating to, consisting of, the whole earth, universal. -2 Relating to all conditions of the mind; Yoga Ś. -मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch; नाज्ञाभङ्गं सहन्ते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera. -3 An emperor with a revenue of fifty crores (of कर्ष); पञ्चाशत्कोटिपर्यन्तः सार्वभौमस्ततः परम् । सप्तद्वीपा च पृथिवी यस्य वश्या भवेत् सदा ॥ Śukra. 1. 186.

सार्वभौमम् Universal empire.

सार्वयौगिक *a.* Useful in diseases of every kind.

सार्वरात्रिक *a.* Lasting the whole night (as a lamp).

सार्वलौकिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; अनुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13; जिगाय तस्य हन्तारं स रामः सार्वलौकिकम् Bk. 5. 33.

सार्ववर्णिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort; सार्ववर्णिकमन्नाद्यं सन्नीयाप्लाव्य वारिणा Ms. 3. 244. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्वविद्यम् Omniscience.

सार्वविभक्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite. -सम् A person's entire property.

सार्ववैद्यः A Brāhmaṇa conversant with all the Vedas. -द्यम् All the Vedas collectively.

सार्वसहः A kind of salt.

सार्षप *a.* (-पी *f.*) Made of mustard. -पम् Mustard-oil.

सार्ष्टि *a.* Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्ष्टिता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power; देवतानां सलोकतां सार्ष्टितां सायुज्यं गच्छति Ch. Up. 2. 20. 2. –2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti*; ब्रह्मदो ब्रह्मसार्ष्टितां (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

सार्ष्ट्यम् The fourth grade of *Mukti*; see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin; Bhāg. 8. 2. 12. –2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल; सायंतनाभ्रसमशोभमशोकसालम् Rām. ch. 5. 22; आकाशमार्गेऽभिकुलायसालं मन्दं विचेलुर्मधुरं स्वन्तः *ibid.* 6. 4. –3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. –4 A wall in general. –5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under शाल).

सालंकार *a.* Decorated, adorned.

सालनः 1 The resin of the Sāla tree. –2 Resin in general.

सालस *a.* 1 Languid, tired. –2 Indolent, lazy.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. –2 A house, an apartment; see शाला. –Comp. –करी 1 a house-worker. –2 a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). –वृकः see शालावृक; वृकसालावृकादिभ्यो भयमाशंसमानः Bhāg. 5. 8. 12; 8. 2. 22.

सालारम् A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालिका A flute.

सालूरः A frog; see शालूर.

सालेयम् A kind of fennel; see शालेय.

सालोक्यम् 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. –2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity, (one of the four stages of beatitude).

सालोहितः A kinsman; Buddh.

साल्वः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). –2 N. of a demon slain by Viṣṇu. –Comp. –हन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu.

सालिचकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक *a.* (–विका *f.*) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric. –कः The young of an animal; (for शावक q. v.).

सावकाश *a.* 1 Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. –2 Applicable. –शम् *ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह *a.* 1 Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v. –2 Restrained, limited. –3 Analyzed.

सावज्ञ *a.* Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे पुष्पैः शंसत्यादरं त्वत्प्रयत्ने M. 5. 8.

सावद्यम् (*i. e.* ऐश्वर्यम्) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवद्य and सूक्ष्म). –*a.* Objectionable, blamable.

सावधान *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. –2 Cautious. –3 Diligent. –नम् *ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधारण *a.* Limited, restricted.

सावधि *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सावधिस्तोयराशिस्ते यशोराशेस्तु नावधिः Subhāṣ.

सावन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [सवनं यागाङ्गं स्नानं सोमनिष्पीडनं वा तस्येदमण्] Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas*. –नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. –2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. –3 N. of Varuṇa. –4 A month of thirty solar days. –5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. –6 A particular kind of year. –7 The Solar year; विचाली हि संवत्सरशब्दः सावनोऽपि गणितदिवसकः etc. ŚB. on MS. 6. 7. 30. –नम् The correct solar time.

सावमर्द *a.* Disagreeable, contradictory.

सावयव *a.* Composed of parts; सावयवत्वे चानित्यप्रसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. –2 Sin, wickedness, crime. –3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण *a.* 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. –2 Covered, closed, shut; लब्धान्तरा सावरणेऽपि गेहे योगप्रभावो न च लक्ष्यते ते R. 16. 7. –3 Fenced.

सावर्ण *a.* (–र्णी *f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. –र्णः A metronymic of the eighth Manu; see सावर्णि. –Comp. –लक्ष्यम् 1 a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. –2 skin.

सावर्णिः A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarṇā); सावर्णिः सूर्यतनयो यो मनुः कथ्यतेऽष्टमः Mārk. P.

सावर्णिक *a.* Belonging to the same tribe or caste.

सावर्ण्यम् 1 Sameness of colour. –2 Identity of class or caste. –3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty. –पम् *ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. –2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished. –Comp. –जीवित *a.* having yet time to live. –बन्धन *a.* still bound.

सावष्टम्भ *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement; सावष्टम्भनिशुम्भसंभ्रमनमत्...... Māl. 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness; सभायां वक्ति सामर्षं सावष्टम्भो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. -म्भम् *ind.* Resolutely, firmly, courageously. -Comp. -वास्तु a house with an open side-gallery.

सावहेल *a.* Disdainful, disdaining, despising. -लम् *ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife.

सावित्र *a.* (-त्री *f.*) [सविता देवताऽस्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the sun; Mb. 7. 157. 34. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings); यत् सावित्रैर्दीपितं भूमिपालैः U. 1. 42. -3 Accompanied by the *Gayatree*. -त्रः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or fœtus. -3 A Brāhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Śiva. -5 Of Karṇa; भ्राता भ्रातरमज्ञातं सावित्रः पाकशासनिम् (अब्रवीत्) Mb. 1. 136. 8; 13. 138. 9. -त्रम् 1 The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gayatree* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread); शान्तिहोमांश्च कुर्वीत सावित्राणि च धारयेत् Mb. 13. 104. 60. -2 The initiation into membership of the द्विज classes (by performing the thread ceremony); Bhāg. 3. 12. 42. -3 N. of the constellation Hasta; पञ्चतारेण संयुक्तः सावित्रेणैव चन्द्रमाः Mb. 1. 135. 30.

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called गायत्री; q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread; आ षोडशाद् ब्राह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2. 38. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pārvatī. -6 N. of a wife of Kaśyapa. -7 An epithet of Sūryā (daughter of Savitṛi). -8 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Sālva. [She was the only daughter of king Aśvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Sālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Nārada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Aśvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Sāvitrī would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Sāvitrī laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Nārada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days' thought she, 'and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Sāvitrī fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Sāvitrī saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Sāvitrī is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Sāvitrī for lifelong imitation.] -Comp. -पतितः, -परिभ्रष्टः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. व्रात्य; सावित्रीपतिता व्रात्या व्रात्यस्तोमादृते क्रतोः Y. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 39; तान् सावित्रीपरिभ्रष्टान् व्रात्यानिति विनिर्दिशेत् Ms. 10. 20. -व्रतम् N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeṣṭha to preserve them from widowhood. -सूत्रम् the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत).

साविनी A river.

साविष्कार *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.

सावेगम् *ind.* With excitement or agitation.

साशंस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. -सम् *ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साशङ्क *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साशङ्कता Fear, terror.

साशयन्दकः A small house-lizard.

साशूकः A blanket.

साश्चर्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvellous. –2 Struck with wonder. **–र्यम्** *ind.* With wonder or astonishment. –Comp. **–चर्य** *a.* of wonderful conduct.

साश्र (स्र) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. –2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रु *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

साश्रुधी A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साष्टाङ्गम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members i. e. hands, breast, forehead, knees and feet); see अष्टाङ्गप्रणाम under अष्टन्.

सास *a.* Having a bow; स सासिः सासुसूः सासो येयायेयायायययः Ki. 15. 5.

सासहि *a.* [सह्-यङ्] 1 Able to bear; प्रयातु भारं स निवेश्य कस्मिन्नहिर्महीगौरवसासहिर्यः N. 10. 15. –2 Conquering, victorious.

सासार *a.* Rainy.

सासि *a.* Armed with a sword; also सासिपाण-हस्त.

सासु *a.* Having life, living.

सासुस् *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5.

सासूय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. **–यम्** *ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; मा गा इत्युपरुद्धया यदपि सा सासूयमुक्ता सखी Ś. 2. 2.

सास्थि *a.* Having bones (said of any animal). –Comp. **–ताम्रार्धम्** a kind of amalgam of zinc and copper, bell-metal. **–वधः** the killing of any animal having bones; किंचित् सास्थिवधे देयं प्राणायामस्त्वनास्थिके Y. 3. 275. **–स्वानम्** *ind.* with the cracking sound of bones.

सास्ना The dew-lap of an ox; गोः सास्नादिमत्वं लक्षणम् T. S.; रोमन्थमन्थरचलद्गुरुसास्नमासांचक्रे निमीलदलसेक्षणमौक्षकेण Śi. 5. 62.

साहचर्यम् Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्मरसि यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय नानादिगन्तवासिनां साहचर्यमासीत् Māl. 1; Ku. 3. 21; R. 16. 87; Ve. 1. 20; Śi. 15. 24. –Comp. **–नियमः** a rule of invariable concomitance.

साहनम् Endurance, suffering.

साहसम् [सहसा बलेन निर्वृत्तम् अण्] 1 Violence, force, rapine; पैशुन्यं साहसं द्रोहं ईर्ष्यासूयार्थदूषणम् । वाग्दण्डजं च पारुष्यं क्रोधजोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः ॥ Ms. 7. 48. –2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. –3 Cruelty, oppression; न सहास्मि साहसमसाहसिकी Śi. 9. 59. –4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. –5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तदपि साहसाभासम् Māl. 2; किमपरमतो निर्व्यूढं यत् करार्पणसाहसम् 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. –6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m.* also in this sense); पणानां द्वे शते सार्धे प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः Ms. 8. 138, 276; Y. 1. 66, 365. –Comp. **–अङ्कः** 1 an epithet of king Vikramāditya. –2 of a poet. –3 of a lexicographer. **–अधिपतिः** a police officer; साहसाधिपतिं चैव ग्रामनेतारमेव च Śukra. 2. 20. **–अध्यवसायिन्** *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. **–एकरसिक** *a.* wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. **–करणम्** violence, force. **–कारिन्** *a.* 1 bold, audacious. –2 rash, inconsiderate. **–दण्डः** highest amerciament; पूर्वः साहसदण्ड आहर्तुः Kau. A. 2. 5. **–लाञ्छन** *a.* characterized by boldness.

साहसिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [साहसे प्रसृतः ठक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. –2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न सहास्मि साहसमसाहसिकी Śi. 9. 59; केचित्तु साहसिकास्त्रिलोचनमिति पेठुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. –3 Castigatory, punitive. **–कः** 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; भयमतुलं गुरुलोकात् तृणमिव तुलयन्ति साधु साहसिकाः Pt. 5. 31. –2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारप्रियेति साहसिकानां प्रवादः Māl. 1; साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. –3 A felon, freebooter, robber. –4 An adulterer. **–कम्** A bold, daring action; सुग्रीव एव विक्रान्तो वीर साहसिकप्रिय Rām. 4. 23. 4.

साहसिक्यम् 1 Rashness, temerity. –2 Violence, force; P. I. 3. 32.

साहसिन् *a.* [साहस-इनि] 1 Violent, ferocious; cruel. –2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous; क्रियाफलमविज्ञाय यतते साहसी च सः.

साहस्र *a.* (–स्री *f.*) [सहस्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a thousand. –2 Consisting of a thousand. –3 Bought with a thousand. –4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). –5 A thousand-fold. –6 Exceedingly numerous. **–स्रः** An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. **–स्रम्** An aggregate of a thousand; किरीटसाहस्रमणिप्रवेकप्रद्योतितोद्दामफणासहस्रम् Bhāg. 3. 8. 6; (also साहस्रकम् in this sense).

साहस्रिक *a.* Consisting of a thousand.

साहायकम् 1 Assistance, help, aid; स कुलोचितमिन्द्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिवान् R. 17. 4. –2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. –3 A number of companions or associates. –4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यम् 1 Assistance, help, succour. –2 Friendship, alliance. –3 (In drama) Helping another in danger; S. D. –Comp. **–कर** *a.* helping. **–दानम्** the giving of aid.

साहित्यम् 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. -2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात् पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. -3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; साहित्यपाथोनिधिमन्थनोत्थं कर्णामृतं रक्षत हे कवीन्द्राः Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पणम् &c. -4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense). -5 Agreement, harmony. -Comp. -शास्त्रम् see साहित्य (3).

साह्यम् 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. -2 Assistance, help. -Comp. -कृत् *m.* a companion.

साह्न *a.* 1 Connected or terminating with a day. -2 Lasting a day.

साह्व *a.* Named, called.

साह्वयः 1 Gambling with fighting animals. -2 Setting animals to fight for sport &c.

सि 5, 9 U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten; उभे नानार्थे पुरुषं सिनीतः Kath. 2. 1. -2 To ensnare.

सित *p. p.* Joined with, accompanied by.

सितिः Binding, fastening.

सिंहः [हिंस्-अच् पृषो°] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिंस्; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.); न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः Subhāṣ. -2 The sign *Leo* of the zodiac. e. g. सिंहलग्न. -3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; *e. g.* रघुसिंहः, पुरुषसिंहः; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. -4 A particular place prepared for the building of a house. -5 (In music) A kind of tone. -Comp. -अवलोकनम् the (backward) glance of a lion. °न्यायः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; (for explanation see under न्याय). -आढ्य *a.* abounding in lions. -आसनम् a throne, a seat of honour. (-नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -आस्यः a particular position of the hands. -कर्णः a corner orifice containing lion-figures; यद्वेदिकातोरणसिंहकर्णं रत्नैर्दधानं प्रतिवेश्म शोभाम् Bu. Ch. 1. 5. -कर्णी a particular position of the right hand in shooting an arrow. -केशरः, -केसरः 1 the Bakula tree. -2 a lion's mane. -3 a kind of sweet-meat. -गः an epithet of Śiva. -तलम् the palms of the hands opened and joined together. -तुण्डः a kind of fish; Ms. 5. 16. -दंष्ट्रः an epithet of Śiva. -दर्प *a.* as proud as a lion. -द्वार् *f.*, -द्वारम् the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). -ध्वनिः, -नादः 1 the roar of a lion; असोढसिंहध्वनिरुन्ननाद Ku. 1. 56; सिंहनादं विनद्योच्चैः शङ्खं दध्मौ प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12; Mk. 5. 29. -2 a war-cry. -नार्दिन् *a.* one who roars like a lion; Bk. 5. 34. -नादः 1 a lion's roar. -2 a war-cry. -3 a confident assertion. -4 N. of Śiva. -मलम् a kind of brass. -याना, -रथा N. of the goddess Pārvatī. -लीलः a kind of coitus. -वाहनः an epithet of Śiva. -वाहिनी an epithet of Durgā. -विक्रमः, -विक्रान्तः a horse. -विष्टरः a throne. -संहनन *a.* 1 as strong as a lion; प्रांशुः कनकवर्णाभः सिंहसंहननो युवा Mb. 3. 146. 28. -2 handsome. (-नम्) the killing of a lion. -स्थः an epithet of the planet Jupiter when in the constellation *Leo*.

सिंहलम् [सिंहोऽस्त्यस्य लच्] 1 Tin. -2 Brass. -3 Bark, rind. -4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छता; सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः फलकासादनम् Ratn. 1. -लाः (*m.* pl.) The people of Ceylon. -द्वीपः the island of Ceylon. -स्था a species of pepper.

सिंहलकम् The island of Ceylon.

सिंहा *f.* A nerve, vein, artery; L. D. B.

सिंहाणम्, -नम्, -सिंहाणकः, -कम् 1 Rust of iron. -2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका 1 The mother of Rāhu. -2 N. of a form of दाक्षायणी. -3 A knock-kneed girl unfit for marriage. -Comp. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Rāhu.

सिंही 1 A lioness. -2 N. of various plants (Mar. अडूळसा, डोरली, रानमूग, वकुळ &c.) -3 A vein. -4 N. of the mother of Rāhu.

सिकता (सिक्-अतच् Uṇ. 3. 110) 1 Sandy soil. -2 Sand (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. -3 Gravel or stone (the disease). -Comp. -प्रायम् a sand bank. -सेतुः a bank of sand.

सिकतामय, सिकतावत् *a.* Sandy. -यम् 1 A sand bank. -2 An island with sandy shores.

सिकतिल *a.* [सिकताः सन्त्यत्र इलच्] Sandy; गतास्तुल्यावस्थां सिकतिलनदीतीरतरुभिः Bh. 3. 38.

सिक्थः [सिच्-थक् Uṇ. 2. 7] 1 Boiled rice. -2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāṣ. -क्थम् 1 Bees'-wax; गन्धोलिपालीगृहसिक्थकुम्भात् Rām. ch. 6. 89. -2 Indigo; see शिक्थम्.

सिक्थकम् Bees'-wax; वृकधूपं सर्जरसं शिलाजतु च सिक्थकम् Śiva B. 30. 18.

सिक्यम् See शिक्य.

सिक्ष्यः Crystal, glass.

सिङ्घ (ङ्घा) णम्, सिङ्घाणकम् 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron.

सिङ्खिणी The nose.

सिच् 6 U. (सिञ्चति-ते, सिषेच-सिषिचे, असिचत्-त, असिक्त, सेक्ष्यति-ते, सेक्तुम्, सिक्त; स् of सिच् is generally changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; अम्भांसि रुक्मकुम्भेन सिञ्चन् मूर्ध्नि समाधिमान् Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten; soak, wet;

विश्रान्तः सन् व्रज वननदीतीरजातानि सिञ्चन् Me. 26; Ms. 9. 255. –3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; एताः करोत्पीडितवारिधारा दर्पात् सखीभिर्वदनेषु सिक्ताः R. 16. 66. –4 To infuse, instil, pour in; जाड्यं धियो हरति सिञ्चति वाचि सत्यम् Bh. 2. 23. –5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिञ्चतम् Ś. 3. –6 To impregnate. –7 To dip, soak, steep. –*Caus.* (सेचयति-ते) To cause to sprinkle. –*Desid.* (सिसिक्षति-ते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered. –2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. –3 Impregnated; see सिच्.

सिक्तिः *f.* 1 Sprinkling. –2 Effusion. –3 Emission.

सिच् *f.* 1 Cloth; L. D. B. –2 The border or hem of a dress.

सिचयः [सिच्-अयच् किच्च] 1 Cloth, garment; स्पृशति नखैर्न च विलिखति सिचयं गृह्णाति न च विमोचयति Āryā-saptaśatī 126; N. 7. 84. –2 Old or ragged raiment.

सिञ्चनम् Sprinkling, watering.

सिञ्चता, सिञ्चिता Long pepper.

सिञ्जा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिञ्जितम् Tinkling, jingling; आदित्सुभिर्नूपुरसिञ्जितानि Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 14.

सिञ्जिनी A bow-string, see शिञ्जिनी; युद्ध्यमाने शरै राजन् सिञ्जिनीध्वनिनीरवात् Mb. 6. 48. 20.

सिट् 1 P. (सेटति) To disregard, despise.

सित *a.* [सो-क्त] 1 White; सितं सितिम्ना सुतरां मुनेर्वपुः Śi. 1. 25. –2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered; सुहृत्सु च स्नेहसितः शिशूनाम् Bhāg. 7. 6. 11; Bṛi. Up. 3. 9. 26. –3 Surrounded. –4 Ascertained, known. –5 Finished, ended. –**तः** 1 White colour. –2 The bright half of a lunar month. –3 The planet Venus. –4 An arrow. –5 Sugar. –**तम्** 1 Silver. –2 Sandal. –3 Radish. –**Comp.** –**अंशु** = सितकर q. v.; सितांशुवर्णैर्वयति स्म तद्गुणैः N. 1. 12. –**अग्रः** a thorn. –**अङ्गः**, –**चिह्नः** a kind of fish; L. D. B. –**अङ्गः** 1 the श्वेतरोहित tree. –2 camphor. –3 N. of Śiva. –**अजाजी** white cumin. –**अपाङ्गः** a peacock. –**अभ्रः** a white cloud. –**अभ्रः** –**भ्रम्** camphor. –**अम्बरः** an ascetic dressed in white garments. –**अर्जकः** white basil. –**अश्वः** an epithet of Arjuna. –**असितः** an epithet of Balarāma. (–**तौ**) Venus and Saturn. °**गुण** *a.* having black and white yarn alternately for warp and woof; पटं सितासितगुणं वयन्त्यौ तत्र योषितौ Bm. 1. 63. –**आदिः** molasses. –**आननः** N. of Garuḍa. –**आभः** camphor. –**आयुधः** a kind of fish. –**आलिका** a cockle. –**इतर** *a.* other than white; *i. e. black.* °**गतिः** *fire.* –**उदरः** *an epithet of Kubera.* –**उद्भवम्** white sandal. –**उपलः** 1 a crystal. –2 chalk. –**उपला** candied sugar. –**कण्ठः** a water-crow, gallinule. –**करः** 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –**छत्रम्** 1 a royal umbrella. –2 a cobweb; मर्कटकीटकृत्रिमसितछत्रीभवत् N. 12. 37. –**छदः**, –**पक्षः** a swan, goose. –**तुरगः** N. of Arjuna; सिततुरगे विजयं न पुष्पमासः Ki. 10. 35. –**धातुः** a white mineral, chalk. –**पक्षः** the light half of a month. –**प्रभम्** silver. –**यामिनी** moon light. –**रञ्जनम्** the yellow colour. –**रश्मिः** the moon; शैलरुद्धवपुषः सितरश्मेः (खे रराज निपतत्करजालम्) Ki. 9. 19. –**वाजिन्** *m.* N. of Arjuna. –**वारणः** the white elephant ऐरावत; Bhāg 8. 4. 23. –**शर्करा** candied sugar. –**शिम्बिकः** wheat. –**शिवम्** rocksalt. –**शूकः** barley. –**सिन्धुः** *f.* the river Gaṅgā; L. D. B. –**सौम्यौ** (dual) the planets Venus and Mercury; अथ गाधिनमन्वितौ कुमारौ सितसौम्याविव सूर्यमुज्ज्वलन्तम् Rām. ch. 2. 31.

सिता 1 Candied sugar, sugar; पित्तेन दूने रसने सितापि तिक्तायते हंसकुलावतंस N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13; संस्कारो मधुररसेषु यः सिताभिः Rām. ch. 7. 30. –2 Moon-light. –3 A lovely woman. –4 Spirituous liquor. –5 White Dūrvā grass. –6 Arabian jasmine. –7 N. of the Ganges. –**Comp.** –**खण्डः, पाकः** a kind of refined sugar. –**लता** white Dūrvā grass.

सिति *a.* 1 White. –2 Black. –**तिः** 1 White or black colour. –2 Binding, fastening. –**Comp.** –**कण्ठ**, –**वासस्** see शितिकण्ठ, शितिवासस्.

सितिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

सिध् I. 4 P. (सिध्यति, सिषेध, असिधत्, सेत्स्यति, सेद्धुम्, सिद्ध; –*Caus.* साधयति or सेधयति; *desid.* सिषित्सति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः 36; Pt. 1. 158. –2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यन्ति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः Ś. 7. 4. –3 To reach, hit, fall true on; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यन्ति लक्ष्ये चले Ś. 2. 5. –4 To attain one's object. –5 To be proved or established, to become valid; यदि वचनमात्रेणैवाधिपत्यं सिध्यति H. 3. –6 To be settled or adjudicated. –7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. –8 To be won or conquered; न विश्वासं विना शत्रुर्देवानामपि सिध्यति Pt. 2. 40. –II. 1 P. (सेधति, सिद्ध; the स् of सिध् is generally changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. –2 To ward or drive off. –3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. –4 To interdict, prohibit. –5 To ordain, command, instruct. –6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. –2 Gained, obtained, acquired. –3 Succeeded, successful; one who has attained his object; यातावला व्रजं सिद्धा मयेमा रंस्यथ क्षपाः Bhāg. 10. 22. 27. –4 Settled, established; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. –5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated; तस्मादिन्द्रियं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धम् T. S.; साक्षिप्रत्ययसिद्धानि (कार्याणि) Ms. 8. 178. –6 Valid, sound (as a rule). –7 Admitted to be true. –8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit). –9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). –10 Cooked, dressed (as food);

अभ्रच्छाया खलप्रीतिः सिद्धमन्नं च योषितः। किंचित्कालोपभोग्यानि यौवनानि धनानि च ॥ Pt. 2. 117. –11 Matured, ripened. –12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). –13 Ready (as money). –14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). –15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. –16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q.v. –17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance); अप्रमत्तोऽखिलस्वार्थे यदि स्यात् सिद्ध आत्मनि Bhāg. 11. 23. 29. –18 Emancipated. –19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. –20 Pious, sacred, holy. –21 Divine, immortal, eternal. –22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious; अथर्वशिरसि प्रोक्तैर्मन्त्रैः सिद्धां विधानतः Rām. 1. 15. 2; एवं तौ लोकसिद्धाभिः क्रीडाभिश्चेरतुर्वने *Mb. 10.18.16.* –23 Shining, splendid. –24 Hit (as a mark). –25 Peculiar, singular. –26 Invariable, unalterable. –27 Satisfied; Bhāg. *11.* 23. 29. –द्धः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called *Siddhis* q. v.; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिराश्रयन्ते शृङ्गाणि यस्यातपवन्ति सिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. –2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyāsa). –3 Any sage or seer, a prophet; सिद्धादेश Ratn. 1. –4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. –5 A law-suit, judicial trial. –6 A kind of hard sugar. –7 The dark thorn-apple. –8 One who has attained his object; सिद्धः कचो वत्स्यति मत्सकाशे Mb. 1. 76. 70. –द्धम् Sea-salt. –Comp. –अङ्गना, –योषित् a beatified woman, a female siddha. –अञ्जनम् magical ointment or collyrium; वसुपूर्णान् कलशान् सिद्धाञ्जनेन ज्ञात्वा Dk. 1. 4. –अन्तः 1 the established end. –2 the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pūrvapakṣa). –3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. –4 any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence; मध्येसभं दैवविदः सर्वसिद्धान्तपारगाः Śiva B. 6. 80. °कोटिः *f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion. °कौमुदी N. of a celebrated commentary on Pāṇini's grammar by भट्टोजीदीक्षित. °पक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. –अन्नम् cooked food. –अर्थ *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (–र्थः) 1 white mustard; यन्त्रस्थसिद्धार्थपदाभिषेकं लब्ध्वाप्यसिद्धार्थममन्यत स्वम् N. 10. 6; अविरलमरगोरसिद्धार्थकप्रकारतया काञ्चनरसखचितामिव मालाम् K. (Pūrvabhāga); Bhāg. 4. 9. 59. –2 N. of Śiva. –3 of the great Buddha. –आदेशः 1 the prediction of a seer. –2 a prophet, fortune-teller. –आपगा *f.* the river Gaṅgā. –आसनम् a particular posture in religious meditation. –औषधम् a specific panacea. –काम *a.* having the wishes fulfilled. –क्षेत्रम् the abode of sages or *Siddhas.* –गङ्गा, –नदी, –सिन्धुः the celestial Ganges. –ग्रहः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. –जलम्, –सलिलम् sour rice-gruel. –देवः N. of Śiva. –द्रव्यम् any magical object. –धातुः quick-silver. –नरः sorcerer, fortune-teller. –पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. –पथः the atmosphere; छिन्नाः सिद्धपथे देवैर्लघुहस्तैः सहस्रधा Bhāg. 6. 10. 25. –पुरुषः = सिद्धः (1, 3, 4) above. –पुष्पः the Karavīra plant. –प्रयोजनः white mustard. –मानस *a.* having a completely satisfied mind. –मोदकः sugar prepared from bamboo-manna. –यात्रिकः one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power; Pt. 5. –योगः magical agency. –योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –रस *a.* mineral, metallic. (–सः) 1 quick-silver; अयोविकारे स्वरितत्वमिष्यते कुतोऽयसां सिद्धरसस्पृशामपि N. 9. 42. –2 an alchemist. –रूपम् the right or correct thing. –लक्ष *a.* one who has hit the mark. –लोकः the world of the Blest (सिद्ध). –वास्तिः a strong injection (of oil &c.); Suśr. –विद्या the doctrine relating to perfect beings. –वेदनः an elephant having perfect sensitivity; Mātaṅga L. 8. 25. –व्यञ्जनः an ascetic-spy; सिद्धव्यञ्जनैर्माणवप्रकाशनम् Kau. A. 4. –संकल्प *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. –संबन्ध *a.* one whose kindred are well known. –साधकः N. of Śiva. –साधनः white mustard. (–नम्) 1 the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c. –2 the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. –साधित *a.* one who has learned by practice (not by study). –साध्य *a.* accomplished, proved. (–ध्यम्) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. –सिद्ध *a.* thoroughly efficacious. –सेनः N. of Kārtikeya. –स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor). –हेमन् purified gold.

सिद्धकः The Sāla tree.

सिद्धता, –त्वम् 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. –2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धान्तिन् *m.* 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष). –2 One learned in scientific text-books. –3 A follower of the Mīmāṁsā philosophy.

सिद्धार्थकः White mustard; Dk. 2. 7. –कम् A kind of ointment.

सिद्धिः *f.* [सिध्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); विरोधि सिद्धेरिति कर्तुमुद्यतः Ki. 14. 8; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāṣ. –2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. –3 Establishment, settlement. –4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. –5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). –6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a law-suit); कार्यकारणसिद्धौ च प्रसन्ना बुद्धिरव्यया Rām. 4. 18. 47; तस्मात् लेखसामर्थ्यात् सिद्धिरैकान्तिकी मता Śukra. 4. 726. –7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. –8 Payment, liquidation (of a

debt); अधमर्णार्थसिद्ध्यर्थमुत्तमर्णेन चोदितः Ms. 8. 47. -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight :— अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता ॥). -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe (supposed to convey the wearer wherever he likes). -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgā. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Śiva (*m.* in this sense). -26 Efficacy, efficiency. -27 Becoming intelligible (as sounds or words). -28 (In Rhet.) The pointing out in the same person of various good qualities. -**Comp.** -**द्** *a.* 1 granting success or supreme felicity. -2 giving the eight superhuman faculties; हृदि विनिहितरूपः सिद्धिदस्तद्विदां यः Māl. 5. 1. (-**दः**) an epithet of Śiva. -**दात्री** an epithet of Durgā. -**योगः** a particular auspicious conjunction of planets. -**विनायकः** a form of Gaṇeśa.

सिध्मम्, सिध्मन् *n.* [सिध्-मन् किच्च Uṇ. 1. 137] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिध्मल, सिध्मवत् *a.* Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. -**ला** See **सिध्मम्** above.

सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy. -3 = कासश्वासः (according to Nīlakaṇṭha; cf. Mb. 12. 303. 6).

सिध्यः The asterism Puṣya; सिध्यतारामिव ख्यातां शबरीमापतुर्वने Bk. 6. 59.

सिध्र *a.* [सिध्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. -**ध्रः** 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिध्रकावणम् N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिन *a.* [सि-नक् Uṇ. 3. 2] 1 White. -2 One-eyed. -**नः** A morsel, mouthful. -**नम्** 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visible crescent; या पूर्वामावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुहूः Ait. Br.; or सा दृष्टेन्दुः सिनीवाली सा नष्टेन्दुकला कुहूः Ak.

सिन्दुकः, सिन्दुवारः, सिन्दुवारकः (= निर्गुण्डीतरुः ?) N. of a tree; दीर्घिकां प्रावृतां पश्य तीरजैः सिन्दुवारकैः Bu. Ch. 4. 49.

सिन्दूरः [स्यन्द्-उरन् संप्रसारणम् Uṇ. 1. 68] A kind of tree. -**रम्** Red lead; स्वयं सिन्दूरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव Gīt. 11; N. 22. 45. -**Comp.** -**कारणम्** lead. -**तिलकः** an elephant. (-**का**) a woman whose husband is living. -**रसः** a particular preparation of quick-silver.

सिन्दूरिका Red-lead.

सिन्दूरित *a.* Reddened, made red.

सिन्दूरी Red cloth or clothes.

सिन्धुः [स्यन्द्-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य धश्च Tv.; Uṇ. 1. 11] 1 The sea, ocean; तावत् त्रिभुवनं सद्यः कल्पान्तैधितसिन्धवः Bhāg. 3. 11. 30. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Mālavā; वेणीभूतप्रतनुसलिला तामतीतस्य सिन्धुः Me. 29 (where Malli.'s remark सिन्धुर्नाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous); पारासिन्धुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः Māl. 4. 9/10 (see Dr. Bhāndārkar's note *ad loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. -7 An elephant. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -9 White borax. -10 A kind of musical mode (राग). -pl. The inhabitants of the *Sindhu* country. -*f.* 1 A great river or river in general; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिन्धूः R. 13. 9; Me. 48; Ś. 5. 21; Ku. 3. 6; 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu. -**Comp.** -**उत्थम्, उपलम्** rock-salt. -**कन्या** N. of Lakṣmī. -**कफः** cuttle-fish bone. -**खेलः** the country Sindha. -**ज, -जन्मन्** *a.* 1 aquatic. -2 river-born. -3 sea-born, born in the *Sindha* country. (-**जः**) the moon. (-**जम्**) rock-salt. -**जा** *f.* N. of Lakṣmī. -**नन्दनः, -पुत्रः** the moon. -**नाथः** the ocean. -**पर्णी, -वेपणम्** Gmelina Arborea (Mar. थोरशिवणी). -**पिबः** N. of Agastya. -**पुष्पः** a conch-shell. -**मन्थजम्** rock-salt. -**राजः, -पतिः** N. of Jayadratha; Ve. 3. -**लवणम्** rock-salt. -**वारः** a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). -**शयनः** N. of Viṣṇu. -**सङ्गमः** confluence of rivers; (also with the ocean). -**सागरः** the country between the mouths of the Indus and the sea. -**सौवीराः** N. of a people inhabiting the country round the Indus.

सिन्धुक *a.* Marine.

सिन्धुकः, सिन्धुवारः N. of a tree.

सिन्धुरः 1 An elephant; नैवान्यत्र मदान्धसिन्धुरघटासंघट्टघण्टारणत्कारः Vālmīki's Gaṅgāṣṭaka 2; स सिन्धुरः सैनिकानां चकार कदनं महत् Śiva B. 3. 16. -2 N. of the number 'eight'. -**Comp.** -**वदनः** N. of Gaṇeśa; स जयति सिन्धुरवदनः Maṅgalācharaṇam 1.

सिन्व् 1 P. (सिन्वति) To wet, moisten.

सिप्रः 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिप्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayinī; see शिप्रा.

सिम *a.* Every, all, whole, entire.

सिमिसिमायते Den. Ā. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिमीकः A kind of small worm.

सिम्बा, -म्बी See शिम्बा,-म्बी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). -2 A bucket, baling vessel. -3 Ved. A stream; त्वं वृत्रमाशयानं सिरासु महो वज्रेण सिष्वपो वराहुम् Rv. 1. 121. 11. -Comp. -उत्पातः 1 a disease of the veins &c. -2 redness and inflammation of the eyes. -जालम् 1 enlargement of the vessels of the eye. -2 a network of veins. -पत्रः the sacred fig-tree. -मूलम् the navel. -मोक्षः, -व्यधः, -व्यधनम् venesection.

सिराल a. Having numerous or large veins.

सिल् 6 P. To glean; L. D. B.

सिलिन्ध्रः A plantain tree.

सिल्हः Incense, olibanum.

सिव् 4 P. (सीव्यति, स्यूत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीव्यति दुर्यशःपटौ N. 1. 80; Māl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि स्नेहात्मकस्तन्तुरन्तर्मर्माणि सीव्यति U. 5. 17. -With अनु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिवः, सिवकः A sewer, sticher.

सिवरः An elephant.

सिवसः 1 A verse. -2 Cloth.

सिषाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिष्णासु a. (from स्ना) Wishing to bathe; सिष्णासुरभ्येति परं समुद्रम् Mb. 8. 94. 30.

सिसिक्षा (from सिच्) The desire of sprinkling; कन्दर्पप्रवणमनाः सखीसिसिक्षालक्ष्येण प्रतियुवमञ्जलिं चकार Śi. 8. 35.

सिसृक्षा Desire to create; संभूतं षोडशकलमादौ लोकसिसृक्षया Bhāg. 1. 3. 1.

सिहुण्डः The milk-hedge plant.

सिह्लः, सिह्लकः Benzoin, incense.

सिह्लकी, सिह्ली The olibanum tree.

सीक् I. 1 Ā. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति-ते) 1 To be impatient. -2 To be patient. -3 To touch. See शीक्.

सीकरः [सीक्यते सिच्यतेऽनेन, सीक्-अरन्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता [सि-त पृषो० दीर्घः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a ploughshare. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षताम् Ku. 5.61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीताद्रव्य q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma; जनकानां कुले कीर्तिमाहरिष्यति मे सुता। सीता भर्तारमासाद्य रामं दशरथात्मजम्॥ Rām. 1. 67. 22. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonijā', 'Dharāputrī' &c. She was married to Rāma and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Rāvaṇa who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rāma came to know that she was in Lankā, he attacked the place, killed Rāvaṇa and his host of demons, and recovered Sītā. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She however, found a protector in the sage Vālmīki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kuśa and Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rāma by the sage.] -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umā. -7 N. of Lakṣmī. -8 N. of one of the four fabulous branches (the eastern branch) of the Ganges. -9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः superintendent of agriculture. -द्रव्यम् implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; सीताद्रव्यापहरणे शस्त्राणामौषधस्य च Ms. 9. 293. -पतिः N. of Rāmachandra. -फलः the custard-apple tree. (-लम्) its fruit.

सीत्य a. Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -त्यम् Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः, सीतोनकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः f. A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); मया दष्टाधरं तस्याः ससीत्कारमिवाननम् V. 4. 21.

सीद्यम् Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु m. [सिध्-उ पृषो०] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदनचन्द्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरम् Gīt. 10; Śi. 9. 87; R. 16. 52; ताम्बूलरजन्मुखसीधुदानादारक्तबिम्बोऽजनि युक्तमेतत् Rām. ch. 6. 15. -Comp. -गन्धः 1 the Bakula tree. -प a. drinking spirits; P. III. 2. 8 Vārt. 1. -पानम् the drinking of spirits. -पुष्पः 1 the Kadamba tree. -2 the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीध्रम् The anus (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f.* [सि-इमनि पृषो॰ न गुणो दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमत्यायतयोऽत्यजन्तः Śi. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum; सीम्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk.; (for other senses see सीमा below). -Comp. **-लिङ्गम्** a boundary mark, land-mark; ग्रामीयककुलानां च समक्षं सीम्नि साक्षिणः। प्रष्टव्याः सीमलिङ्गानि तयोश्चैव विवादिनोः ॥ Ms. 8. 254.

सीमन्तः [सीम्नोऽन्तः शकं॰] 1 A boundary-line, land-mark. -2 The parting line of the hair; the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सीमन्तः केशवेशे, सीमान्तोऽन्यः Sk. (Mar. भांग); सीमन्ते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनाम् Me. 67; Śi. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A land-mark. -4 See सीमन्तोन्नयनम् below; Y. 1. 11. -Comp. **-उन्नयनम्** 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Saṁskāras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमन्तकः 1 N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -2 Hair-parting. **-कम्** 1 Red lead, vermilion. -2 A kind of ruby.

सीमन्तयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line (in general); सेनां सीमन्तयन्नरेः Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमन्तित *a.* 1 Parted (as hair). -2 Parted or marked by a line; समीरसीमन्तितकेतकीकाः (प्रदेशाः) Śi. 3. 80; रथाङ्गसीमन्तितसान्द्रकर्दमान् (पथः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमन्तिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमन्तिनी काचिज्जनयेत् पुत्रमीदृशम् H. 2. 7; Me. 102; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्रति समुत्पन्ने विवादे Ms. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land-mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast. -5 The horizon. -6 A suture (as of a skull). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -12 An ornament of the hair; L. D. B.-Comp. **-अज्ञानम्** ignorance of boundaries; सीमाज्ञाने नृणां वीक्ष्य नित्यं लोके विपर्ययम् Ms. 8. 249. **-अधिपः** 1 a neighbouring prince. -2 a keeper of borders. **-अन्तः** 1 a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2 the utmost limit. °पूजनम् 1 the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village boundary. -2 worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village boundary. **-उल्लङ्घनम्** transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarā* day). **-कृपाण** *a.* ploughing on the border of a land mark. **-निश्चयः** a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. **-बन्धः** a depository of rules of morality. **-लिङ्गम्** a boundary-mark, land-mark; उपच्छन्नानि चान्यानि सीमालिङ्गानि कारयेत् Ms. 8. 249. **-वादः** a dispute about boundaries. **-विनिर्णयः** settlement of disputed boundary-questions; सीमाविनिर्णयं कुर्युः प्रयता राजसंनिधौ Ms. 8. 258. **-विवादः** litigation about boundaries. °धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. **-वृक्षः** 1 a tree serving as a boundary-mark; सीमावृक्षांश्च कुर्वीत न्यग्रोधाश्वत्थकिंशुकान् Ms. 8. 246. -2 (fig.) one whose example is followed by others. **-संधिः** the meeting of two boundaries; सीमासंधिषु कार्याणि देवतायतनानि च Ms. 8. 248, 261. **-सेतुः** a ridge or causeway serving as a boundary; सामन्तप्रत्ययो ज्ञेयः सीमासेतुविनिर्णयः Ms. 8. 262.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect. **-का** (*f.*) 1 An ant. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An abscess on the underside of the tongue; Uṇ. 2. 42.

सीरः [सि-रक् पृषो॰ Uṇ. 2. 25] 1 A plough; सीरभेदैः कृषिः प्रोक्ता मन्वाद्यैर्ब्राह्मणादिषु Śukra. 4. 260; सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालम् Me. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. **-आयुधः** See सीरपाणिः; सीरायुधसमाश्रियः Śiva B. 24. 31. **-ध्वजः** an epithet of Janaka. **-पाणिः, -भृत्** *m.* epithets of Balarāma. **-योगः** the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked. **-वाहकः** a ploughman.

सीरकः 1 A plough. -2 The sun. -3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarāma; सार्धमुद्धवसीरिभ्यामथासावासदत् सदः Śi. 2. 2.

सीलम् A plough.

सीलन्धः A kind of fish.

सीव् See सिव्.

सीवकः A sewer.

सीवनम् 1 Sewing, stitching; सीवनं कञ्चुकादीनां विज्ञानं हि कलात्मकम् Śukra. 4. 329. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle. -2 The frenum of the prepuce. -3 The part of the body of a horse below the anus.

सीसम्, सीसकम्, सीसपत्रकम्, सीसपत्रम् Lead; ताम्रायःकांस्यरैत्यानां त्रपुणः सीसकस्य च। शौचं यथार्हं कर्तव्यं क्षाराम्लोदकवारिभिः ॥ Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.

सीसजम् Red lead.

सीहुण्डः The milk-hedge plant.

सु I. 1 U. (सुवति-ते) To go, move. -II. 1, 2 P. (सवति, सौति) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (सुनोति, सुनुते; सुत; the स् of सु is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or extract juice. -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice especially the Soma (sacrifice). -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. -*Desid.* (सुषूपति-ते) — With उद् to excite, agitate. -प्र to produce, beget.

सु *ind.* A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses:— 1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगन्धि. -2 Beautiful, handsome; as in सुमध्यमा, सुकेशी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशासिता स्त्री नृपतिः सुसेवितः...... सुदीर्घकालेऽपि न याति विक्रियाम् H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकर or सुलभ q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* 1 having good eyes. -2 having keen organs, acute. -अङ्ग *a.* well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ *a.* see s. v. -अन्त *a.* having happy end, ending well. -अल्प, -अल्पक *a.* see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक see s. v. -आकार, -आकृति *a.* well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आदानम् taking justly or properly; स्वादानाद्वर्णसंसर्गात्त्वबलानां च रक्षणात्। बलं संजायते राज्ञः स प्रेत्येह च वर्धते ॥ Ms. 8. 172. -आभास *a.* very splendid or illustrious; सारतो न विरोधी नः स्वाभासो भरवानुत Ki. 15. 22. -इष्ट *a.* properly sacrificed; स्विष्टं यजुर्भिः प्रणतोऽस्मि यज्ञम् Bhāg. 4. 7. 41. °कृत् *m.* a form of fire; धर्मादिभ्यो यथान्यायं मन्त्रैः स्विष्टकृतं बुधः Bhāg. 11. 27. 41. -उक्त *a.* well-spoken, well-said; अथवा सूक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क्ता) a kind of bird (सारिका). (-क्तम्) 1 a good or wise saying; नेतुं वाञ्छति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्यन्दिभिः Bh. 2. 6; R. 15. 97. -2 a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. °दर्शिन् *m.* a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. °वाकन्यायः A rule of interpretation according to which some thing that is declared as being subordinate to something else should be understood to signify a part or whole on the basis of expediency or utility. This is discussed by जैमिनि and शबर at MS. 3. 2. 15-18. °वाच् *f.* 1 a hymn. -2 praise, a word of praise. -उक्तिः *f.* 1 a good or friendly speech. -2 a good or clever saying. -3 a correct sentence. -उत्तर *a.* 1 very superior. -2 well towards the north. -उत्थान *a.* making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-नम्) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मद, -उन्माद *a.* quite mad or frantic. -उपसदन *a.* easy to be approached. -उपस्कर *a.* furnished with good instruments. -कण्टका the aloe plant. -कण्ठ *a.* sweet-voiced. (-ण्ठी) the female cuckoo. -कण्डुः itch. -कन्दः 1 an onion. -2 a yam. -3 a sort of grass. -कन्दकः onion. -कर *a.* (-रा or -री *f.*) 1 easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अध्यवसातुं) दुष्करम् Ve. 3 'sooner said than done'. -2 easy to be managed. (-रः) a good-natured horse. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रम्) charity, benevolence. -कर्मन् *a.* 1 one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2 active, diligent. (*-m.*) N. of Visvakarman. -कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.) -कलिल *a.* well filled with. -कल्प *a.* very qualified or skilled; कालेन यैर्वा विमिताः सुकल्पैर्भूपांसवः खे मिहिका द्युभासः Bhāg. 10. 14. 7. -कल्पित *a.* well equipped or armed. -कल्य *a.* perfectly sound. -काण्डः the Kāravella plant. -काण्डिका the Kaṇḍīra creeper. -काण्डिन् *a.* 1 having beautiful stems. -2 beautifully joined. (*-m.*) a bee. -काष्ठम् fire-wood. -कुन्दकः an onion. -कुमार *a.* 1 very delicate or soft, smooth. -2 beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1 a beautiful youth. -2 a kind of sugar-cane. -3 a kind of grain (श्यामाक). -4 a kind of mustard. -5 the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1 the double jasmine. -2 the plantain. -3 the great-flowered jasmine. -कुमारकः 1 a beautiful youth. -2 rice (शालि). (-कम्) 1 the Tamālapatra. -2 a particutar part of the ear. -कुमारी the Navamallikā jasmine. -कृत् *a.* 1 doing good, benevolent. -2 pious, virtuous, righteous. -3 wise, learned. -4 fortunate, lucky. -5 making good sacrifices or offerings. (*-m.*) 1 a skilful worker. -2 N. of Tvaṣṭṛi. -कृत *a.* 1 done well or properly. -2 thoroughly done; कच्चिन्नु सुकृतान्येव कृतरूपाणि वा पुनः। विदुस्ते सर्वकार्याणि Rām. 2. 100. 20. -3 well made or constructed. -4 treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5 virtuous, righteous, pious. -6 lucky, fortunate. (-तम्) 1 any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नादत्ते कस्यचित् पापं न चैव सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15; Me. 17. -2 virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वञ्चनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तच्चिन्त्यमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3 fortune, auspiciousness. -4 recompense, reward. -5 Penance; तदभूरिवासरकृतं सुकृतैरुपलभ्य वैभवमनन्यभवम् Ki. 6. 29. -कृतिः *f.* 1 well-doing, a good act. -2 kindness, virtue. -3 practice of penance. -4 auspiciousness. -कृतिन् *a.* 1 acting well or kindly. -2 virtuous, pious, good, righteous; सन्तः सन्तु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धताम् H. 4. 132; चतुर्विधा भजन्ते मां जनाः सुकृतिनोऽर्जुन Bg. 7. 16. -3 wise, learned. -4 benevolent. -5 fortunate, lucky. -कृत्यम् a good action; सुकृत्यं विष्णुगुप्तस्य मित्राप्तिर्भार्गवस्य च Pt. 2. 45. -केश(स)रः the citron tree. -क्रतुः 1 N. of Agni. -2 of Śiva. -3 of Indra. -4 of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5 of the sun. -6 of Soma. -क्रयः a fair bargain. -क्षेत्र *a.* sprung from a good womb. -खल्लिका luxurious life. -ग *a.* 1 going gracefully or well. -2 graceful, elegant. -3 easy of access; अकृत्यं मन्यते कृत्यमगम्यं मन्यते सुगम्। अभक्ष्यं मन्यते भक्ष्यं स्त्रीवाक्यप्रेरितो नरः ॥ Pt. 2. 148. -4 intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गः) a Gandharva; गीतैः सुगा वाद्यधराश्च वाद्यकैः Bhāg. 10. 12. 34. (-गम्) 1 ordure, feces. -2 happiness. -गण् *m.* a good calculator; L. D. B. *-a.* counting well. -गणकः a good calculator or astronomer. -गत *a.* 1 well-gone or passed. -2 well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. -गतिः 1 Welfare, happiness. -2 a secure refuge. -गन्धः 1 fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 sulphur. -3 a trader. (-न्धम्) 1 sandal. -2 small cumin seed. -3 a blue lotus. -4 a kind of fragrant grass. (-न्धा) sacred basil. -गन्धकः 1 sulphur. -2 the red *Tulasee*, -3 the orange. -4 a kind of gourd.

–गन्धमूला a land-growing lotus-plant; L. D. B. –गन्धारः an epithet of Śiva. –गन्धि *a.* 1 sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. –2 virtuous, pious. (–न्धिः) 1 perfume, fragrance. –2 the Supreme Being. –3 a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (–न्धि *n.*) 1 the root of long pepper. –2 a kind of fragrant grass. –3 coriander seed. °त्रिफला 1 nutmeg. –2 areca nut. –3 cloves. °मूलम् the root Uśīra. °मूषिका the musk-rat. –गन्धिकः 1 incense. –2 sulphur. –3 a kind of rice. (–कम्) the white lotus. –गम *a.* 1 easy of access, accessible. –2 easy. –3 plain, intelligible. –गरम् cinnabar. –गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. °वृत्तिः *f.* the same as above. –गात्री a beautiful woman. –गृद्ध *a.* intensely longing for. –गृह *a.* (–ही *f.*) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt 1. 390. –गृहीत *a.* 1 held well or firmly, grasped. –2 used or applied properly or auspiciously. °नामन् *a.* 1 one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhiṣṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनाम्नः भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. –ग्रासः a dainty morsel. –ग्रीव *a.* having a beautiful neck. (–वः) 1 a hero. –2 a swan. –3 a kind of weapon. –4 N. of one of the four horses of Kriṣṇa. –5 of Śiva. –6 of Indra. –7 N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vāli. [By the advice of Kabandha, Rāma went to Sugrīva who told him how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rāma in recovering his wife Sīta. Rāma, therefore, killed Vāli, and installed Sugrīva on the throne. He then assisted Rāma with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Rāvaṇa, and recovering Sīta.] °ईशः N. of Rāma; सुग्रीवेशः कटीं पातु Rāma-rakṣā. 8. –ग्ल *a.* very weary or fatigued. –घोष *a.* having a pleasant sound. (–षः) N. of the conch of Nakula; नकुलः सहदेवश्च सुघोषमणिपुष्पकौ Bg. 1. 16. –चक्षुस् *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (*-m.*) 1 a discerning or wise man, learned man. –2 the glomerous fig-tree. –चरित, –चरित्र *a.* 1 well-conducted, well-behaved; वृषभैकादशा गाश्च दद्यात् सुचरितव्रतः Ms. 11. 116. –2 moral, virtuous; तान् विदित्वा सुचरितैर्गूढैस्तत्कर्मकारिभिः Ms. 9. 261. (–तम्, –त्रम्) 1 good conduct, virtuous deeds. –2 merit; तव सुचरितमङ्गुलीय नूनं प्रतनु Ś. 6. 10. (–ता, –त्रा) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. –चर्मन् *m.* the Bhūrja tree. –चित्रकः 1 a king-fisher. –2 a kind of speckled snake. –चित्रा a kind of gourd. –चिन्ता, –चिन्तनम् deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. –चिरम् *ind.* for a very long time, very long. –चिरायुस् *m.* a god, deity. –चुटी a pair of nippers or tongs. –चेतस् *a.* 1 well-minded. –2 wise. –चेतीकृत *a.* with the heart satiated; well-disposed; ततः सुचेतीकृतपौरमृत्यः Bk. 3. 2. –चेलकः a fine cloth. –च्छद *a.* having beautiful leaves. –छत्रः N. of Śiva. (–त्रा) the river Sutlej. –जन *a.* 1 good, virtuous, respectable. –2 kind, benevolent. (–नः) 1 a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. –2 a gentleman. –3 N. of Indra's charioteer. –जनता 1 goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. –2 a number of good men. –3 bravery. –जन्मन् *a.* 1 of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 31. –2 legitimate, lawfully born. –जलम् a lotus. –जल्पः 1 a good speech. –2 a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamaṇi; यत्रार्जवात् सगाम्भीर्यं सदैन्यं सहचापलम्। सोत्कण्ठं च हरिः स्पृष्टः स सुजल्पो निगद्यते॥ –जात *a.* 1 well-grown, tall. –2 well made or produced. –3 of high birth. –4 beautiful, lovely; सुजातं कल्याणी भवतु कृतकृत्यः स च युवा Māl. 1. 16; R. 3. 8. –5 very delicate; खिद्यत् सुजाताङ्घ्रितलामुन्निन्ये प्रेयसीं प्रियः Bhāg. 10. 30. 31. –डीनकम् a kind of flight of birds; Mb. 8. 41. 27 (com. पश्चाद् गतिः पराडीनं स्वर्गगं सुडीनकम्). –तनु *a.* 1 having a beautiful body. –2 extremely delicate or slender, very thin. –3 emaciated. (–नुः, –नूः *f.*) a lovely lady; एताः सुतनु मुखं ते सख्यः पश्यन्ति हेमकूटगताः V. 1. 10; Ś. 7. 21. –तन्त्री *a.* 1 well-stringed. –2 (hence) melodious. –तपस् *a.* 1 one who practises austere penance; a वानप्रस्थ; स्विष्टिः स्वधीतिः सुतपा लोकाञ्जयति यावतः Mb. 12. 71. 30. –2 having great heat. (*-m.*) 1 an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. –2 the sun. (*-n.*) an austere penance. –तप्त *a.* 1 greatly harassed, afflicted. –2 very severe (as a penance); तपसैव सुतप्तेन मुच्यन्ते किल्बिषात्ततः Ms. 11. 239. –तमाम् *ind.* most excellently, best. –तराम् *ind.* 1 better, more excellently. –2 exceedingly, very, very much, excessively; तया दुहित्रा सुतरां सवित्री स्फुरत्प्रभामण्डलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 21; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53; 7. 21; 14. 9; 18. 21. –3 more so, much more so; मय्यप्यास्था न ते चेत्त्वयि मम सुतरामेव राजन् गतोऽस्मि Bh. 3. 30. –4 consequently. –तर्दनः the (Indian) cuckoo. –तर्मन् *a.* good for crossing over; सुतर्माणमधिनावं रुहेम Ait. Br. 1. 13; (cf. also यज्ञो वै सुतर्मा). –तलम् 1 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल; (याहि) सुतलं स्वर्गिभिः प्रार्थ्यं ज्ञातिभिः परिवारितः Bhāg. 8. 22. 33. –2 the foundation of a large building. –तान *a.* melodious. –तार *a.* 1 very bright. –2 very loud; सुतारैः फूत्कारैः शिव शिव शिवेति प्रतनुमः Bh. 3. 2. –3 having a beautiful pupil (as an eye). (–रः) a kind of perfume. (–रा) (in Sāṁkhya) one of the nine kinds of acquiescence. –तिक्तकः the coral tree. –तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1 very sharp. –2 very pungent. –3 acutely painful. (–क्ष्णः) 1 the Śigru tree. –2 N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दान्तः R. 13. 41. °दशनः an epithet of Śiva. –तीर्थः 1 a good preceptor. –2 N. of Śiva. *-a.* easily crossed or traversed. –तुङ्ग *a.* very lofty or tall. (–ङ्गः) 1 the cocoa-nut tree. –2 the culminating point of a planet. –तुमुल *a.* very loud. –तेजन *a.* well-pointed, sharpened. (–नः) a well-pointed arrow. –तेजस् *a.* 1 very sharp. –2 very bright, or splendid. –3 very mighty. (*-m.*) a worshipper of the sun. –दक्षिण *a.* 1 very sincere or upright. –2 liberal or rich in sacri-

ficial gifts; यज्ञैर्भूरिसुदक्षिणैः सुविहितैः संप्राप्यते यत् फलम् Pt. 1. 310. -3 very skilful. -4 very polite. (-णा) N. of the wife of Dilīpa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीत् R. 1.31; 3.1. -दण्डः a cane, ratan. -दत् a. (-ती f.) having handsome teeth; जगाद भूयः सुदतीं सुनन्दा R. 6. 37. -दन्तः 1 a good tooth. -2 an actor, a dancer. (-न्ती) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. -दर्श a. lovely, gracious-looking; सुदर्शः स्थूललक्ष्यश्च न भ्रंश्येत सदा श्रियः Mb. 12.56.19 (com. सुदर्शः प्रसन्नवक्त्रः). -दर्शन a. (-ना or -नी f.) 1 good-looking, beautiful, handsome. -2 easily seen. (-नः) the discus of Viṣṇu; as in कृष्णोऽप्यसुदर्शनः K. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 of mount Meru. -4 a vulture. (-नी, -नम्) N. of Amarāvatī, Indra's capital. (-नम्) N. of Jambudvīpa. -दर्शना 1 a handsome woman. -2 a woman. -3 an order, a command. -4 a kind of drug. -दास् a. very bountiful. -दान्तः a Buddhist. -दामन् a. one who gives liberally. (-m.) 1 a cloud. -2 a mountain. -3 the sea. -4 N. of Indra's elephant. -5 N. of a very poor Brāhmaṇa who came to Dvārakā with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Kriṣṇa, and was raised by him to wealth and glory. -दायः 1 a good or auspicious gift. -2 a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -3 one who offers such a gift. -दिनम् 1 a happy or auspicious day. -2 a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिनम्); so सुदिनाहम् in the same sense. -दिह् a. well-polished, bright. -दीर्घ a. very long or extended. (-र्घा) a kind of cucumber. -दुराधर्ष a. 1 very hard to get. -2 quite intolerable. -दुरावर्त a. very hard to be convinced. -दुरासद a. unapproachable. -दुर्जर a. very difficult to be digested. -दुर्मनस् a. very troubled in mind. -दुर्मर्ष a. quite intolerable. -दुर्लभ a. very scarce or rare. -दुश्चर a. 1 inaccessible. -2 very painful. -दुश्चिकित्स a. very difficult to be cured. -दुष्प्रभः a chameleon. -दूर a. very distant or remote. (सुदूरम् means 1 to a great distance. -2 to a very high degree, very much; सुदूरं पीड्येत् कामः शरद्गुणनिरन्तरः Rām. 4. 30. 12. सुदूरात् 'from afar, from a distance'). -दृढ a. very firm or hard, compact. -दृश् a. having beautiful eyes. (-f.) a pretty woman. -दैशिकः a good guide. -धन्वन् a. having an excellent bow. (-m.) 1 a good archer or bowman. -2 Ananta, the great serpent. -3 N. of Viśvakarman. °आचार्यः a mixed caste; वैश्यात्तु जायते व्रात्यात् सुधन्वाचार्य एव च Ms. 10. 23. -धर्मन् a. attentive to duties. (-f.) the council or assembly of gods. (-m.) 1 the hall or palace of Indra. -2 one diligent in properly maintaining his family. -धर्मा, -र्मी 1 the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); ययावुदीरितालोकः सुधर्मानवमां सभाम् R. 17. 27. -2 (सुधर्मा) N. of Dvārakā; दिवि भुव्यन्तरिक्षे च महोत्पातान् समुत्थितान्। दृष्ट्वासीनान् सुधर्मायां कृष्णः प्राह यदूनिदम्॥ Bhāg. 11. 30. 4; 1. 14. 34. -धात a. well cleaned. -धार a. well-pointed (as an arrow). -धित a. Ved. 1 perfect, secure. -2 kind, good. -3 happy, prosperous. -4 well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). -धी a. having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धीः) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (-f.) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. °उपास्यः 1 a particular kind of royal palace. -2 N. of an attendant on Kriṣṇa. (-स्यम्) the club of Balarāma. °उपास्या 1 a woman. -2 N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. -3 a sort of pigment. -धूम्रवर्णा one of the seven tongues of fire. -नन्दम् N. of Balarāma's club; प्रतिजग्राह बलवान् सुनन्देनाहनच्च तम् Bhāg. 10. 67. 18. -नन्दः a kind of royal palace. -नन्दा 1 N. of a woman. -2 N. of Pārvatī; L. D. B. -3 yellow pigment; L. D. B. -नयः 1 good conduct. -2 good policy. -नयन a. having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1 a woman having beautiful eyes. -2 a woman in general. -नाभ a. 1 having a beautiful navel. -2 having a good nave or centre. (-भः) 1 a mountain. -2 the Maināka mountain, q. v. (-भम्) a wheel, discus (सुदर्शन); ये संयुगेऽचक्षत तार्क्ष्यपुत्रमंसे सुनाभायुधमापतन्तम् Bhāg. 3. 2. 24. -नालम् a red water-lily. -निःष्ठित a. quite ready. -निभृत a. very lonely or private. (-तम्) ind. very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. -निरूढ a. well-purged by an injection; Charaka. -निरूहणम् a good purgative. -निर्णिक्त a. well polished. -निश्चलः an epithet of Śiva. -निषण्णः (-कः) the herb Marsilea Quadrifolia (Mar. कुरडू). -निहित a. well-established. -नीत a. 1 well-conducted, well-behaved. -2 polite, civil. (-तम्) 1 good conduct or behaviour. -2 good policy or prudence. -नीतिः f. 1 good conduct, good manners, propriety. -2 good policy. -3 N. of the mother of Dhruva, q. v. -नीथ a. well-disposed, well conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-थः) 1 a Brāhmaṇa. -2 N. of Śiśupāla, q. v.; तस्मिन्नभ्यर्चिते कृष्णे सुनीथः शत्रुकर्षणः Mb. 1. 39. 11. -3 Ved. a good leader. -नील a. very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-ला) common flax. (-लम्), -नीलकः a blue gem. -नु n. water. -नेत्र a. having good or beautiful eyes. -पक्व a. 1 well-cooked. -2 thoroughly matured or ripe. (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant mango. -पठ a. legible. -पत्नी a woman having a good husband. -पत्र a. 1 having beautiful wings. -2 well-feathered (an arrow). -पथः 1 a good road. -2 a good course. -3 good conduct. -पथिन् m. (nom. sing. सुपन्थाः) a good road. -पद्मा orris root. -परीक्षित a. well-examined. -पर्ण a. (-र्णा or -र्णी f.) 1 well-winged; तं भूतनिलयं देवं सुपर्णमुपधावत Bhāg. 8. 1. 11. -2 having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1 a ray of the sun. -2 a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. -3 any supernatural bird. -4 an epithet of Garuḍa; ततः सुपर्णव्रजपक्षजन्मा नानागतिर्मण्डलयन् जवेन Ki. 16.44. -5 a cock. -6 the knowing (ज्ञानरूप); देहस्त्वचित्पुरुषोऽयं सुपर्णः कृष्णेन कर्मैव नहि कर्ममूलम् Bhāg. 11. 23. 55. -7 Any bird; द्वा सुपर्णा सयुजा सखाया समानं वृक्षं परिषस्वजाते Muṇḍ. 3. 1. 1. °केतुः N. of Viṣṇu; नमकुण्ठसुखाः सुपर्णकेतोरिषवः

क्षिप्तमिपुव्रजं परेण Si. 20. 23. –पर्णकः = सुपर्ण. –पर्णा, –पर्णी *f.* 1 a number of lotuses. –2 a pool abounding in lotuses. –3 N. of the mother of Garuḍa. –पर्यवदात *a.* very clean. –पर्याप्त *a.* 1 very spacious; तस्य मध्ये सुपर्याप्तं कारयेद् गृहमात्मनः Ms. 7. 76. –2 well-fitted. –पर्वन् *a.* well-jointed, having many joints or knots. (–*m.*) 1 a bamboo. –2 an arrow. –3 a god, deity; विहाय हा सर्वसुपर्वनायकम् N. 4. 90; 14. 41, 76. –4 a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). –5 smoke. (–*f.*) white Dūrvā grass. –पलायित *a.* 1 completely fled or run away. –2 skilfully retreated. –पाक्यम् a kind of medicinal salt (Mar. बिडलोण). –पात्रम् 1 a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. –2 a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. –पाद् (–पाद् or –पदी *f.*) having good or handsome feet. –पार्श्वः 1 the waved-leaf fig-tree (प्लक्ष). –2 N. of the son of Sampāti, elder brother of Jaṭāyu. –पालि *a.* distinguished. –पीतम् 1 a carrot. –2 yellow sandal. (–तः) the fifth Muhūrta. –पुंसी a woman having a good husband. –पुरम् a strong fortress. –पुष्प *a.* (–ष्पा or –ष्पी *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (–ष्पः) 1 the coral tree. –2 the Śirīṣa tree. (–ष्पी) the plantain tree. (–ष्पम्) 1 cloves. –2 the menstrual excretion. –पुष्पित *a.* 1 well blossomed, being in full flower. –2 having the hair thrilling or bristling. –पूर *a.* 1 easy to be filled; सुपूरा स्यात् कुनदिका सुपूरो मूषिकाञ्जलिः Pt. 1. 25. –2 well-filling. (–रः) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). –पूरकः the Baka-puṣpa tree. –पेशस् *a.* beautiful, tender; रत्नानां पद्मरागोऽस्मि पद्मकोशः सुपेशसाम् Bhāg. 11. 16. 30. °कृत् *m.* a kind of fly; Bhāg. 11. 7. 34. –प्रकाश *a.* 1 manifest, apparent; ज्येष्ठे मासि नयेत् सीमां सुप्रकाशेषु सेतुषु Ms. 8. 245. –2 public, notorious. –प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. –प्रतिभा spirituous liquor. –प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 standing well. –2 very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (–ष्ठा) 1 good position. –2 good reputation, fame, celebrity. –3 establishment, erection. –4 installation, consecration. –प्रतिष्ठित *a.* 1 well-established. –2 consecrated. –3 celebrated. (–तः) the Udumbara tree. –प्रतिष्णात *a.* 1 thoroughly purified. –2 well-versed in. –3 well-investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. –प्रतीक *a.* 1 having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome; भगवान् भागवतवात्सल्यतया सुप्रतीकः Bhāg. 5. 3. 2. –2 having a beautiful trunk. (–कः) 1 an epithet of Kāmadeva. –2 of Śiva. –3 of the elephant of the north-east quarter. –4 An honest man; स्तेयोपायैर्विरचितकृतिः सुप्रतीको यथास्ते Bhāg. 10. 8. 31. –प्रपाणम् a good tank. –प्रभ *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (–भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. –प्रभातम् 1 an auspicious dawn or day-break; दिष्ट्या सुप्रभातमद्य यदयं देवो दृष्टः U. 6. –2 the earliest dawn. –प्रभावः omnipotence. –प्रमाण *a.* large-sized. –प्रयुक्तशरः a skilful archer. –प्रयोगः 1 good management or application. –2 close contact. –3 dexterity. –प्रलापः good speech, eloquence. –प्रसन्नः N. of Kubera. –प्रसाद *a.* very gracious or propitious. (–दः) N. of Śiva. –प्रातम् a fine morning. –प्रिय *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (–यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (–या) 1 a charming woman. –2 a beloved mistress. –प्रौढा a marriageable girl. –फल *a.* 1 very fruitful, very productive. –2 very fertile. (–लः) 1 the pomegranate tree. –2 the jujube. –3 the Karṇikāra tree. –4 a kind of bean. (–ला) 1 a pumpkin, gourd. –2 the plantain tree. –3 a variety of brown grape. –4 colocynth. –फेनः a cuttle-fish bone. –बन्धः sesamum. –बभ्रु *a.* dark-brown. –बल *a.* very powerful. (–लः) 1 N. of Śiva. –2 N. of the father of Śakuni. –बान्धवः N. of Śiva. –बाल *a.* very childish. –बाहु *a.* 1 handsome-armed. –2 strong-armed. (–हुः) N. of a demon, brother of Mārīcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mārīcha began to disturb the sacrifice of Viśvāmitra, but was defeated by Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa; यः सुबाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विससर्प मायया R. 11. 29. –बीजम् good seed; सुबीजं चैव सुक्षेत्रे जातं संपद्यते तथा Ms. 10. 69. (–जः) 1 N. of Śiva. –2 the poppy. –बोध *a.* 1 easily apprehended or understood. (–धः) good information or advice. –ब्रह्मण्यः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. –2 N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. –भग *a.* 1 very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. –2 lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु Ś. 3. 9; Ku. 4. 34; R. 11. 80; Māl. 9. –3 pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet; दिवसाः सुभगादित्याश्छायासलिलदुर्भगाः Rām. 3. 16. 10; श्रवणसुभग M. 3. 4; Ś. 1. 3. –4 beloved, liked, amiable, dear; सुमुखि सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वामुपैतु कृतार्थताम् Gīt. 5. –5 illustrious. (–गः) 1 borax. –2 the Aśoka tree. –3 the Champaka tree. –4 red amaranth. (–गम्) good fortune. °मानिन्, सुभगंमन्य *a.* 1 considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगंमन्यभावः करोति Me. 96. –2 vain, flattering oneself. –भगा 1 a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. –2 an honoured mother. –3 a kind of wild jasmine. –4 turmeric. –5 the Priyaṅgu creeper. –6 the holy basil. –7 a woman having her husband alive (सौभाग्यवती); जयद्रथेर्द्धिजाग्र्याणां सुभगानन्दितया Mb. 7. 7. 9. –8 a five-year old girl representing Durgā at festivals. –9 musk. °सुत the son of a favourite wife. –भङ्गः the cocoa-nut tree. –भटः a great warrior, champion, soldier. –भट्टः a learned man. –भद्र *a.* very happy or fortunate. (–द्रः) N. of Viṣṇu; सार्कं साकम्पमंसे वसति विदधती बाहुभद्रं सुभद्रम् Viṣṇupāda S. 31. (–द्रा) N. of the sister of Balarāma and Kriṣṇa, married to Arjuna q.v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. –भद्रकः 1 a car for carrying the image of a god. –2 the Bilva tree. –भाषित *a.* 1 spoken well or eloquent. (–तम्) 1 fine speech, eloquence, learning; जीर्णमङ्गे सुभाषितम् Bh. 3. 2. –2 a witty saying, an apophthegm,

an apposite saying; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः Subhāṣ. -3 a good remark; बालादपि सुभाषितम् (ग्राह्यम्). -भिक्षम् 1 good alms, successful begging. -2 abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. -भीरकः the Palāśa tree. -भीरुकम् silver. -भूतिः 1 well-being, welfare. -2 the Tittira bird; Gīrvāṇa. -भूतिकः the Bilva tree. -भूषणम् a type of pavilion where a ceremony is performed on a wife's perceiving the first signs of conception; सुभूषणाख्यं विप्राणां योग्यं पुंसवनार्थकम् Māna. 34. 354. -भृत a. 1 well-paid. -2 heavily laden. -भ्रू a. having beautiful eyebrows. (-भ्रूः f.) a lovely woman. (N. B. The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुभ्रूः; but सुभ्रु is used by writers like Bhaṭṭi, Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22; Ku. 5. 43; Māl. 3. 8.) -मङ्गल a. 1 very auspicious. -2 abounding in sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः f.) 1 a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. -2 a favour of the gods. -3 a gift, blessing. -4 a prayer, hymn. -5 a wish or desire. -6 N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons. -मदनः the mango tree. -मदात्मजा a celestial damsel. -मधुरम् a very sweet or gentle speech, agreeable words. -मध्य, -मध्यम a. slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मध्यमा a graceful woman. -मन a. very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः) 1 wheat. -2 the thorn-apple. (-ना) the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस् a. 1 good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent; शान्तसंकल्पः सुमना यथा स्याद्वीतमन्युर्गौतमो माभिमृत्यो Kaṭh. 1. 10. -2 well-pleased, satisfied; (hence सुमनीभू = to be at ease; जिते नृपारौ सुमनीभवन्ति शत्रायमानान्यशनैरचाङ्क्षम् Bk. 2. 54.). (-m.) 1 a god, divinity. -2 a learned man. -3 a student of the Vedas. -4 wheat. -5 the Nimba tree. (-f., n.; said to be pl. only by some) a flower; मुमुचुर्मुनयो देवाः सुमनांसि मुदान्विताः Bhāg. 10. 3. 7; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Māl. 1 (where the adjectival sense in 1 is also intended); किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गन्धः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G.; Śi. 6. 66. °वर्णकम् flowers, unguent or perfume etc. for the body; सा तदाप्रभृति सुमनोवर्णकं नेच्छति Avimārakam 2. (-f.) 1 the great-flowered jasmine. -2 the Mālatī creeper. °फलः the woodapple. °फलम् nutmeg. -मनस्क a. cheerful, happy. -मन्तु a. 1 advising well. -2 very faulty or blameable. (-m.) a good adviser. -मन्त्रः N. of the charioteer of Daśaratha. -मन्दभाज् a. very unfortunate. -मर्दित a. much harassed. -मर्षण a. easy to be borne. -मित्रा 1 N. of one of the wives of Daśaratha and mother of Lakṣmaṇa and Śatrughna. -मुख a. (-खा or -खी f.) 1 having a beautiful face, lovely. -2 pleasing. -3 disposed to, eager for; सुरसद्मयानसुमुखी जनता Ki. 6. 42. -4 favourable, kind. -5 well-pointed (as an arrow). -6 (सुमुखा) having a good entrance. (-खः) 1 a learned man. -2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -3 of Gaṇeśa; सुमुखश्चैकदन्तश्च कपिलो गजकर्णकः Maṅgal. S. 1. -4 of Śiva. (-खम्) 1 the scratch of a finger-nail. -2 a kind of building. (-खा, -खी) 1 a handsome woman. -2 a mirror. -मूलकम् a carrot. -मृत a. stone-dead. -मेखलः the Muñja grass. -मेधस् a. having a good understanding, wise, intelligent; इमे अङ्गिरसः सत्रमासतेऽद्य सुमेधसः Bhāg. 9. 4. 3. (-m.) a wise man. (-f.) heart-pea. -मेरुः 1 the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. -2 N. of Śiva. -यन्त्रित a. 1 well-governed. -2 self-controlled. -यमाः a particular class of gods; जातो रुचेरजनयत् सुयमान् सुयज्ञ आकूतिसूनुरमरानथ दक्षिणायाम् Bhāg. 2. 7. 2. -यवसम् beautiful grass, good pasturage. -यामुनः 1 a palace. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -युक्तः N. of Śiva. -योगः 1 a favourable juncture. -2 good opportunity. -योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. -रक्त a. 1 well coloured. -2 impassioned. -3 very lovely. -4 sweet-voiced; सुरक्तगोपीजनगीतनिःस्वने Ki. 4. 33. -रक्तकः 1 a kind of red chalk. -2 a kind of mango tree. -रङ्गः 1 good colour. -2 the orange. -3 a hole cut in a house (सुरङ्गा also in this sense). (-ङ्गम्) 1 red sanders. -2 vermilion. °धातुः red chalk. °युज् m. a house-breaker. -रङ्गिका the Mūrvā plant. -रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree. -रञ्जनः the betel-nut tree. -रत a. 1 much sported. -2 playful. -3 much enjoyed. -4 compassionate, tender. (-तम्) 1 great delight or enjoyment. -2 copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. °गुरुः the husband; पर्यच्छे सरसि हृतेंऽशुके पयोभिर्लोलाक्षे सुरतगुरावपत्रपिष्णोः Śi. 8. 46. °ताण्डवम् vigorous sexual movements; अद्यापि तां सुरतताण्डवसूत्रधारीं (स्मरामि) Bil. Ch. Uttara. 28. °ताली 1 a female messenger, a go-between. -2 a chaplet, garland for the head. °प्रसंगः addiction to amorous pleasures; कालक्रमेणाथ तयोः प्रवृत्ते स्वरूपयोग्ये सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः f. great enjoyment or satisfaction. -रस a. well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. -2 sweet. -3 elegant (as a composition). (-सः, -सा) the plant सिन्धुवार. (-सा) N. of Durgā. (सा, -सम्) the sacred basil. (-सम्) 1 gum-myrrh. -2 fragrant grass. -राजन् a. governed by a good king; सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् Ak. (-m.) 1 a good king. -2 a divinity. -राजिका a small house-lizard. -राष्ट्रम् N. of a country on the western side of India (Surat). °जम् a kind of poison. -2 a sort of black bean (Mar. तूर). °ब्रह्मः a Brāhmaṇa of Surāṣṭra. -रूप a. 1 well-formed, handsome, lovely; सुरूपा कन्या. -2 wise, learned. (-पः) an epithet of Śiva. -रूहकः a horse resembling an ass. -रेतस् n. mental power (चिच्छक्ति); सुरेतसादः पुनराविश्य चष्टे Bhāg. 5. 7. 14. -रेभ a. fine-voiced; स्यन्दना नो चतुरगाः सुरेभा वाविपत्तयः। स्यन्दना नो च तुरगाः सुरेभा वा विपत्तयः॥ Ki. 15. 16. (-भम्) tin. -लक्षण a. 1 having auspicious or beautiful marks. -2 fortunate. (-णम्) 1 observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. -2 a good or auspicious mark. -लक्षित a. well determined or ascer-

tained; तुलामानं प्रतीमानं सर्वं च स्यात् सुलक्षितम् Ms. 8. 403. **-लग्नः, -ग्नम्** an auspicious moment. **-लभ** *a.* 1 easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलेन्दुमुखी च सा. V. 2. 9; इदमसुलभवस्तुप्रार्थनादुर्निवारम् 2. 6. -2 ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable; निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4. -3 natural to, proper for; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. °कोप *a.* easily provoked, irascible. **-लिखित** *a.* well registered. **-लुलित** *a.* 1 moving playfully. -2 greatly hurt, injured. **-लोचन** *a.* fine-eyed. (**-नः**) a deer. (**-ना**) 1 a beautiful woman. -2 N. of the wife of Indrajit. **-लोहकम्** brass. **-लोहित** *a.* very red. (**-ता**) one of the seven tongues of fire. **-वक्त्रम्** 1 a good face or mouth. -2 correct utterance. (**-क्त्रः**) N. of Śiva. **-वचनम्, -वचस्** *n.* eloquence. -*a.* eloquent. **-वयस्** *f.* a hermaphrodite. **-वर्चकः, -वर्चिकः, -का, -वर्चिन्** *m.* natron, alkali. **-वर्चला** 1 N. of the wife of the sun; तं चाहमनुवर्तिष्ये यथा सूर्यं सुवर्चला Rām. 2. 30. 30. -2 linseed. **-वर्चसः** N. of Śiva. **-वर्चस्क** *a.* splendid, brilliant. **-वर्ण** see s. v. **-वर्तित** 1 well rounded. -2 well arranged. **-वर्तुलः** a water-melon **-वसन्तः** 1 an agreeable vernal season. -2 the day of full moon in the month of Chaitra, or a festival celebrated in honour of Kāmadeva in that month (also सुवसन्तकः in this sense). **-वह** *a.* 1 bearing well, patient. -2 patient, enduring. -3 easy to be borne (**-हा**) 1 a lute. -2 N. of several plants like रास्ना, निर्गुण्डी &c.; Mātaṅga L. 10. 10. **-वासः** 1 N. of Śiva. -2 a pleasant dwelling. -3 an agreeable perfume or odour. **-वासकः** a water-melon. **-वासरा** cress. **-वासिनी** 1 a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. -2 a married woman whose husband is alive. **-विक्रान्त** *a.* very valiant or bold, chivalrous; सुविक्रान्तस्य नृपतेः सर्वमेव महीतलम् Śiva B. 16. 45. (**-न्तः**) a hero. (**-न्तम्**) heroism. **-विग्रह** *a.* having a beautiful figure. **-विचक्षण** *a.* very clever, wise. **-विद्** *m.* a learned man, shrewd person. (*-f.*) a shrewd or clever woman. **-विदः** 1 an attendant on the women's apartments. -2 a king. **-विदग्ध** *a.* very cunning, astute. **-विदत्** *m.* a king. **-विदत्रम्** 1 a household, family. -2 wealth. -3 grace, favour. **-विदल्लः** an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सौविदल्ल q. v.). (**-ल्लम्**) the women's apartments, harem. **-विदल्ला** a married woman. **-विध** *a.* of a good kind. **-विधम्** *ind.* easily. **-विधिः** a good rule, ordinance. **-विनीत** *a.* 1 well trained, modest. -2 well executed. (**-ता**) a tractable cow. **-विनेय** *a.* easy to be trained or educated. **-विभक्त** *a.* well proportioned, symmetrical. **-विरूढ** *a.* 1 fully grown up or developed. -2 well ridden. **-विविक्त** *a.* 1 solitary (as a wood). -2 well decided (as a question). **-विहित** *a.* 1 well-placed, well-deposited. -2 well-furnished, well-supplied, well-provided, well-arranged; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहंसमकरन्दप्रवेशावसरे तत् सुविहितम् Māl. 1. -3 well done or performed. -4 well satisfied (by hospitality); अन्नपानैः सुविहितास्तास्मिन् यज्ञे महात्मनः Rām. 1. 14. 16. **-वी(बी)ज** *a.* having good seed. (**-जः**) 1 N. of Śiva. -2 the poppy. (**-जम्**) good seed. **-वीरकम्** 1 a kind of collyrium. -2 sour gruel (काञ्जिक); सुवीरकं याच्यमाना मद्रिका कर्षति स्फिचौ Mb. 8. 40. 38. **-वीराम्लम्** sour rice-gruel. **-वीर्य** *a.* 1 having great vigour. -2 of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (**-र्यम्**) 1 great heroism. -2 abundance of heroes. -3 the fruit of the jujube. (**-र्या**) wild cotton. **-वृक्तिः** *f.* 1 a pure offering. -2 a hymn of praise. **-वृत्त** *a.* 1 well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुवृत्त वर्तते लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. -2 well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; मृदुनातिसुवृत्तेन सुमृष्टेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य सेवया॥ or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोऽपि सन्मार्गपतितोऽपि च। महतां पादलग्नोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कण्टकः॥ (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (**-त्तम्**) a good or virtuous conduct; भर्तुश्चिन्तानुवर्तित्वं सुवृत्तं चानुजीविनाम् Pt. 1. 69. (**-त्ता**) a sort of grape. **-वेल** *a.* 1 tranquil, still. -2 humble, quiet. (**-लः**) N. of the Trikūṭa mountain. **-व्रत** *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly virtuous or religious. (**-तः**) a religious student. (**-ता**) 1 a virtuous wife. -2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. **-शंस** *a.* well spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. **-शक** *a.* capable of being easily done. **-शर्मन्** (*m., f.*) a person desiring intercourse [Uṇ. 4. 165]. **-शल्यः** the Khadira tree. **-शाकम्** undried ginger. **-शारदः** N. of Śiva. **-शासित** *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. **-शिक्षित** *a.* well-taught, trained, well-disciplined. **-शिखः** fire. (**-खा**) 1 a peacock's crest. -2 a cock's comb. **-शीतम्** yellow sandal-wood. **-शीम** *a.* cold, frigid. (**-मः**) coldness. **-शील** *a.* good-tempered, amiable. (**-ला**) 1 N. of the wife of Yama. -2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kriṣṇa. **-शेव** *a.* full of happiness; pleasant to be resorted; एष पन्था उरुगायः सुशेवः Ait. Br. 7. 13. 11. **-शोण** *a.* dark-red. **-श्रीका** the gum olibanum tree. **-श्रुत** *a.* 1 well heard. -2 versed in the Vedas. -3 gladly heard (also an exclamation at a श्राद्ध); पित्र्ये स्वदितमित्येव वाच्यं गोष्ठे तु सुश्रुतम् Ms. 3. 254. (**-तः**) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regardad as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. **-श्लिष्ट** *a.* 1 well-arranged or united. -2 well-fitted; Māl. 1. **-श्लेषः** close union or embrace. **-श्लोक्य** *a.* very famous; तेजीयसामपि ह्येतन्न सुश्लोक्यं जगद्गुरो Bhāg. 3. 12. 31. **-संवीत** *a.* 1 well-girt; स ददर्श ततः श्रीमान् सुग्रीवं हेमपिङ्गलम्। सुसंवीतम्... Rām. 4. 16. 15. -2 well-dressed. **-संवृतिः** good concealment. -*a.* well-concealed; परितस्तोऽप्यपरः सुसंवृतिः Śi. 16. 23. **-संस्कृत** *a.* 1 well cooked or prepared. -2 kept in good order; सुसंस्कृतोपस्करया व्यये चामुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150. **-संगृहीत** *a.* 1 well controlled or governed; सुसंगृहीतराष्ट्रो हि पार्थिवः सुखमेधते Ms. 7. 113. -2 well received. -3 well kept. -4 well abridged.

-संध *a.* true to a promise. -संनत *a.* well-directed (as an arrow). -सत्या N. of the wife of Janaka. -सदृश् *a.* agreeable to look at. -समाहित *a.* 1 well arranged, beautifully adorned; very beautiful; ऋतुकालं प्रतीक्षन्ते नार्थिनः सुसमाहिते । संगमं त्वहमिच्छामि त्वया सह सुमध्यमे ॥ Rām. 1. 48. 18. -2 completely loaded; तद्यथानः सुसमाहितमुत्सर्जद्यायात् Bri. Up. 4. 3. 35. -3 Very intent, attentive. -समीहित *a.* much desired. -सरण N. of Śiva. -सह *a.* 1 easy to be borne. -2 bearing or enduring well. (-हः) an epithet of Śiva. -सहाय *a.* having a good companion; प्रणेतुं शक्यते दण्डः सुसहायेन धीमता Ms. 7. 31. -साधित *a.* well trained or educated. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 good sap, essence, or substance. -2 competence. -3 the red-flowering Khadira tree. -सारवत् *n.* crystal. -सिकता 1 good sand. -2 gravel. -3 sugar. -सुरप्रिया jasmine. -सेव्य *a.* to be well or easily followed (as a road). -सौभगम् conjugal felicity. -स्थ *a.* 1 well-suited, being in a good sense. -2 in health, healthy, faring well. -3 in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. -4 happy, fortunate. (-स्थम्) a happy state, well-being; प्रह्लाद सुस्थरूपोऽस्मि पश्यन् व्यसनमात्मनः Mb. 12. 222. 12; सुस्थे को वा न पण्डितः H. 3. 114. -स्थित *a.* in the same sense as सुस्थ. (-तम्) a house with a gallery on all sides. -स्थितिः (also सुस्थता) *f.* 1 good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. -2 health, convalescence. -स्थिर *a.* 1 stable. -2 resolute, cool. -स्नातः 1 one who bathes at the end of a sacrifice; L. D. B. -2 well purified by bathing. -स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -स्वपनः an epithet of Śiva. -स्वर *a.* 1 melodious, harmonious. -2 loud. °यन्त्रकम् a kind of musical instrument; युता सुस्वरयन्त्रकैः Śukra 1. 247. -हित *a.* 1 very fit or suitable, appropriate. -2 beneficial, salutary. -3 friendly, affectionate. -4 satisfied; सहस्रनेत्रः सुहितत्वमाप न Rām. ch. 2. 64. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -हृद् *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate; सुहृदः सुहृदोऽन्यांश्च दुर्हृदश्चापि दुर्हृदः । सम्यक्प्रवृत्तान् पुरुषान्सम्यगनुपश्यतः ॥ Mb. 3. 208. 36. (-m.) 1 a friend; सुहृदः पश्य वसन्त किं स्थितम् Ku. 4. 27; मन्दायन्ते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 40. -2 an ally. °भेदः 1 the separation of friends. -2 N. of the 2nd book of the हितोपदेश; मित्रलाभः सुहृद्भेदो विग्रहः संधिरेव च । पञ्चतन्त्रात्तथान्यस्माद् ग्रन्थादाकृष्य लिख्यते ॥ H Pr. 9. °वाक्यम् the counsel of a friend. -हृदः a friend. -हृदय *a.* 1 good-hearted. -2 dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख् 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight; (properly a denom. of सुख).

सुख *a.* [सुख्-अच्] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. -2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; विचित्रकर्मोभरणा सुखश्रुतिः Ki. 14. 3; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखश्रवा निस्वनाः 3. 19. -3 Virtuous, pious. -4 Taking delight in, favourable to; Ś. 7. 18. -5 Easy, practicable; श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनान्तरायैः Ki. 5. 49. -6 Fit, suitable. -खा 1 The capital of Varuṇa. -2 (In phil.) The effort to win future beatitude. -3 Piety, virtue. -खम् 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात् सुखं तद्रसवत्तरम् V. 3. 21. -2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोरनुगुणं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. 1. 39. -3 Well-being, welfare, health; देवीं सुखं प्रष्टुं गता M. 4. -4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय &c. -5 Facility, easiness, ease. -6 Heaven, paradise. -7 Water. -खम् *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully; भ्रातृभिः सहितो रामः प्रमुमोद सुखं सुखी Rām. 7. 41. 1. -2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवान् 'may you fare well'. -3 At ease, comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कन्धः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10. -4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. -4 Rather, willingly. -5 Quietly, placidly; सुखं रात्रीः शयिता वीतमन्युः Kaṭh. 1. 11. -Comp. -अन्त *a.* 1 ending in happiness. -2 friendly. -3 destroying happiness. -अधिष्ठानम् a happy state. -अभियोज्य *a.* easily assailable. -अभ्युदयिक *a.* causing joy or pleasure; सुखाभ्युदयिकं चैव नैःश्रेयसिकमेव च Ms. 12. 88. -अर्थः anything that gives pleasure; Ms. 6. 26. -आगतम् welcome. -आजातः N. of Śiva. -आत्मक *a.* consisting of pleasure. -आत्मन् the Supreme Spirit, Brahma; पृथगाचरतस्तात पृथगात्मसुखात्मनोः Mb. 13. 120. 8. -आधारः paradise. -आप *a.* easily won or attained. -आप्लुच *a.* suitable for bathing. -आयतः, -आयनः a good or well-trained horse. -आराध्य *a.* easy to be conciliated or propitiated. -आरोह *a.* of easy ascent. -आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. -आवह *a.* conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. -आशः 1 eating at ease. -2 pleasant food. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -आशकः a cucumber. -आसक्तः an epithet of Śiva. -आसनम् a comfortable seat. -आसीन *a.* comfortably seated; also सुखनिविष्ट. -आस्वाद *a.* 1 having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. -2 agreeable, delightful. (-दः) 1 a pleasant flavour. -2 enjoyment (of pleasure). -उचित *a.* accustomed to comfort or happiness. -उत्सवः 1 merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. -2 a husband. -उदकम्, -उष्णम् warm water. -उदयः 1 dawn or realization of happiness. -2 an intoxicating drink. -उदर्क *a.* resulting in happiness. -उद्भवा yellow myrobalan; L. D. B. -उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. -एषिन् *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. -ऊर्जिकः natron. -कर, -कार, -दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. -चारः a good horse. -जात *a.* happy; सुखजातः सुरापीतः......Bk. 5. 38. -तन्त्र *a.* enjoying pleasure; अर्थधर्मौ च संत्यज्य सुखतन्त्रो न चालसः Rām. 2. 1. 27. -द *a.* giving pleasure. (-दः) N. of Viṣṇu. (-दा) 1 a courtezan of Indra's heaven. -2 the river Ganges. -3 the Śamī tree. (-दम्) the seat

of Viṣṇu. –दोहा a cow easily milked. –प्रविचार *a.* easily accessible. –प्रश्नः inquiry as to welfare. –बद्ध *a.* lovely. –बोधः 1 sensation of pleasure. –2 easy knowledge. –भागिन्, –भाज् *a.* happy. –भेद्य *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. –मानिन् seeking joy in. –मोदा the gum olibanum tree. –रात्रिः 1 the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honour of Lakṣmī). –2 a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. –रात्रिः, –रात्रिका Lakṣmī. –रूप *a.* having an agreeable appearance. –वर्चकः, –वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. –वह *a.* easily borne or carried. –वासः a water-melon. –वेदनम् consciousness of pleasure. –श्रव, –श्रुति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious; विविक्तवर्णाभरणा सुखश्रुतिः प्रसादयन्ती हृदयान्यपि द्विषाम् Ki. 14. 3. –संगिन् *a.* attached to pleasure; बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि Ś. 5. 11. –संदु(दो)ह्या *f.* a cow easily milked; L. D. B. –संयोगः gain of eternal bliss; धर्मार्थप्रभवं चैव सुखसंयोगमक्षयम् Ms. 6. 64. –साध्य *a.* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. –सुखेन *ind.* most willingly. –सेव्य *a.* easy of access. –स्पर्श *a.* 1 agreeable to the touch. –2 gratifying, pleasant; सेव्यमानौ सुखस्पर्शैः शालनिर्यासगन्धिभिः R. 1. 38. –हस्त *a.* having a soft or gentle hand.

सुखंकर *a.* = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुत्साधुसंवाहनाभिः Māl. 9. 25.

सुखाकृ 8. U. To make happy, please.

सुखाकृत *a.* Pleasant, comfortable; इयं कुसुमसंघातैरुपस्तीर्णा सुखाकृता (भूमिः) Rām. 4. 1. 89.

सुखायते Den. Ā. 1 To feel happy or glad. –2 To rejoice. –3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. –तम् Happiness.

सुखिन् *a.* Happy, glad, joyful. –*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखंघुणः, सुखंसुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of Śiva); see खट्वाङ्ग.

सुजूप् To hurt, to kill; गोब्राह्मणादयस्तेन सुजूप्यन्ते किल प्रजाः Bālcharitam 3. 16.

सुट् A technical term used by Pāṇini for the first five case-inflections; cf. सर्वनामस्थान.

सुटङ्क *a.* Sharp, shrill (as a disagreeable sound); कोदण्डकोटरकुटीरकटुरसौ सुटङ्कटङ्कारः B. R. 4. 50-51.

सुट्ट् 10 U. (सुट्टयति-ते) 1 To despise, disregard. –2 To be small, low, or shallow.

सुडीनकम् One of the modes of flight; पश्चाद्गतिः परार्डीनं स्वर्गंगं तु सुडीनकम् Mb. 8. 41. 27 (com.).

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. –2 Extracted or expressed (as Soma juice); सुतेन सोमेन विमिश्रितोयाम् Mb. 3. 120. 52. –3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. –तः 1 A son. –2 A child, offspring. –3 A king. –4 Expressed Soma juice; अहरहर्ह सुतः प्रसुतो भवति Bri. Up. 2. 1. 3. –5 The Soma sacrifice; दर्शश्च पूर्णमासश्च चातुर्मास्यं पशुः सुतः Bhāg. 7. 15. 48. –तः, –तम् A Soma libation. –Comp. –अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of progeny; मध्यमं तु ततः पिण्डमद्यात् सम्यक्सुतार्थिनी Ms. 3. 262. –आत्मजः a grandson. (–जा) a granddaughter. –उत्पत्तिः *f.* birth of a son; शौनकस्य सुतोत्पत्त्या (पतति) Ms. 3. 16. –निर्विशेषम् *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषम् R. 5. 6. –वत्सलः an affectionate father. –वस्करा the mother of seven children. –श्रेणी Salvinia Cucullata (Mar. बृहद्रंती, उंदीरकानी &c.). –स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. –*m.* The father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79. –Comp. –दानम् the gift (in marriage) of a daughter; अलंकृत्य सुतादानं दैवं धर्मं प्रचक्षते Ms. 3. 28.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) Having a child or children. –*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother; तेनाम्बा यदि सुतिनी वद वन्ध्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāṣ.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. –2 To treat like a son.

सुतुस् *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. –2 A sacrificial oblation. –3 Parturition. –Comp. –कालः the time of the extraction of Soma; सुत्याकाले सुनिर्वृत्ते वेदिं गतरवामिव Rām. 2. 114. 8.

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra; पुत्रा विठ्ठलराजस्य सुत्रामसमविक्रमाः Śiva B. 3. 4; सुत्रामबन्धुर्नृपः (दशरथः) Rām. ch. 2. 94; Śiva-mahimna S. 13. –*f.* The earth.

सुत्वन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. –2 A student who has performed his ablutions (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaiśya by a woman of the same class; वैश्यात्तु जायते व्रात्यात् सुधन्वाचार्य एव च Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [सुष्ठु धीयते, पीयते धे-धा वा क Tv.] 1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियन्ते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. –2 The nectar or honey of flowers. –3 Juice. –4 Water. –5 N. of the

Ganges. -6 White-wash, plaster, mortar; कैलासगिरिणेव सुधासितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K.; कालान्तरश्यामसुधेषु नक्तम् R 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. °रत्नम् a pearl. -अङ्कः, -आकारः, -आधारः, -आवासः the moon. -उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. -कण्ठः the cuckoo. -कारः the plasterer, white-washer; सूपकाराः सुधाकारा वंशचर्मकृतस्तथा (प्रतस्थिरे) Rām. 2. 80. 3. -क्षालित a. white-washed. -जीविन् m. a plasterer, bricklayer. -द्रवः 1 a nectar-like fluid. -2 white-wash, plaster. -धवलित a. plastered, white-washed. -निधिः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -पाणिः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician of the gods. -भवनम् a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः f. 1 a plastered wall. -2 a brick-wall. -3 the fifth Muhūrta or hour after noon. -भुज् m. a god, deity. -भूर्बिम्बम् the lunar orb; अस्या मुखेन्दावधरः सुधाभूबिम्बस्य युक्तः प्रतिबिम्ब एषः N. 7. 38. -भृतिः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -3 a sacrifice, an oblation. -मयम् 1 a brick or stone building. -2 a royal palace. -मोदकः 1 camphor. -2 a kind of sugar; L. D. B. -3 bamboo manna. °जः a kind of sugar prepared from it. -योनिः the moon. -वर्षः a shower of nectar. -वर्षिन् m. 1 an epithet of Brahman. -2 the moon. -3 camphor. -वासः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -वासा a kind of cucumber. -शर्करः a lime-stone. -सित a. 1 white as mortar. -2 bright as nectar. -3 bound by nectar; जगतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकान्तः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45 (where it has senses 1 and 2 also). -सूतिः 1 the moon. -2 a sacrifice. -3 a lotus. -स्यन्दिन् a. ambrosial, flowing with nectar; नेतुं वाञ्छति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्यन्दिभिः Bh. 2. 6. -स्रवा uvula or soft palate. -हरः, -हृत् an epithet of Garuḍa; see गरुड.

सुधित a. Nectar-like; गोप्यः स्फुरत्पुरटकुण्डलकुन्तलत्विड्गण्डश्रिया सुधितहाससिरीक्षणेन Bhāg. 10. 33. 23.

सुधितिः m., f. An axe.

सुनफा A particular configuration of the planets (when any one of the planets except the sun, occupies a secondary position to the moon).

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2 The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow.

सुनासी (शी) रः An epithet of Indra.

सुनीथ a. [सुनी-क्थन् Uṇ. 2. 2] Of prudent behaviour, moral, good.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother of Upasunda, who were sons of Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottamā, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other.]

सुन्दर a. (-री f.) (सुन्द्-अरः Uṇ. 3. 133) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right. -रः N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful woman; एका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115; विद्याधरसुन्दरीणाम् Ku. 1. 7. -Comp. -काण्डम् 1 a beautiful stalk. -2 the 5th book of the Rāmāyaṇa.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त p.p. [स्वप्-कर्तरि क्त] Slept, sleeping, asleep; न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible; see स्वप्. -3 Inactive, dull, latent. -प्तम् Sleep, sound sleep. -Comp. -जनः 1 a sleeping person. -2 midnight. -ज्ञानम् a dream. -घातक a. ferocious; murderous. -त्वच् a. paralytic.

सुप्तिः f. [स्वप्-क्तिन्] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सुमः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. -मम् A flower; स्मरस्य स्वर्बालानयनसुममालार्चनपदम् Bv. 1. 84.

सुम्नम् 1 A hymn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice. -Comp. -युः a sacrificer. [Uṇ. 1. 37].

सुयामुनः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 N. of Vatsarāja. -3 A palace. -4 N. of a mountain. -5 N. of a cloud.

सुर् I. 6 P. (सुरति) 1 To rule, govern. -2 To shine. -II. 10 P. = स्वर् q. v.

सुरः [सुष्ठु राति ददात्यभीष्टं सु-रा-क] 1 A god, deity; सुराप्रतिग्रहाद् देवाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः Rām.; सुधया तर्पयते सुरान् पितॄंश्च V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16. -2 The number 'thirty-three'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -5 An idol. -Comp. -अङ्गना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras*; प्रजिघाय समाधिभेदिनीं हरिरस्मै हरिणीं सुराङ्गनाम् R. 8. 79. -अद्रिः the mountain Meru. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अध्यक्षः N. of Śiva. -अरिः 1 an enemy of gods, a demon; गतं भयं भीरु सुरारिसंभवम् V. 1. 6. -2 the chirp of a cricket. °हन् m. N. of Śiva. °हन्तृ m. N. of Viṣṇu. -अर्चनम् the worship of gods. -अर्चावेश्मन् n. a household temple, a chamber containing the idols of deities; ब्रह्मचारिपरिचारि सुरार्चावेश्म राजऋषिरेष विवेश N. 21. 21. -अर्हम् 1 gold. -2 saffron. -3 yellow sandal. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आपगा 'the heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. -आलयः 1 the mountain Meru. -2 heaven, paradise. -3 a temple; पूर्तं सुरालयारामकूपाजीव्यादिलक्षणम् Bhāg. 7. 15. 49. -आश्रयः Meru. -आस्पदम् a temple. -इज्यः N. of Brihaspati. -इज्या the sacred basil. -इन्द्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of Viṣṇu (उपेन्द्र); स्वर्लोकमागच्छ गतज्वरश्चिरं सुरेन्द्र गुप्तं गतदोषकल्मषम् Rām. 1. 15. 34. °गोपः a cochineal. °जित् m. N. of Garuḍa. -इभः a celestial elephant. -इष्टः the Sāla tree. -ईशः,

–ईश्वरः 1 N. of Indra. –2 of Śiva. (–री) 1 the celestial Ganges. –2 Durgā. –उत्तमः 1 the sun. –2 Indra. –उत्तरः sandal-wood. –उपम a. god-like, divine. –ऋषिः (सुरर्षिः) a divine sage. –कारुः an epithet of Viśvakarman. –कार्मुकम् rain-bow. –गणः 1 N. of Śiva. –2 a host of gods. –गण्डः a kind of boil, disease. –गिरिः mount Meru. –गुरुः 1 an epithet of Brihaspati; धर्मः शास्त्रं सुरगुरुमतिः शौचमाचारचिन्ता सत्यैः पूर्णे जठरपिठरे प्राणिनां संभवन्ति Pt. 5. 97. –2 the planet Jupiter. –3 N. of Viṣṇu; ब्रह्मा सुरगुरुः स्थाणुर्मनुः कः परमेष्ठ्यथ Mb. 1. 1. 32. –ग्रामणी m. N. of Indra. –जनः the race of gods. –ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Brahman. –तरङ्गिणी the Ganges. –तरुः a tree of paradise. –तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha; q.v. –दारु n. the Devadāru tree. –दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. –दुन्दुभी the sacred basil. –द्विपः 1 an elephant of the gods. –2 N. of Airāvata; सुरद्विपास्फालनकर्कशाङ्गुलौ R. 3. 55. –द्विष् m. 1 a demon; प्रणिपत्य सुरास्तस्मै शमयित्रे सुरद्विषाम् R. 10. 15. –2 Rāhu; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे सुरद्विषश्चान्द्रमसी सुधेव R. 2. 39. –धनुस् n. 1 rainbow; सुरधनुरिदं दूराकृष्टं न नाम शरासनम् V. 4. 1. –2 kind of nail mark; स्वापराधमलुपत् पयोधरे मत्करः सुरधनुष्करस्तव N. 18. 134. –धुनी the Ganges. –धूपः turpentine, resin. –नदी, –निम्नगा an epithet of the Ganges. –पतिः an epithet of Indra. –पथम् the sky, heaven. –पर्वतः the mountain Meru; q. v. –पादपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतरु. –प्रतिष्ठा the setting up of an idol. –प्रियः 1 N. of Indra. –2 of Brihaspati. –भूयम् identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. –भूरुहः the Devadāru tree. –भूषणम् a necklace of pearls consisting of 1008 strings and 4 Hastas long; Br. S. –मन्दिरम् a temple; उत्तुङ्गसौधसुरमन्दिरगोपुराट्ट... Māl. 9. 1. –मृत्तिका alum-slate. –युवतिः f. a celestial damsel. –राज्यम् dominion over the gods. –लासिका a flute, pipe. –लोकः heaven. °सुन्दरी 1 a celestial woman. –2 N. of Durgā. –वर्त्मन् n. the sky. –वल्लभा white Dūrvā grass. –वल्ली the sacred basil. –विद्विष्, –वैरिन्, –शत्रुः m. an evil spirit, a demon. –विलासिनी an *apsaras*. –वीथिः N. of the way of the नक्षत्रs; नक्षत्रमार्गं विपुलं सुरवीथीति विश्रुतम् Mb. 3. 43. 12. –शाखिन् m the Kalpataru q. v. –श्वेता a small (white) house-lizard. –सद्मन् n. heaven, paradise. –सालः a wish-fulfilling tree, a *kalpavrikṣa*; ददतोऽभिमतं समस्फुरन् सुरसाला भुवमागता इव Sāhendra. 2. 57. –सरित्, सिन्धुः f. the Ganges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठ्यूतमैशम् R. 2. 75. –सुन्दरी, –स्त्री 1 a celestial woman; ऊरूद्भवा नरसखस्य मुनेः सुरस्त्री V. 1. 3. –2 N. of Durgā. –स्थानम् a temple.

सुरङ्गः, –ङ्गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. –2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building; अनेकसुरङ्गासंचारम् Kau. A. 1. 20; ऐकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरङ्गां कारयित्वा Dk.; सुरङ्गया बहिरपगतेषु युष्मासु Mu. 2; चक्रानुचक्रसोपानसुरङ्गादीर्घनिर्गमम् (बिलं व्यधात्) Bm. 1. 747. (written also सुरुङ्गा). –Comp. –धातुः red chalk; L. D. B. –युज् m. a burglar, a house-breaker; L. D. B.

सुरभि a. 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः Ś. 1. 3; Me. 16, 21, 34. –2 Pleasing, agreeable. –3 Shining, handsome; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3; Mv. 6. 63. –4 Beloved, friendly. –5 Celebrated, famous. –6 Wise, learned. –7 Good, virtuous. –भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume; यः पुरीषसुरभिसौगन्ध्यवायुस्तं देशं दशयोजनं समन्तात् सुरभिं चकार Bhāg. 5. 5. 33. –2 Nutmeg. –3 Resin of Sāla, or resin in general. –4 The Champaka tree. –5 The Śamī tree. –6 The Kadamba tree. –7 A kind of fragrant grass. –8 The season of spring; वासार्थं हर संभृतं सुरभिणा पौष्पं रजो वीरुधाम् V. 2. 20. –9 The month of Chaitra. –10 The Bakula tree. –*f*. 1 The gum olibanum tree. –2 The sacred basil. –3 Jasmine. –4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. –5 Spirituous liquor. –6 The earth. –7 A cow; ऊर्जस्वलेन सुरभीरनु निःसपत्नं जग्मे जयोद्धुरविशालविषाणमुक्ष्णा Śi. 5. 64. –8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिम् R. 1. 81, 75; व्यालम्बेथाः सुरभितनयालम्भजां मानयिष्यन् Me. 47. –9 N. of one of the Mātris. –10 The east. –*n*. 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. –2 Sulphur. –3 Gold. –Comp. –गन्धम् see सुरभिवल्कल. –गोत्रम् oxen, cattle, kine. –घृतम् fragrant butter, well-seasoned ghee. –त्रिफला 1 nutmeg. –2 cloves. –3 areca nut. –त्वच् *f*. large cardamoms. –दारुः the Sarala tree. –पत्रा the rose-apple. –बाणः an epithet of Cupid. –मासः the spring. –मुखम् the commencement of spring. –वल्कलम् the bark of Laurus Cassia (Mar. दालचिनी). –स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिमत् m. N. of fire.

सुरभित a. 1 Perfumed, scented. –2 Pleasing, beautiful; कीर्त्याऽभितः सुरभितः Dk. 1. 1.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. –2 N. of the cow of plenty. See सुरभिः.

सुरला 1 N. of Gaṅgā; L. D. B. –2 N. of a river; L. D. B.

सुरा (सु-क्रन् Uṇ. 2. 24) 1 A spirituous liquor, wine; सुरा वै मलमन्नानाम् Ms. 11. 93; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 94. –2 Water. –3 A drinking vessel. –4 A snake. –Comp. –आकरः 1 a distillery. –2 the cocoanut tree. –आजीवः, –आजीविन् m. a distiller. –आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. –आसवः spirituous liquor. –उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. –कारः a distiller. –गृहम् a tavern. –ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor; व्यवस्थितिस्तेषु विवाहयज्ञसुराग्रहैरासु निवृत्तिरिष्टा Bhāg. 11. 5. 11. –जीविन् a tavern-keeper, a vintner –ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. –प a. 1 a drinker of spirituous liquor; Ms. 11. 49.

–2 pleasant, agreeable. –3 wise, sage. –पाणम्, –पानम् the drinking of wine or liquor. –पात्रम्, –भाजनम्, –भाण्डम् a wine glass or cup; अपः सुराभाजनस्था मद्यभाण्डस्थितास्तथा Ms. 11. 147. –पीत *a.* one who has drunk wine; सुखजातः सुरापीतः... Bk. 5. 38. –बीजम् a substance serving for the preparation of beer. –भागः yeast. –मण्डः the froth or scum of spirituous liquor during fermentation. –मूल्यम् drink-money. –संधानम् distillation of spirituous liquor. –सुः 1 a drunkard. –2 a heretic.

सुरुङ्गा See सुरङ्गा. A hole made underground, subterranean passage; सुरुङ्गां कारयित्वा तु Mb. 1. 61. 22.

सुरुङ्गाहिः A burglar, house-breaker.

सुरेभम् Tin; L. D. B.

सुवनः 1 The sun. –2 Fire. –3 The moon. –नम् The moonlight; Uṇ. 2. 76.

सुवर्ण *a.* [शोभनो वर्णोऽस्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. –2 Of a good tribe or caste. –3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. –र्णः 1 A good colour. –2 A good tribe or caste. –3 A sort of sacrifice. –4 An epithet of Śiva. –5 The thorn-apple. –र्णा 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. –2 Black aloe-wood. –3 Turmeric. –4 Colocynth. –र्णम् 1 Gold. –2 A *golden coin* (*–m.* also); नन्वहं दशसुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. –3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māṣas or about 175 grains Troy (*m.* also). –4 Money, wealth, riches. –5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. –6 A kind of red chalk. –7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). –Comp. –अक्षः N. of Śiva. –आख्यः 1 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). –2 the thorn-apple. –अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. –कदली a variety of plantain. –कर्तृ, –कार, –कृत् *m.* a goldsmith. –गणितम् a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. –गैरिकम् a kind of red-chalk. –चौरिका gold-stealing. –जीविकः N. of a tribe; (गान्धिकः शाङ्खिकश्चैव कांस्यको मणिकारकः । सुवर्णजीविकश्चैव पञ्चैते वणिजः स्मृताः ॥). –धेनुः a golden offering in the shape of a cow. –पालिका a kind of vessel made of gold. –पुष्पः the globe-amaranth. –पुष्पित *a.* abounding in gold; *e. g.* सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः । शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुम् ॥ Pt. 1. 45. –पृष्ठ *a.* coated with gold, gilded. –बिन्दुः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. –2 a form of Śiva. –भाण्डम्, –भाण्डकम् a jewel-box. –माक्षिकम् a kind of mineral substance. –यूथी yellow jasmine. –रूप्यक *a.* abounding in gold and silver. –रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –रोमन् *m.* a ram. –वणिज् *m.* N. of a mixed caste. –वर्णः N. of Viṣṇu. –वर्णा turmeric. –सानुः the Meru mountain having golden peaks; सुवर्णसानुप्रतिमान् प्रासादानुच्चतोरणान् Śiva B. 1. 55. –सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. –स्तेयम् stealing of gold (one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v.); अत ऊर्ध्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि सुवर्णस्तेयनिष्कृतिम् Ms. 11. 98.

सुवर्णकम् 1 Brass, bell-metal. –2 Lead. –3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् *a.* 1 Golden. –2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुविदत्र *a.* (Ved.) Very mindful, benevolent, propitious. –त्रम् 1 Grace, favour. –2 Wealth, property. –3 Household; Uṇ. 3. 107.

सुषम *a.* 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. –2 Same; all. –मा Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour; कुरबककुसुमं चपलासुषमम् Gīt. 7; सुषमाविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्ममभाजि तन्मुखात् N. 2. 27; Bv. 1. 26; 2. 12, 74, 82; 3. 7.

सुषवी 1 A sort of gourd. –2 Black cumin. –3 Cumin-seed.

सुषाढः An epithet of Śiva.

सुषिः *f.* 1 A hole; cf. शुषि; एतस्य हृदयस्य पञ्च देवसुषयः स योऽस्य प्राङ्सुषिः स प्राणः Ch. Up. 3. 13. 1. –2 A tube, pipe.

सुषि (षी) म *a.* 1 Cold, frigid. –2 Pleasant, agreeable. –मः 1 Cold. –2 A kind of snake. –3 The moon-stone.

सुषिर *a.* 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated; चेतनावान्नरो हन्यात्यस्य नासुषिरं शिरः Mb. 12. 266. 33. –2 Slow in articulation. –रम् 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity; सुषिराणि प्रचक्रिरे Śiva B. 13. 92. –2 Any wind-instrument (flutes and similar instruments); अवापुरुच्चैः सुषिराणि राणिताम् N. 15. 16.

सुषुप्तम् See सुषुप्तिः next; जाग्रत्स्वप्नः सुषुप्तं च गुणतो बुद्धिवृत्तयः Bhāg. 11. 13. 27.

सुषुप्तिः *f.* 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. –2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिर्यस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणो जीवाः Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3.

सुषुम्णः, –म्नः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun; Hch. 1. –म्णा, –म्ना A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between इडा and पिङ्गला, two of the vessels of the body; वैश्वानरं याति विहायसा गतः सुषुम्नया ब्रह्मपथेन शोचिषा Bhāg. 2. 2. 24.

सुषुप्सा 1 Desire of sleeping. –2 Sleepiness.

सुषेणः 1 N. of a tree (करमर्द). –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –3 A cane or ratan.

सुष्ठु *ind.* 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. –2 Very much, exceedingly; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1. –3 Truly, rightly; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S.; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

सुष्मम् A rope, cord, string.

सुसवी See सुषवी above.

सुह् 4 P. To endure, to bear; L. D. B.

सुह्माः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्मैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीम् R. 4. 35.

सू I. 2, 4 Ā. (सूते, सूयते, सूत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also); मयाध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचरम् Bg. 9. 10; असूत सा नागवधूपभोग्यम् Ku. 1. 20; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31. –With प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. –II. 6 P. (सुवति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. –2 To remit (as debt).

सू *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. –*f.* 1 Birth. –2 A mother; अलब्धनिद्रोऽनुपलक्षितो नृभिर्हित्वा गतो वेनसुवं प्रसुप्ताम् Bhāg. 4. 13. 47.

सूकः 1 An arrow. –2 Air, wind. –3 A lotus.

सूकरः [सू-करन् कित् Uṇ. 4. 5] 1 A hog, pig; see शूकर. –2 A sort of deer. –3 A potter. –री 1 A sow; पतिलोकं न सा याति ब्राह्मणी या सुरां पिबेत्। इहैव सा शुनी गृध्री सूकरी चोपजायते ॥ Y. 3. 256. –2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म *a.* [सूच्-मन् सुक् च नेट्; Uṇ. 4. 184] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic; जालान्तरस्थसूर्यांशौ यत् सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः; मुख्यक्रमेण प्रयोगवचनैकवाक्यता सूक्ष्मा ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 15. –2 Little, small; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रन्थिना स्कन्धदेशे Ś. 1. 19; R. 18. 49. –3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. –4 Nice. –5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. –6 Crafty, artful, subtle, ingenious. –7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. –क्ष्मः 1 An atom. –2 The clearing-nut plant. –3 An epithet of Śiva. –क्ष्मा 1 Sand. –2 Small cardamoms. –क्ष्मम् 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. –2 Minuteness. –3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सावद्य. –4 Craft, ingenuity. –5 Fraud, cheating. –6 Fine thread &c. –7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammaṭa :—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽन्यस्मै प्रकाश्यते। धर्मेण केनचिद्यत्र तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते ॥ K. P. 10. –8 The cavity of a tooth. –9 Marrow. –10 The Vedānta philosophy. –Comp. –आत्मन् *m.* N. of Śiva. –एला small cardamoms. –तण्डुलः the poppy. –तण्डुला 1 long pepper. –2 a kind of grass. –दर्शिता quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. –दर्शिन्, –दृष्टि *a.* 1 sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. –2 of acute discernment. –3 acute, sharp-minded. –दलः mustard. –दारु *n.* a thin plank of wood, a board. –देहः, –शरीरम् the subtile body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= लिङ्गशरीर q. v.). –पत्रः 1 coriander seed. –2 a kind of wild cumin. –3 a sort of red sugar-cane. –4 the gum Arabic tree. –5 a sort of mustard. –पर्णी a kind of basil. –पिप्पली wild pepper. –बीजः the poppy. –बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (–द्धिः *f.*) sharp wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. –भूतम् a subtle element. –मक्षिकम्, –का a mosquito, gnat. –मति, –मतिमत् *a.* acute-minded. –मानम् a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement', 'rough calculation'). –शरीरम् (in phil.) a subtle body. –शर्करा small gravel, sand. –शालिः a kind of fine rice. –षट्चरणः a sort of louse. –स्फोटः a kind of leprosy.

सूक्ष्मता minuteness, subtlety, fineness; सूक्ष्मतां चान्ववेक्षेत योगेन परमात्मनः Ms. 6. 65.

सूच् 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. –2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; त्वां सूचयिष्यति तु माल्यसमुद्भवोऽयं (गन्धः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; प्रस्निग्धाः क्वचिदिङ्गुदीफलभिदः सूच्यन्त एवोपलाः Ś. 1. 14. –3 To betray, divulge, reveal; स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि गुप्तद्वारो न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. –4 To hint, intimate, suggest. –5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिस्पन्दनं सूचयति; रथवेगं सूचयति &c. –6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. –With अभि to show, indicate; अमन्यत नलं प्राप्तं कर्मचेष्टाभिसूचितम् Mb.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kuśa grass.

सूचक *a.* (–चिका *f.*) [सूच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. –2 Betraying, informing; स विनाशं व्रजत्याशु सूचकोऽशुचिरेव च Ms. 4. 71; 11. 50. –कः 1 A piercer. –2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. –3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy; नृपं संसूचयेत् ज्ञात्वा सूचकः स उदाहृतः Śukra. 4. 589 –4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. –5 The manager or chief actor of a company. –6 A Buddha. –7 A *Siddha*. –8 A villain, scoundrel. –9 A demon, goblin. –10 A dog. –11 A crow. –12 A cat. –13 A kind of fine rice. –Comp. –वाक्यम् the information given by an informer.

सूचनम्, –ना [सूच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. –2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. –3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. –4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. –5 Hinting, hint. –6 Information. –7 Teaching, showing, describing. –8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. –9 Villainy, wickedness. –10 Hurting, killing.

सूचनी A short index or table of contents.

सूचा 1 Piercing. –2 Gesticulation. –3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः –ची *f.* [सूच्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. –2 A needle; निमेषादपि कौन्तेय यस्यायुरपचीयते। सूच्येवाञ्जनचूर्णस्य किमिति प्रतिपालयेत् ॥ Mb. 3. 35. 3. –3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kuśa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षतं मे चरणम् Ś. 1; so मुखे कुशसूचिविद्धे Ś. 4. 13. –4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पन्नगरत्नसूचये Ku. 5. 43. –5 The point of a bud. –6 A kind of

military array, a sharp column or file; दण्डव्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात् तु शकटेन वा । वराहमकराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7.187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -15 A rail or balustrade. -16 A small door-bolt. -17 A kind of coitus. -Comp. -अग्र *a.* needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminated. (-ग्रम्) the point of a needle. -आस्यः a rat. -कटाहन्यायः see under न्याय. -कर्मन् needle-work. -खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -गृहकम् a needle-case. -पत्रकम् an index, a table of contents. (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. -पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. -भिन्न *a.* bursting open at the point of the buds; पाण्डुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23. -भेद्य *a.* 1 to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2 thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 39. -3 palpable, tangible. -मुख *a.* 1 needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2 pointed. (-खः) 1 a bird. -2 white Kuśa grass. -3 a particular position of the hands. (-खम्) a diamond. -रदनः a mungoose. -रोमन् *m.* a hog. -वदन *a.* needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1 a gnat, mosquito. -2 a mungoose. -शालिः a kind of fine rice. -शिखा the point of a needle. -सूत्रम् a thread for a needle (for sewing).

सूचिः *m.* 1 The son of निषाद and a वैश्या. -2 A maker of winnowing baskets &c.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -मुख *a.* having a pointed mouth or head. (-खम्) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित *p. p.* [सूच्-क्त] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. -*m.* 1 A spy, an informer; Mb. 13. 90. 9. -2 A kind of an arrow; न सूची कपिशो नैव न गवास्थिर्गजास्थिजः Mb. 7. 189. 12.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् *a.* Pointed. -*m.* N. of Garuḍa.

सूची See सूचि above.

सूच्य *a.* Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् *ind.* An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत *p. p.* [सू-क्त] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूत, चोदयाश्वान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे Ś. 1; पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं हरन्तमश्वं रथरश्मिसंयतम् R. 3. 42. -2 The son of a Kṣatriya by a woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद् विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहम् Ve. 3. 33. -3 The son of a Vaiśya by a Kṣatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard; पुरःसरैः स्वस्तिकसूतमागधैः Rām. 2. 17. 46; Bhāg. 1. 11. 20. -5 A carpenter. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -8 N. of Sañjaya (a pupil of Vyāsa); समरवृत्तविबोधसमीहया कुरुवरेण मुदा कृतयाचनः । सपदि सूतमदादमलेक्षणं मुनिवरं तमहं सततं भजे ॥ Vedavyāsāṣṭakam 7. -तः, -तम् Quick-silver. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः, -पुत्रः 1 an epithet of Sañjaya; तमेवंवादिनं राजा सूतपुत्रं कृताञ्जलिम् (अब्रवीत्) Mb. 8. 2. 9. -2 an epithet of Karṇa; कथयामास तत् सर्वं यथा शप्तः स सूतजः Mb. 12. 2. 1. -राज् *m.* quick-silver.

सूतकम् 1 Birth, production; नाश्नीयात्तामिषं जग्ध्वा सूतकाद्यमेव च Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननाशौचम् q. v.); Ms. 4. 110. -कः, -कम् Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः, सूती *f.* [सू-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसां सूतिरसूतिरापदाम् Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. -5 Yielding fruit, production of crops; न कल्पते पुनः सूत्यै उप्तं बीजं च नश्यति Bhāg. 7. 11. 33. -Comp. -अशौचम् impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). -गृहम् the lying-in-chamber; सूतीगृहे ननु जगाद भवानजो नौ Bhāg. 10. 85. 20. -मारुतः the throes of child-birth. -मासः the month of delivery; the last month of pregnancy. -रोगः puerperal sickness.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered; Ms. 5. 85. -Comp. -अगारम्, गृहम्, -गेहम्, -भवनम् the lying-in-chamber. -गदः, -रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. -षष्ठी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूत्या See सुत्या.

सूत्परम् The distillation of sprituous liquor.

सूत्र् 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. -2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; यथा न सूत्र्यते हि भगवता पिङ्गलेन;

जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. -3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निपुणं मया निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. -4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रम् [सूत्र्-अच्] 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पमालानुषङ्गेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhās.; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -2 A fibre; सुराङ्गना कर्षति खण्डिताग्रात् सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18; Ku. 1. 40. -3 A wire. -4 A collection of threads. -5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः Tarka K.; विप्रत्वे सूत्रमेव हि Bhāg. 12. 2. 3. -6 The string or wire of a puppet. -7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. -8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:— स्वल्पाक्षरमसंदिग्धं सारवद् विश्वतोमुखम् । अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; *e. g.* मानवकल्पसूत्र, आपस्तम्बसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. -10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -11 A girdle; वासः ससूत्रं लघुमारुतोऽहरद् भवस्य देवस्य किलानुपश्यतः Bhāg. 8. 12. 23. -12 A line, stroke. -13 A sketch, plan; त्वमेव धर्मार्थदुघाभिपत्तये दक्षेण सूत्रेण ससर्जिथाध्वरम् Bhāg. 4. 6. 44. -14 Indication, prelude; विशङ्क्य सूत्रं पुरुषायितस्य तद् भविष्यतोऽस्मायि तदा तदालिभिः N. 16. 15. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः superintendent of weaving; Kau. A. 2. -आत्मन् *a.* having the nature of a string or thread. (*-m.*) the soul. -आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. -कण्ठः 1 a Brāhmaṇa. -2 a pigeon, dove. -3 a wag-tail. -कर्मन् *n.* carpentry; अथ भूमिप्रदेशज्ञाः सूत्रकर्मविशारदाः Rām. 2. 80. 1. °विशेषज्ञः a weaver; Rām. 2. 83. 12. -कारः, -कृत् *m.* 1 an author or composer of Sūtras. -2 a carpenter. -कोणः, -कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु). -कोशः a skein of yarn. -क्रीडा a particular game with strings (one of the 64 kalās). -गण्डिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. -ग्रन्थः a book of aphorisms. -ग्राह *a.* seizing a thread. -ग्राहिन् *m.* a draftsman, an architect. -चरणम् N. of a class of *Charaṇas* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra-works. -तन्तुः 1 a thread, string. -2 perseverance, energy. -तर्कुटी a distaff, spindle. -दरिद्र *a.* 'poor in threads', having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतः Mk. 2. 9. -धरः, -धारः 1 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined:— नाट्यस्य यदनुष्ठानं तत् सूत्रं स्यात् सबीजकम् । रङ्गदैवतपूजाकृत् सूत्रधार इति स्मृतः ॥ -2 a carpenter, an artisan. -3 the author of a set of aphorisms. -4 an epithet of Indra. -धृक् *m.* 1 an architect. -2 a stage-manager. -पातः applying the measuring line. -पिटकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhistic writings. -पुष्पः the cotton plant. -प्रोत *a.* fastened with wires (as puppets). -भिद् *m.* a tailor. -भृत् *m.* =सूत्रधार q. v. -यन्त्रम् 1 'a thread-machine', shuttle. -2 a weaver's loom; सूत्रयन्त्रजविशिष्टचेष्टयाश्चर्यसञ्जिबहुशालभञ्जिकः N. 18. 13. -3 a shuttle. -वापः weaving (threads). -वीणा a kind of lute. -वेष्टनम् 1 a weaver's shuttle. -2 the act of weaving. -शाखम् the body. -स्थानम् (in medic. works) the first general section (treating of the physician, disease, remedies &c).

सूत्रणम् 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. -2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् =सुत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेवया).

सूत्रित *p. p.* [सूत्र्-क्त] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. -2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) [सूत्र अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having threads. -2 Having rules. *-m.* 1 A crow. -2 A stage-manager.

सूद् I. 1 Ā. (सूदते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. -2 To effuse, pour out. -3 To deposit. -4 To distil, flow. -5 To eject, throw away. -II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. -2 To strike, hurt, kill; मुष्टिभिर्बाहुभिः पद्भिः सूदयन्तौ तु राक्षसम् Rām. 3. 4. 7. -3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. -4 To pour out, effuse. -5 To assent, agree, promise. -6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूद्-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Pouring out, distilling. -3 A well, spring. -4 A cook. -5 Sauce, soup. -6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. -7 Split pease. -8 Mud, mire. -9 Sin, fault. -10 The office of a charioteer. -11 The Lodhra tree. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of the kitchen. -कर्मन् *n.* cookery. -शाला a kitchen. -शास्त्रम् the science of cooking.

सूदन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [सूद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive; दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c.; विषीदन्तमिदं वाक्यमुवाच मधुसूदनः Bg. 2. 1, 4. -2 Dear, beloved. -नम् 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Assenting to, promising. -3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सून *p. p.* [सू-क्त तस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. -2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. -3 Empty, vacant (perhaps for शून or शून्य in this sense). -नम् 1 Bringing forth, parturition. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A flower; दत्तां केनापि सूनावलिमधिमुकुटं मृन्मयीमिव दध्रे Vis. Guṇa. 197. -4 Fruit. -Comp. -नायकः, -शरः the god of love; सूननायकनिदेशविभ्रमैरप्रतीतचरवेदनोदयम् N. 18. 129.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना [सुनः नः दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 3. 13] 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनोपरिचर इव गृध्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरुकश्च M. 2. –2 The sale of meat. –3 Hurting, killing, destroying; सूनायामप्यननुमतमालम्भनं तदुपलभ्य Bhāg. 5. 9. 17. –4 The soft palate, uvula. –5 A girdle, zone. –6 Inflammation of the gland of the neck called mumps. –7 A ray of light. –8 A river. –9 A daughter. –10 An elephant's trunk. **–नाः** (*f.* pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under शूना or पञ्चशूना. **–Comp.** **–अध्यक्षः** a superintendent of the slaughter-house.

सूनावत् A keeper of a slaughter-house; Ms. 4. 84.

सूनिकः, सूनिन् *m.* 1 A butcher, flesh-seller; Y. 1. 141. –2 A hunter.

सूनुः [सू-नुक्] 1 A son; पितुरहमेवैको सूनुरभवम् K.; सूनुः सूनृतवाक् स्रष्टुः R. 1. 93. –2 A child, an offspring. –3 A grandson (daughter's son). –4 A younger brother; अनुस्मृताखण्डलसूनुविक्रमः Ki. 1. 24. –5 The sun; सूनुः पुत्रेऽनुजे रवौ इति विश्वः. –6 The Arka plant.

सूनूः *f.* A daughter.

सूनृत *a.* 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूनृतगिरश्च सूरयः पुण्यमृग्यजुषमध्यगीषत Śi. 14. 21; R. 1. 93. –2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मङ्गलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनृता। एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन॥ Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. –3 Auspicious, fortunate. –4 Beloved, dear. –5 Ved. Quick, active. **–ता** 1 The goddess of true speech. –2 An excellent song. –3 N. of Uṣas. –4 Food. **–तम्** 1 True and agreeable speech. –2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; तेनाष्टौ परिगमिताः समाः कथंचिद् बालत्वादवितथसूनृतेन सूनोः R. 8. 92. –3 Auspiciousness.

सूपः [सुखेन पीयते, सु-पा घञर्थे क पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; सूपं भूयिष्ठमश्नीध्वं नाद्य मांसं यथा पुरा Mb. 12. 29. 128; न स जानाति शास्त्रार्थं दर्वी सूपरसानिव Subhāṣ.; Ms. 3. 226. –2 A sauce, condiment; पच्यन्तां विविधाः पाकाः सूपान्ताः पायसादयः Bhāg. 10. 24. 26; 11. 27. 34. –3 A cook. –4 A pan, vessel. –5 An arrow. –6 Split pease. **–Comp.** **–अङ्गम्** asa-foetida. **–कारः** a cook. **–धूपनम्, –धूपकम्** asa-foetida. **–श्रेष्ठः** The *mudga* bean.

सूपायः A good means or expedient.

सूप्या A kind of bean (Mar. मसूर, तूर).

सूमः [सू-मक्] 1 Water. –2 Milk. –3 Sky or heaven.

सूयम् Extraction of the Soma juice; libation; sacrifice; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं यदा पास्यति पाण्डवः। आनर्दं नर्दतः सम्यक् तदा सूयं भविष्यति॥ Mb. 5. 141. 47.

सूर् 4 Ā. (सूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. –2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण *a.* Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सुवति प्रेरयति कर्माणि लोकानुदयेन, सू-क्रन्; Uṇ. 2. 24] 1 The sun. –2 The Arka plant. –3 The Soma. –4 A wise or learned man. –5 A hero, king. **–Comp.** **–चक्षुस्** *a.* radiant as the sun. **–सुतः** an epithet of Saturn. **–सूतः** the charioteer of the sun, *i. e.* Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत *a.* 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. –2 Calm, tranquil. **–ता** A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रिन्] 1 The sun. –2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Śi. 14. 21; Bhāg. 1. 1. 1. –3 A priest. –4 A worshipper. –5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; *e. g.* मल्लिनाथसूरि. –6 N. of Kṛiṣṇa. –7 N. of Bṛihaspati.

सूरिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) Wise, learned. *–m.* A wise or learned man, scholar, *pandit*.

सूरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. –2 N. of Kuntī, q. v. –3 Black mustard.

सूर्क्ष् (क्ष्यं) 1, 4 P. (सूर्क्षति, सूर्क्ष्यति) 1 To respect, honour. –2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्क्ष (क्ष्यं) णम् Disrespect.

सूर्क्ष्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्प See शूर्प.

सूर्मिः, –र्मी *f.* 1 An iron or metallic image; सूर्मीं ज्वलन्तीं वाश्लिष्येन्मृत्युना स विशुध्यति Ms. 11. 103. –2 The pillar of a house. –3 Radiance, lustre. –4 A flame.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुवति कर्माणि लोकं प्रेरयति; cf. Sk. on P. III. 1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kaśyapa and Aditi. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruṇa for his charioteer. He is also represented as all-seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Saṃjñā (or Chhāyā or Aśvinī) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamunā, the two Aśvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata, the founder of the solar race of kings.] –2 The tree called *Arka*. –3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). –4 The swallow-wort. –5 N. of Śiva. **–Comp.** **–अपायः** sunset; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्याम् Me. 82. **–अर्घ्यम्** the presentation of an offering to the sun. **–अश्मन्** *m.* the sun-stone. **–अश्वः** a horse of the sun. **–अस्तम्** sunset. **–आतपः** heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. **–आलोकः** sunshine. **–आवर्तः** 1 a kind of sun-flower. –2 a head-ache which increases or diminishes according to the course of the sun (Mar. अर्धशिशी).

-आह्व *a.* named after the sun. (-ह्वः) the gigantic swallow-wort. (-ह्वम्) copper. -इन्दुसंगमः the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon); दर्शः सूर्येन्दुसंगमः Ak. -उत्थानम्, -उदयः sunrise. -ऊढः 1 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; संप्राप्तो योऽतिथिः सायं सूर्योढो गृहमेधिनाम्। पूजया तस्य देवत्वं लभन्ते गृहमेधिनः॥ Pt. 1.170.-2 the time of sunset. -उपस्थानम्, -उपासना attendance upon or worship of the sun; V. 1.-कमलम् the sun-flower, a heliotrope. -कान्तः 1 the sun-stone, sun-crystal; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकान्तास्तदन्यतेजोऽभिभवाद्वमन्ति। Ś. 2. 7. -2 a crystal. -कान्तिः *f.* 1 sun-light. -2 a particular flower. -3 the flower of sesamum. -कालः day-time, day. °अनलचक्रम् a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. -ग्रहः 1 the sun. -2 an eclipse of the sun. -3 an epithet of Rāhu and Ketu.-4 the bottom of a water-jar.-ग्रहणम् a solar eclipse. -चन्द्रौ (also सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ) *m.* du. the sun and moon. -जः, -तनयः, -पुत्रः 1 epithets of Sugrīva; योऽहं सूर्यसुतः स एष भवतां योऽयं स वत्सोऽङ्गदः Mv. 5. 55. -2 of Karṇa. -3 of the planet Saturn. -4 of Yama. -जा, -तनया the river Yamunā. -तेजस् *n.*the radiance or heat of the sun. -द्वारम् the way of the sun; उत्तरायण q.v.; सूर्यद्वारेण ते विरजाः प्रयान्ति यत्रामृतः स पुरुषो ह्यव्ययात्मा Muṇḍ. 1. 2. 11. -नक्षत्रम् that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. -पर्वन् *n.* a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.). -पादः a sun-beam. -पुत्री 1 lightning. -2 the river Yamunā. -प्रभव *a.* sprung or descended from the sun; क्व सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः क्व चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. -फणिचक्रम्=सूर्यकालानलचक्रम् q.v. above. -बिम्बः the disc of the sun. -भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun. (-क्तः) the tree Bandhūka or its flower. -मणिः the sun-stone. -मण्डलम् the orb of the sun. -मासः the solar month. -यन्त्रम् 1 a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). -2 an instrument used in taking solar observations. -रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam; Ms. 5. 133. -लोकः the heaven of the sun. -वंशः the solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyā). -वर्चस् *a.* resplendent as the sun. -वारः Sunday. -विलोकनम् the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिष्क्रमणम्. -संक्रमः, -संक्रान्तिः *f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -संज्ञम् saffron.-सारथिः an epithet of Aruṇa.-सिद्धान्तः a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god Sun). -स्तुतिः *f.*, -स्तोत्रम् a hymn addressed to the sun. -हृदयम् N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. -2 The daughter of the sun. -3 The hymn about the marriage of Sūryā. -4 A new bride. -5 A drug. -6 The colocynth.

सूर्याणी The wife of the god Sun.

सूर्याय् (Den.) To act like the sun; सूर्यायते पावकः Pañcharātram 1. 9.

सूरत *a.* 1 Compassionate, tender. -2 Tranquil, calm. -ता A tractable cow.

सूर्क्ष् 1 P. To respect, regard.

सूर्क्षणम् Disrespect (probably, respect); M. W.

सूष् 1 P. [सूषति] To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूषणा A mother.

सूषा A parturient woman.

सूष्यती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1, 3 P. (सरति, ससर्ति, also धावति; ससार, असार्षीत्, असरत्, सरिष्यति, सर्तुम्, सृत) 1 To go, move, proceed; मृगाः प्रदक्षिणं सस्रुः Bk. 14. 14. -2 To go towards, approach; निष्पाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रतीताः सस्रुरर्णवम् Rām. -3 To rush upon, assail; ब्राह्मणार्थे समुत्पन्ने योऽरिभिः सृत्य युध्यति Mb. 12. 97. 10; (तं) ससाराभिमुखः शूरः शार्दूल इव कुञ्जरम् Mb. -4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11. -5 To blow (as wind); तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलस्कन्धसंघट्टजन्मा Me. 55. -6 To flow. -7 To cross, traverse. -*Caus.* (सारयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or move. -2 To extend. -3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तन्त्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 88. -4 To push back or away, remove; सारयन्तीं गण्डाभोगात् कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me.93.-5 To put in array, arrange. -6 To show, manifest. -*Desid.* (सिसीर्षति) To wish to go &c.

सृकः [सृ-कक्] 1 Air, wind. -2 An arrow. -3 A thunder-bolt. -4 A lotus (कैरव). -का 1 A jackal. -2 A crane. -3 A hell. -4 A kind of weapon; L. D. B.

सृकण्डु *f.* Itch, scab.

सृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृकम्, सृकणी, सृकन् *n.*, सृकिणी, सृकिन् *n.*, सृक्कम्, सृक्कणी, सृक्कन् *n.*, सृक्किणी, सृक्किन् *n.* — The corner of the mouth; सृक्कणी परिलेलिहन् Pt. 1.

सृङ्का *f.* 1 A tinkling string of jewels; तवैव नाम्ना भवितायमग्निः सृङ्कां च मामनेकरूपां गृहाण Kaṭh. 1. 16. -2 A way, path; नैतां सृङ्कां वित्तमयीमवाप्तो यस्यां मज्जन्ति बहवो मनुष्याः 2. 3.

सृगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (भिन्दिपाल).

सृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, ससर्ज, अस्राक्षीत्, स्रक्ष्यति, स्रष्टुम्, सृष्ट) -1 To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अर्धेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तन्तुनाभः स्वत एव तन्तून् सृजति Ś. B. -2 To put on, place on, apply. -3 To let go, let loose, release. -4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अस्राक्षुरस्रं करुणं रुवन्तः Bk. 3. 17; आनन्दशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रुतिं हैमवतीं ससर्ज R. 16. 44; 8. 35. -5 To send forth, utter (as words); वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; 7. 47. -6 To throw, cast, discharge; ससर्ज दृष्टिम् Ku. 3. 69. -7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away, forsake, give up; यदैव पूर्वे जनने शरीरं सा दक्षरोषात् सुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53. -8 To get, take (interest on money lent); वसिष्ठविहितां वृद्धिं सृजेद्वित्तविवर्धिनीम् Ms. 8. 140. -9 To hang on, fasten to; स्कन्धदेशेऽसृजत्तस्य स्रजं परमशोभनाम् Mb. 3. 57. 27. -II. 4 Ā. (सृज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth. *-Desid.* (सिसृक्षति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृज्-क्त] 1 Created, produced. -2 Poured out, emitted. -3 Let loose. -4 Left, abandoned. -5 Dismissed, sent away. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Connected, joined. -8 Much, abundant, numerous. -9 Ornamented; see सृज्. -Comp. -मारुत *a.* 1 causing the discharge of wind. -2 removing flatulence. -मूत्रपुरीष *a.* promoting evacuation from the bladder and intestine.

सृष्टिः *f.* [सृज्-क्तिन्] 1 Creation, anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः Ś. 4; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या Ś. 1. 1.; स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे Ś. 2. 10; सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 84; Bhāg. 1. 19. 16. -2 The creation of the world. -3 Nature, natural property. -4 Letting loose, emission. -5 Giving away, a gift; सृष्टिर्मृष्टिर्द्विजाश्चाग्र्याः श्राद्धकर्मसु संपदः Ms. 3. 255. -6 The existence of properties or qualities. -7 The absence of properties. -8 Offspring (संतान); संसृष्टा ब्राह्मणैरेव त्रिषु वर्णेषु सृष्टयः Mb. 12. 60. 42. -Comp. -अन्तरः the offspring of intermarriage between चतुर्वर्ण castes. -कर्तृ *m.* the creator. -पत्तनम् a particular magical power. -सृज् *m.* (Nom. sing. सृक्-ग्-सृट्-ड्) the creator; L. D. B.

सृजिकाक्षारः Natron, alkali.

सृंजयाः *m.* pl. N. of a people.

सृणिः *f.* 1 A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मदान्धकरिणां दर्पोपशान्त्यै सृणिः H. 2. 165; Śi. 5. 5; सृण्यग्रसुन्दरोदग्रव्यायतदस्रभीषणम् Śiva B. 21. 23. -2 A sickle. -णिः *m.* 1 An enemy. -2 The moon.

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि (णी) का Saliva, spittle. -कः 1 An elephant's goad.

सृतम् Going, flight, escape; निवर्तध्वमधर्मज्ञा युध्यध्वं किं सृतेन वः Mb. 9. 28. 22.

सृतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding; योनिकोटिसहस्रेषु सृतीश्चास्यान्तरात्मनः Ms. 6. 63. -2 A way, road, path (fig. also); नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुह्यति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. -3 Hurting, injuring. -4 Conduct; कस्माद्वयं कुसृतयः खलयोनयस्ते दाक्षिण्यदृष्टिपदवीं भवतः प्रणीताः Bhāg. 8. 23. 7. -5 Transmigration; स्यान्मे तवाङ्घ्रिशरणं सृतिभिर्भ्रमन्त्याः Bhāg. 10. 60. 43. -6 Creation; कार्त्स्न्येन चाद्येह गतं विधातुरर्वाक्सृतौ कौशलमित्यमन्यत Bhāg. 3. 2. 13.

सृत्वन् *m.* 1 Spread, circulation. -2 N. of Brahman; L. D. B. -3 The disease विसर्प.

सृत्वर *a.* (-री *f.*) Going, moving. -री 1 A stream, river. -2 A mother.

सृदरः A snake.

सृदाकुः [सृ-काकु दुक् च Uṇ. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. -2 Fire. -3 A deer. -4 The thunderbolt of Indra. -5 The sun's disc or orb. *-f.* A river, stream.

सृप् 1 P. (सर्पति, सृप्त; *desid.* सिसृप्सति) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently; सर्पन्तीत्येवमासंसृप्स्ते ह Ch. Up. 1. 12. 4. -2 To go, move; हृदयादिव सृप्तो हृदयादिव निर्मितः Bṛi. Up. 3. 9. 22. -3 To spread; सर्पन्महाधूम इवाद्रिवह्निः Ki. 17. 2.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृपाटी 1 A kind of measure. -2 A shoe. -3 Base metal. -4 A small book.

सृप्मन् [सृप्-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 159] 1 A goer. -2 A serpent. -3 A child. -4 An ascetic.

सृप्रः The moon. -प्रम् Honey.

सृभ्, -सृम्भ् 1 P. (सर्भति-सृम्भति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* (-री *f.*) Going, moving. -रः A kind of deer; Rām. 2. 29. 3.

सॄ 9 P. (सृणाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सीर्णिः *f.* Injury, hurt.

सेक् 1 Ā. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेकः [सिच्-घञ्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees); सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कामम् U. 3. 16; R. 1. 51; 8. 45; 16. 30; 17. 16. -2 Emission, effusion. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A libation, an offering. -5 Seminal fluid; कामतो रेतसः सेके व्रतस्थस्य द्विजन्मनः Ms. 11. 120. -6 A drop of anything. -7 A shower-bath; Suśr. -Comp. -पात्रम् 1 a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. -2 a bucket.

सेक्तिमम् A radish.

सेक्तृ a. (-क्त्री f.) One who sprinkles &c. -m. 1 A sprinkler; impregnator. -2 A husband. -3 A water-bearer.

सेक्त्रम् A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक a. (-चिका f.) [सिच्-ण्वुल्] Sprinkling. -कः A cloud.

सेचनम् [सिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे Ś. 1. -2 Effusion, aspersion. -3 Oozing, dripping. -4 A bucket. -5 Emission. See सेकः. -Comp. -घटः a watering-pot.

सेचनकम् A shower-bath.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेगवः A young crab; कुस्त्री खादति मांसानि माघमां सेगवा इव Mb. 12. 139. 89.

सेटुः 1 Water-melon. -2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhyā.

सेतुः [सि-तुन् Uṇ. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबन्धनो जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6; R. 16. 2. -2 A bridge in general; वैदेहि पश्य मलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना फेनिलमम्बुराशिम् R. 13. 2; सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदसेतुभिः 4. 38; 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. -3 A land-mark; ज्येष्ठे मासि नयेत् सीमां सुप्रकाशेषु सेतुषु Ms. 8. 245. -4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. -5 A boundary, limit. -6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; दुष्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः Subhāṣ. -7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution; सूचकाः सेतुभेत्तारः......ते वै निरयगामिनः Mb. 13. 23. 66. -8 The sacred syllable *om*; मन्त्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः। स्रवत्यनोङ्कृतं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीर्यते॥ Kālikā P.-9 A reservoir or a lake; सहोदकं आहार्योदकं वा सेतुं बन्धयेत् Kau. A. 2.1. -10 A bond, fetter. -11 An explanatory commentary. -Comp. -बन्धः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; Kau. A. 2. 1; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबन्धः Subhāṣ.; Ku. 4. 6. -2 the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Laṅkā by Nala and the other monkeys); Bhāg. 7. 14. 31. -3 any bridge or cause-way. -भेदिन् a. 1 breaking down barriers. -2 removing obstructions. (-m.) N. of a tree (दन्ती).

सेतुकः 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. -2 A pass.

सेत्रम् A bond, fetter; P. III. 2. 182.

सेदिवस् a. (सेदुषी f.) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. -2 A tail. -धा 1 A hedge-hog. -2 A porcupine.

सेन a. Having a lord, possessing a master or leader. -नम् The body.

सेना [सि-न, सह इनेन प्रभुणा वा; Uṇ. 3. 10] 1 An army; सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनम् R. 1. 19. -2 Army personified as the wife of Kārtikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. -3 A small army (consisting of 3 elephants, 3 chariots, 9 horse and 15 foot). -4 Any body of men. -Comp. -अग्रम् the van or front of an army. °गः the leader or general of an army. -अङ्गम् 1 a component part of an army; (these are four :— हस्त्यश्वरथपादातं सेनाङ्गं स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). -2 a division of an army. -कल्पः an epithet of Śiva. -गोपः the keeper of an army. -चरः 1 a soldier. -2 a camp-follower. -निवेशः the camp of an army; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. -नी m. 1 a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं स्कन्दः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. -2 N. of Kārtikeya; अथैनमद्रेस्तनया शुशोच सेनान्यमालीढमिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. -पतिः 1 a general. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 N. of Kārtikeya. -4 A leader of ten पत्ति divisions; see पत्ति. -पत्यम् commandership, generalship. -परिच्छद् a. surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). -पृष्ठम् the rear of an army. -भङ्गः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. -मुखम् 1 a division of an army. -2 particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot; पत्तिं तु त्रिगुणमेतामाहुः सेनामुखं बुधाः Mb. 1. 2. 20. -3 a mound in front of a city gate. -योगः the equipment of an army. -रक्षः a guard, sentinel. -वासः a camp. -वाहः the leader of an army. -स्थः a soldier.

सेन्द्रिय a. 1 Together with the organs of sense; तमोऽयं तु समाश्रित्य चिरं तिष्ठति सेन्द्रियः Ms. 1. 55. -2 Organic (as chemistry).

सेफः The penis; cf. शेफ.

सेमन्ती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar शेर); it is thus defined in Lilāvatī :— पादोनगद्यानकतुल्यटङ्कैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽत्र सेरः॥

सेराल a. Pale-yellow.

सेराहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु a. Binding, fastening; P. III. 2. 159.

सेर्ष्य a. Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल् 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव् 1 Ā. (सेवते, सेवित; *caus.* सेवयति-ते; *desid.* सिसेविषते; the स् of सेव् is generally changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve,

wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजन्ति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; आचारपूतं पवनः सिषेवे R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. -2 To go after, pursue, follow. -3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गन्धः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G. -4 To enjoy carnally; केतकी सेवसे हन्त कथं रोलम्ब निस्त्रप: Bv. 1. 118. -5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; विद्वद्भिः सेवितः (धर्मः) Ms. 2. 1; त्वया मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया यदेक एव प्रतिगृह्य सेव्यते Ku. 5. 38; R. 17. 49. -6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तप्तं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारण्डवः सेवते V. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 9. -7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेव See सेवन, सेवि (2).

सेवक a. [सेव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. -2 Practising, following. -3 Dependent, servile. -कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम्। स्वातन्त्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मूढैस्तदपि हारितम्॥ H. 2. 20. -2 A votary, worshipper. -3 A sewer. -4 A sack.

सेवनम् [सिव्-सेव्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतात्मा गुरुसेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. -2 Following, practising, employing; इन्द्रियाणां प्रसङ्गेन धर्मस्यासेवनेन च। पापान् संयान्ति संसारानविद्वांसो नराधमाः॥ Ms. 12. 52. -3 Using, enjoying. -4 Enjoying carnally; यत् करोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजः Ms. 11. 178. -5 Devotion to, fondness for. -6 Frequenting, dwelling in. -7 Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी The Indian white rose.

सेवना See सेवनम् (1); तानेव ते मदनुसेवनयावरुद्धान् Bhāg. 3. 23. 7.

सेवनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring. -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भज M. 3. -Comp. -आकार a. in the form of servitude; सेवाकारा परिणतिरहो ... V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकारा). -धर्मः 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -2 the obligations of service. -विलासिनी a female servant. -वृत्तिः a livelihood gained by service. -व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. -2 An apple.

सेवित p. p. [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; वरं वनं व्याघ्रगजादिसेवितम् Pt. 5. 23. -4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. -6 Abounding in. -तम् 1 An apple. -2 The jujube. -ता Service, attendance. -Comp. -मन्मथ a. addicted to love.

सेवितृ m. An attendant, a dependant; न सेव्यः सेविता रहः M. 4. 12.

सेविन् a. 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -4 Having sexual intercourse with. -5 Addicted to, fond of. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. [सेव्-ण्यत्] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded. -5 To be studied. -6 To be kept or hoarded. -व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनम् Mu. 5. 12; M. 4. 12; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Aśvattha tree. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of intoxicating drink. -व्या 1 The parasite plant वन्दा. -2 A kind of wild rice. -व्यम् 1 A kind of root. -2 Red sandal-wood. -3 Sea-salt. -4 Water. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual. master and servant.

सेवधि See शेवधि under शेव.

सेविका 1 A maid servant. -2 A kind of sweetmeat (Mar. फेणी).

सेश्वर a. Theistical. -Comp. -सांख्यम् the theistical branch of the सांख्य school.

सै 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सैंह a. (-ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; युक्तिं सैंहीं किं श्वा धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 154; Pt. 3. 154. Śi. 1. 47.

सैंहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon. -ली A kind of pepper (Mar. पिंपळी).

सैंहलकः Brass; Girvāṇa.

सैंहिकः, -सैंहिकेयः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सैक a. Added to one, plus one.

सैकत a. (-ती f.) [सिकताः सन्त्यत्र अण्] 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. -तम् 1 A sand-bank; सुरगज इव गाङ्गं सैकतं सुप्रतीकः R. 5. 75; 5. 8; 10. 62; 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; Ś. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -4 A heap of sand (cf. Amarachandra's com. on Rs. 2. 9 'सैकतिनी सिकताया वालुकायाः समूहः सैकतं तेन युक्ता'). -m. pl. N. of a family of Ṛṣis; अन्ये चापरिमेयाश्च ब्राह्मणा वनमाश्रिताः। वैखानसा वालखिल्याः सैकताश्च तथा परे॥ Mb. 12. 244. 29 (some take सैकताः as a kind of वानप्रस्थ; see सैकतिक). -Comp. -इष्टम् ginger.

सैकतिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. –2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). –कः 1 A religious mendicant. –2 An ascetic. –कम् 1 A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune (मङ्गलसूत्र). –2 मातृयात्रा (?).

सैकतिनी *a.* Full of sand; समाचिता सैकतिनी वनस्थली Ṛs. 2. 9.

सैक्षव *a.* Sugared, sugary.

सैत्यम् Whiteness; तमालनीलानि तमांसि कामं पीत्वापि सैत्यं न जहाति चन्द्रः Rām. ch. 6. 62.

सैद्धान्तिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [सिद्धान्तं वेत्ति ठक्] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. –2 One who knows the real truth. –3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सैनानिक *a.* Belonging to the van of an army.

सैनान्यम्, –सैनापत्यम् The command of an army, generalship; तस्यात्मा शितिकण्ठस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वः Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [सेनायां समवैति ठक्] 1 Relating to an army. –2 Martial, military. –कः 1 A soldier; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. –2 A guard, sentinel. –3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; तयोरुपान्तस्थितसिद्धसैनिकम् R. 3. 57.

सैन्दूर *a.* Coloured with red-lead.

सैन्धव *a.* (–वी *f.*) सिन्धुनदीसमीपे देशे भवः अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. –2 Belonging to the Indus. –3 River-born. –4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. –वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in *Sindhu*; दीर्घग्रीवा मुखालम्बमेहनाः पृथुलोचनाः। महान्तस्तनुरोमाणो वलिनः सैन्धवा हयाः ॥ ' com. Mb. 7. 23. 24; जिनोक्तिषु श्राद्धतयैव सैन्धवाः N. 1. 71; धावद्भिरसिधाराभिः शकलीकृतसैन्धवाः Śiva B. 22. 33. –2 N. of a sage. –3 N. of a country. –4 N. of Jayadratha, the king of Sindh; क्रोधादुक्तं सैन्धवे चार्जुनेन Mb. 1. 1. 192. –वः, –वम् A kind of rock-salt. –वाः *m.* pl. 1 The people inhabiting the *Sindhu* territory. –2 (In drama) A kind of Prākrit song. –Comp. –घनः a lump of salt. –शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैन्धवक *a.* (–की *f.*) Relating to the Saindhavas. –कः A miserable inhabitant of *Sindhu*.

सैन्धी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवैति ञ्य] 1 A soldier; सैन्याः श्रियामनुपभोगनिरर्थकत्वदोषप्रवादममृजन्नगनिम्नगानाम् Śi. 5. 28. –2 A guard, sentinel. –न्यम् 1 An army, a troop; स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाशाय हरिसैन्यैरनुद्रुतः R. 12. 67. –2 A camp. –Comp. –क्षोभः a mutiny in an army. –दुर्गमम् a kind of fort; अभेद्यं व्यूहविद्वीरव्याप्तं तत्सैन्यदुर्गमम् Śukra. 4. 851. –शिरस् *n.* the van of an army.

सैमन्तिकम् Red lead.

सैरः, –रिः The month of Kārtika.

सैरन्ध्रः, सैरिन्ध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. –2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female; सैरिन्ध्रं वागुरावृत्तिं सूते दस्युरयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सैरन्ध्री, सैरिन्ध्री 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments [a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरन्ध्र (2)]. –2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. –3 An epithet of Draupadī (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudeṣṇā, queen of Virāṭa).

सैरिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Relating to a plough. –2 Having furrows. –कः 1 A plough-ox. –2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसिति सैरिभः Mk. 4. –2 Indra's heaven or Svarga. –3 The sky, atmosphere.

सैरी(रे)यः, सैरी(रे)यकः Barleria Cristata (Mar. कोऱ्हांटी).

सैलगः A robber.

सैवाल See शैवाल.

सैसक *a.* (–की *f.*) Leaden, of lead; Ms. 11. 133.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, ससौ, असात्-असासीत्, सास्यति, सातुम्, सितः; *caus.* साययति-ते; *desid.* सिषासति; *pass.* सीयते; the स् of सो is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. –2 To finish, complete, bring to an end; भ्रान्तिमसाद्दमस्वसुः N. 9. 140.

सोढ *p.p.* [सह्-क्त इडभावः] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सह्.

सोढृ *a.* (ढ्री *f.*) [सह्-तृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. –2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कण्ठ *a.* 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोत्कण्ठमालिङ्गनम्. –2 Regretful. –3 Bewailing, sorrowing. –ण्ठम् *ind.* 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कण्ठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. –2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास *a.* Glad; Māl. 3. 4.

सोत्तर *a.* With a wager or bet.

सोत्प्रास *a.* 1 Excessive. –2 Exaggerated. –3 Ironical, sarcastic. –सः Violent laughter. –सः, –सम् Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; –सम् *ind.* Mockingly; cf. व्याजस्तुति. –Comp. –हासिन् one who laughs mockingly; तमालोक्य प्रियाकेलिं नले सोत्प्रासहासिनि N. 20. 100.

सोत्प्रेक्षम् *ind.* Carelessly, with indifference.

सोत्सङ्ग *a.* Depressed.

सोत्सव *a.* Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह *a.* Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -हम् *ind.* Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक *a.* 1 Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful. -2 Yearning, longing for.

सोत्सेक *a.* Haughty, arrogant.

सोत्सेध *a.* Raised, elevated, high, lofty; सोत्सेधैः स्कन्धदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदय *a.* 1 Having an increase of profit. -2 Augmented by interest. -3 Connected with the rise (of the heavenly bodies &c.).

सोदर, सोदरीय *a.* [समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः, -रीयः A uterine brother; मयोच्यमानं पुरुषर्षभ त्वमनन्यचित्तः सह सोदरीयैः. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); भ्रातुः सोदर्यमात्मानमिन्द्रजिद्वधशोभिनः R. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोदर्यं दारिद्र्यम् Dk. -*a.* See सोदर. -Comp. -स्नेहः sisterly affection; Ś.

सोद्योग *a.* 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्वेग *a.* 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. -गम् *ind.* Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद *a.* Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped; सहोढं सोपकरणं घातयेदविचारयन् Ms. 9. 270.

सोपकार *a.* 1 = सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended. -3 Beneficial (as a deposit in pawn); न त्वेवाधौ सोपकारे कौसीदीं वृद्धिमाप्नुयात् Ms. 8. 143.

सोपक्रम *a.* Undertaken.

सोपग्रहम् *ind.* In a conciliatory or friendly manner.

सोपचय *a.* Profitable.

सोपचार *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a.* 1 Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful. -2 What is given away with an end in view; Dānasāgara, Bibl. Ind. 274, Fas. 1 p. 45. -3 With penultimate letter.

सोपधान *a.* 1 Cushioned. -2 Possessing (excellent) qualities; सोपधानां धियं धीराः स्थेयसीं खट्वयन्ति ये Śi. 2. 77. -3 Furnished ...

सोपधि *a.* Fraudulent. -*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपन्यास, सोपपत्तिक *a.* Well-founded or substantiated.

सोपप्लव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon); ब्रह्मघोषैर्विरहितः पर्वतोऽयं न शोभते। रजसा तमसा चैव सोमः सोपप्लवो यथा ॥ Mb. 12. 328. 13.

सोपरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. -धम् *ind.* Obligingly, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपस्नेहता Moisture; (see उपस्नेहः); Chārudatta 3.

सोपहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. -सम् *ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste; चण्डालेन तु सोपाको मूलव्यसनवृत्तिमान्। पुक्कस्यां जायते पापः सदा सज्जनगर्हितः ॥ Ms. 10. 38.

सोपादान *a.* Furnished with materials.

सोपाधि *a.*, सोपाधिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानम् Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तम् Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. -पङ्क्तिः *f.*, -पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.*, -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a stair-case; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 78; समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69; 6. 3; 16. 56. -माला winding stairs.

सोपानत्क, सोपानह् *a.* Having a shoe on; सोपानत्के पादे द्वितीयामुपानहमशक्यत्वान्नोपादत्ते ŚB on MS. 1. 2. 33.

सोमः [सु-मन्; Uṇ. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन्; Ms. 3. 257. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods; अल्पभागाः सोमस्य केवलं देवभागिनः Bhāg. 8. 10. 23. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. R. 2. 75) or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣa q. v. — are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different

gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohiṇī, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣa, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tārā, the wife of Bṛihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tārā (b) also.]; पुष्णामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Śiva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrīva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in नृसोम q. v. -14 An ape. -15 One of the Manes. -16 the vessel (नाडी) 'Iḍā'; यत्र तद् ब्रह्म निर्द्वन्द्वं यत्र सोमः सहाग्निना। व्यवायं कुरुते नित्यं धीरो भूतानि धारयन्॥ Mb. 14. 20. 10 (com.). -17 Monday. -मा The soma plant. -मम् 1 Rice gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अभिषवः the extraction of Soma juice. -अयनम् a kind of penance; cf. चान्द्रायण. -अहः Monday. -आख्यम् the red lotus. -आश्रयः N. of Śiva or Rudra; °अयनम् (सोमाश्रयायणम्) N. of a place of pilgrimage; ते त्वगच्छन्नहोरात्रा तीर्थं सोमाश्रयायणम् Mb. 1. 170. 3. -ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of Śiva. -उद्भवा N. of the river Narmadā; तथेत्युपस्पृश्य पयः पवित्रं सोमोद्भवायाः सरितो नृसोमः R. 5. 59 (where Malli. quotes Ak. 'रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्यका'). -कान्त a. lovely as the moon. (-न्तः) the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon, new moon; श्राद्धस्य ब्राह्मणः कालः प्राप्तं दधि घृतं तथा। सोमक्षयश्च मांसं च यदारण्यं युधिष्ठिर॥ Mb. 13. 23. 34. -गर्भः N. of Viṣṇu. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. -ज a. moon-born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जम्) milk. -दैवतम् the lunar mansion मृगशिरस्; दोग्ध्रीं दत्वा सवत्सां तु नक्षत्रे सोमदैवते Mb. 13. 64. 7. -धारा 1 the sky, heaven. -2 the milky way. -नाथः 1 N. of a celebrated Liṅga or the place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य। Vikr. 18. 87. -प, -पा m. 1 one who drinks the Soma; त्रैविद्या मां सोमपाः पूतपापा यज्ञैरिष्ट्वा स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयन्ते Bg. 9. 20; Mb. 12. 281. 8. -2 a Soma-sacrificer. -3 a particular class of Pitṛis; सोमपा नाम विप्राणां (पितरः) Ms. 3. 197. -पतिः N. of Indra. -पानम् drinking Soma juice. -पायिन्, -पीथः, -पीथिन्, -पीतिन् m. a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचित्... ...सोमपीथिन उदुम्बरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसन्ति स्म Mal. 1; Bhāg. 5. 26. 29. -पीतिः f. 1 drinking Soma. -2 a Soma sacrifice. -पुत्रः, -भूः, -सुतः epithets of Budha or Mercury. -प्रवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. -बन्धुः 1 the sun. -2 the white water-lily. -यज्ञः, -यागः the Soma sacrifice. -याजिन् m. one who performs a Soma sacrifice. -योगिन् a. being in conjunction with the moon. -योनिः a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -राजी a thin crescent of the moon. -रोगः a particular disease of women. -लता, -वल्लरी 1 the Soma plant. -2 N. of the river Godāvarī. -वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. -वल्कः 1 a kind of white Khadira. -2 N. of the plants, करञ्ज and कट्फल. -वल्लरिः (-री), -वल्लिका, -वल्ली f. the moon-plant. -वारः, -वासरः Monday. -विक्रयिन् m. a vendor of Soma juice. -वीथी the orbit of the moon. -वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. -शकला a kind of cucumber. -संस्था a form of the Soma-sacrifice; (these are seven:-अग्निष्टोम, अत्यग्निष्टोम, उक्थ, षोडशी, अतिरात्र, आप्तोर्याम and वाजपेय). -संज्ञम् camphor. -सद् m. a particular class of Manes or Pitṛis; विराट्सुताः सोमसदः साध्यानां पितरः स्मृताः Ms. 3. 195. -सिद्धान्तः the doctrine of Kāpālikas; या सोमसिद्धान्तमयाननेव N. 10 87. -सिन्धुः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -सुत् m. a Soma distiller. -सुत्वत् a. pressing Soma-plant for juice; अध्वरेष्वग्निचित्वत्सु सोमसुत्वत आश्रमान् Bk. 5. 11. -सुता the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. -सूत्रम् a channel for conveying water from a Śiva-liṅga. °प्रदक्षिणा circumambulation around a Śiva-liṅga so as not to cross the Soma-sūtra.

सोमन् m. 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrificer.

सोमिन् a. (-नी f.) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -m. A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल a. Soft, bland, placid (M. W. gives सोमाल in this sense).

सोमालकः Topaz.

सोम्य a. 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोरः A crooked movement.

सोरण a. Astringent; sour (taste); also सोल.

सोर्णभ्रू a. Having a circle of hair between the eyebrows; सोर्णभ्रुवं वारणवस्तिकोशं सविस्मयं राजसुतं ददर्श Bu. Ch. 1. 66.

सोलः, -सोलिकः Coldness.

सोल्लुण्ठः, सोल्लुण्ठनम् Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -ण्ठम्, -नम् ind. Ironically; U. 5.

सोल्लेखम् ind. Distinctly.

सोवाल a. Blackish, smoky.

सोष्णीषम् A house with a verandah in front.

सोष्मन् a. 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -m. An aspirate.

सौकर (-री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; दनुजं दधानमथ सौकरं वपुः Ki. 12. 53.

सौकरिकः 1 A boar-hunter. -2 pig-dealer.

सौकर्यम् [सुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्धया साङ्गसिद्धया च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or *extempore* preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यम् 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्मकः A small insect.

सौक्ष्म्यम् Minuteness, fineness, subtlety.

सौखयानिकः A bard or other officer who wishes a prince or any other guest a prosperous march.

सौखरात्रिक *a.* One who asks another whether he has had a good night.

सौखशायनिकः, सौखशायिकः [सुखशयनं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; मृगयादीननुगृह्णन्तं सौखशायनिकानृषीन् R. 10. 14.

सौख(प्र)सुप्तिकः [सुखसुप्तिं सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठञ्] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music; भ्रमरा... गुञ्जन्तः प्रतिकमलं प्रबभुः सौखप्रसुप्तिका इव ते Cholachampū p. 29, verse 67.

सौखिक *a.* (-की *f.*), सौखीय *a.* (-यी *f.*) Relating to pleasure, pleasureable, delightful.

सौख्यम् Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment. -Comp. -दायकः Phaseolus Mungo (Mar. मूग).-शायनिकः,-शायिकः see सौखशायनिकः; Mb. 14. 70. 7 (com. सुखावहं सौख्यं शयनं इति पृच्छन्ति ते सौख्यशायनिकाः).

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रान्तिक, योगाचार & वैभासिक); सौगतजरत्परिव्राजिकायास्तु कामन्दक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवार्वति Māl. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -2 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कम् Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगन्ध *a.* (-न्धी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -न्धम् 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कत्तृण). -न्धः A dealer in perfumes.

सौगन्धिक *a.* (-का or -की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -कः 1 A dealear in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. -3 A sexually weak man (who is stimulated by the smell of the female organs). -4 A kind of worm infesting the bowels. -कम् 1 The white water-lily; गृहेषु नानोपवनामलाम्भःसरस्सु सौगन्धिककाननेषु Bhāg. 9. 6. 45. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कत्तृण). -4 A ruby.

सौगन्ध्यम् Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यम् Ease, facility.

सौचिः, सौचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214; प्रमाणतः सौचिकेन रञ्जनानि च वेत्ति यः Śukra. 2. 154.

सौजन्यम् 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; प्रसन्नं सौजन्याद्दयितकरुणैर्गाढकरुणम् U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौजस्, सौजस्क *a.* Strong, powerful.

सौण्डी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karṇa. -2 N. of a great sage; Mb. 1. 6. 1.

सौत्य *a.* Relating or devoted to Soma-pressing; बबन्ध वारुणैः पाशैर्बलिं सौत्येऽहनि क्रतौ Bhāg. 8. 21. 26.

सौत्यम् 1 The office of a charioteer; दीनानायतनस्यो नानायतनक्षमोऽस्य सौत्येऽधिकृतः Nalod. 4. 9; Bhāg. 1. 15. 17. -2 The sacrificial act called सवनीय; ऐकादशिनेषु सौत्यस्य द्वैरशन्यस्य दर्शनात् MS. 8. 1. 14; सौत्य इति सुत्याकालत्वात् सवनीयमाहुः ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 14.

सौत्र *a.* (-त्री *f.*) [सूत्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring or declared in, a Sūtra q. v. -त्रः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रान्तिकाः *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयनारुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice involving the use of wine; सुमुदे मदिरादानं विदन्नेष द्विजन्मनः। दृष्ट्वा सौत्रामणीमिष्टिं तं कुर्वन्तमदूयत ॥ N. 17. 182; Bhāg. 10. 23. 8.

सौत्रिकः 1 A weaver. -2 A texture, anything woven.

सौदर्य *n.* Brotherhood. -*a.* Brotherly or sisterly.

सौदामनी, सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषस्निग्धया दर्शयोर्वीम् Me. 39; सौदामिनीव जलदोदरसंधिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Māl. 8. 14. -2 The female of Indra's elephant. -3 A kind of lightning (forked one); काञ्चनाभं नभश्चक्रे विद्युत्सौदामिनी यथा Rām. 7. 32. 56; Bhāg. 1. 6. 28.

सौदायिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative

in general, which becomes her own property; मातृपित्रादिभिर्दत्तं धनं सौदायिकं स्मृतम् Śukra. 4. 814. -कम् A nuptial present so made.

सौध a. (-धी f.) [सुधया निर्मितं रक्तं वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. -2 Having plaster, or plastered; प्रासादमालासंयुक्ताः सौधप्राकारसंवृताः Rām. 2. 8. 19. -धम् 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house; सितं सितिम्ना सुतरां मुनेर्वपुर्विसारिभिः सौधमिवाथ लम्भयन् Śi. 1. 25. -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवासमुटजेन विस्मृतः संचिकाय फलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2; 7. 5; 13. 40. -3 Silver. -4 Opal. -Comp. -उत्सङ्गः the level roof of a palace. -कारः 1 a plasterer; संमार्जितं सौधकारैश्चित्रकारैश्च चित्रितम् Mb. 1. 128. 41. -2 a builder of a house. -मूर्धन्, -मौलिः the top or turret of a palace. -रोहाधिपः an architect, building supervisor; आरामाधिपतिं चैव सौधरोहाधिपं पृथक् Śukra. 2. 119. -वासः a palatial building.

सौधन्वनः N. of a caste slightly inferior to the त्रैवर्णिकs, but superior to the शूद्र; सौधन्वना नाम जातिरभिधीयते। हीनास्तु किंचित् त्रैवर्णिकेभ्यः। जात्यन्तरं न तु शूद्रा न वैश्या न क्षत्रियाः ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 49.

सौधर्म्यम् Rectitude, honesty.

सौन a. (-नी f.) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. -नम् Butcher's meat. -नः A butcher. °पाल a. having a butcher for a keeper; कंसे जीवति दाशार्हे सौनपाला इवावयः Bhāg. 10. 38. 41. -Comp. -धर्म्यम् a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः 1 A butcher; cf. शौनिक; दश सूनासहस्राणि यो वाहयति सौनिकः Ms. 4. 86. -2 A hunter.

सौनन्दम् The club of Balarāma.

सौनन्दिन् m. An epithet of Balarāma.

सौन्दर्यम् [सुन्दरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance; सुधासौन्दर्यं ते सलिलमशिवं नः शमयतु G. L. 1; सौन्दर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा Māl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 49; 5. 41.

सौप a. Relating to the case terminations.

सौपर्णम् 1 Dry ginger. -2 Emerald. -a. Relating to सुपर्ण bird or Garuḍa; सौपर्णमस्त्रं प्रतिसंजहार R. 16. 80.

सौपर्णेयः An epithet of Garuḍa.

सौपाकः A particular mixed tribe; चण्डालेन तु सौपाकः चण्डालसमवृत्तिमान् Mb. 13. 48. 27.

सौपिक a. Sprinkled with sauce.

सौप्तिक a. (-की f.) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somniferous. -कम् A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men; कृते प्रतिकृतं पश्य हतपुत्रा हि पाण्डवाः। सौप्तिके शिबिरं तेषां हतं सनरवाहनम्॥ Mb. 10. 9. 51. -Comp. -पर्वन् n. N. of the tenth parvan or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Aśvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipa-the only surviving Kuru warriors-attacked by night the Pāṇḍava-camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pāṇḍava-camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्वं कृतो द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौप्रतीक a. Relating to an elephant.

सौबलः N. of Śakuni q. v.

सौबली, सौबलेयी N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāṣṭra.

सौभम् 1 N. of Hariśchandra's city (said to be suspended in air); हतः सौभपतिः शाल्वस्त्वया सौभं च पातितम् Mb. 3. 12. 32. -2 N. of a town of the Śālvas; *ibid.*; Bhāg. 10. 76. 12. -Comp. -पतिः, -राज् a Śālva king; *ibid*; यथा सौभपतिर्हतः Bhāg. 10. 76. 1.

सौभीकः N. of Drupada.

सौभगम् 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रेयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadrā; सौभद्रश्च महाबाहुः Bg. 1. 18.

सौभरिः N. of a Vedic seer.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यम् [सुभगायाः सुभगस्य वा भावः ष्यञ् द्विपदवृद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यञ्जयन्ती Me. 29; (see Malli.'s remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छादयितुम् V. 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness; समृद्धं सौभाग्यं सकलवसुधायाः किमपि तत् G. L. 1. -3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातम् Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53; 5. 49; R. 18. 19; U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of wifehood (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour. -8 Red-lead. -9 Borax. -Comp. -चिह्नम् 1 any mark of good fortune or happiness. -2 any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). -तन्तुः the marriage string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मङ्गलसूत्र q. v.). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -वायनम् an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपिन् a. marring or impairing beauty; अनन्तरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातम् Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् a. Fortunate, auspicious. -ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभाञ्जनः See शोभाञ्जनः (Mar. शेवगा); Mb. 13. 91. 39.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभिक्ष *a.* Bringing security and abundance of food.

सौभ्रात्रम् Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रमेषां हि कुलानुसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौम *a.* Relating or belonging to Soma.

सौमकिः The king Drupada; पूर्वस्नेहानुरागित्वात् सदारः सौमकिं गतः Mb. 1. 132. 60.

सौमङ्गल्यम् 1 Welfare, prosperity. –2 Any object of the blessed state of wifehood (सौभाग्य); तथा राज्यपि वैदेही सौमङ्गल्यावशेषिता Bhāg. 9. 11. 4.

सौमनस *a.* (–सा or –सी *f.*) [सुमनस्-अण्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. –2 Relating to flowers, floral; मम न सौमनसौ मनसो मुदे Śi. 6. 12. **–सम्** 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. –2 Pleasure, satisfaction. –3 The nutmeg.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यम् 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; संतानश्रवणाद्भ्रातुः सौमित्रिः सौमनस्यवान् R. 15. 14; 17. 40; Pt. 5. 97. –2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Śrāddha. –3 A flower; रत्नोदधारौषधिसौमनस्यवनस्रजो वेणुभुजाङ्घ्रिपाङ्घ्रेः Bhāg. 3. 8. 24. –*a.* causing cheerfulness of mind; Bhāg. 4. 12. 45.

सौमनस्यायनी 1 The blossom of the Mālatī creeper. –2 The Mālatī creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Buddha.

सौमिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. –2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमितिकम् A variety of woollen cloth; Kau. A. 2. 11.

सौमित्रः, –सौमित्रिः 1 An epithet of Lakṣmaṇa; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45.

सौमिल्लः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kālidāsa; भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनाम् M. 1.

सौमुख्यम् Gentle appearance; cheerfulness; सौमुख्यतस्तु श्रियमस्य केचिद् वैपुल्यमाशंसिषुरायुषश्च Bu. Ch. 3. 11; सौमुख्यमुख्यभवनं सौहार्दैकवितर्दिका Viś. Guṇa. 55.

सौमेचकम् Gold.

सौमेधिकः A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेरव, –रुक *a.* (–रवी, –रुकी *f.*) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. **–रवम्, –रुकम्** Gold; सौमेरवीमधिगतेन नितम्बशोभाम् Śi. 4. 31.

सौम्य *a.* (–म्या or –म्यी *f.*) [सोमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. –2 Having the properties of Soma. –3 Handsome, lovely, charming; pleasing, agreeable. –4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; संरम्भं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय ताम् R. 12. 36; सौम्यस्वभावोऽपि पृथुप्रतापः (where सौम्य means both 'gentle' and 'lunar') Bu. Ch. 1. 10; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir', 'gentle sir', 'good man'; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थवादी 14. 44; Me. 51; Ku. 4. 35; Māl. 9. 25). –5 Auspicious. –6 Bright, brilliant. –7 Cool, moist. –8 Northern. **–म्यः** 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. –2 A proper epithet by which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed; आयुष्मान् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने Ms. 2. 125. –3 A Brāhmaṇa. –4 The Udumbara tree. –5 Blood before it becomes red, serum. –6 The gastric juice. –7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. –8 An auspicious planet. –9 A Brāhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. –10 A kind of penance (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). –11 An adherent, worshipper; पद्मर्ज्ञानमयं सौम्या यन्मुखाम्बुरुहासवम् Bhāg. 2. 4. 24. –12 The left hand. –13 The month मार्गशीर्ष. **–म्यम्** 1 Gentleness. –2 The मृगशिरस् constellation. –3 The left eye. –4 The middle of the hand. **–म्या** 1 N. of Durgā. –2 The moon-plant. –3 A pearl. –4 The मृगशिरस् constellation. **–म्यी** Moon-shine. *–m.* pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. –2 A particular class of Pitṛis or Manes; अग्निष्वात्तांश्च सौम्यांश्च विप्राणामेव निर्दिशेत् Ms. 3. 199. **–Comp. –उपचारः** a gentle measure, mild remedy. **–कृच्छ्रः, –च्छ्रम्** a kind of religious penance; पिण्याकाचामतक्राम्बुसक्तूनां प्रतिवासरम् । एकरात्रोपवासश्च कृच्छ्रः सौम्योऽयमुच्यते ॥ Y. 3. 321. **–गन्धी** the Indian white rose. **–गोलः** the northern hemisphere. **–ग्रहः** a benign or auspicious planet (as बुध, गुरु, शुक्र and चन्द्र). **–धातुः** the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. **–नामन्** *a.* having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10. **–वारः, –वासरः** Wednesday.

सौम्यता, –त्वम् 1 Gentleness. –2 Benevolence. –3 Beauty.

सौर *a.* (–री *f.*) [सूरस्य इदं सूरो देवतास्य वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. –2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. –3 Worshipping the sun. –4 Celestial, divine. –5 Relating to spirituous liquor. **–रः** 1 A worshipper of the sun; Mb. 7. 82. 16. –2 The planet Saturn. –3 A solar month. –4 A solar day. –5 The plant called Tumburu. –6 N. of Yama, the god of death. **–रम्** 1 N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Ṛigveda) addressed to *Sūrya*. –2 The right eye. **–Comp. –नक्तम्** a particular religious observance. **–मासः** a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). **–लोकः** the sun's sphere.

सौरत *a.* Relating to sexual enjoyment; स्मायावलोकलवदर्शितभावहारिभ्रूमण्डलप्रहितसौरतमन्त्रशौण्डैः Bhāg. 10. 61. 4.

-तम् 1 Sexual enjoyment; Bhāg. 5. 17. 12. -2 Seminal fluid (रेतस्); सिषेव आत्मन्यवरुद्धसौरतः Bhāg. 10. 33.27. -तः Mild wind.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [सुरभिरस्यास्ति अण्] Fragrant; देवस्त्रीमज्जनामोदसौरभाम्भोनिलैर्युतः Bhāg. 8. 2. 8. -भम् 1 Fragrance; मधुप इव मारुतेऽस्मिन् मा सौरभलोभमम्बुजिनि मंस्थाः Bv. 1.18,121. -2 Saffron. (See grammatical note on सौरभ्य below).

सौरभेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) 1 Relating to *Surabhi*. -2 Fragrant; ननु नागा महावीर्याः सौरभेयास्तरस्विनः Mb. 12. 360. 3. -यः An ox; मा सौरभेयानुशुचो व्येतु ते वृषलाञ्छनम् Bhāg. 1. 17. 9.

सौरभी, सौरभेयी 1 A cow. -2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Surabhi*; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्यः N. of Kubera; L. D. B.

सौरभ्यम् 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं भुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितम् Bv. 1. 38; पुनाना सौरभ्यैः G. L. 43; R. 5. 69. -2 Agreeableness, beauty. -3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame. [Dr. Kṣitīśachandra Chatterjee writes in Mañjūṣā, " Like चापल and चापल्य, both सौरभ and सौरभ्य are found in Sanskrit, but Pāṇini has made provision for both चापल and चापल्य by including the word चपल both in the युवादि group and in the ब्राह्मणादि group. सुरभि is included in neither of these groups but comes under the purview of the rule इगन्ताच्च लघुपूर्वात् and so the only form sanctioned by Pāṇini is सौरभ. It would appear that सौरभ्य came into use later on after the analogy of सौगन्ध्य.]

सौरसः 1 Salted broth. -2 A kind of insect infesting the hair. -सा The mountain jujube.

सौरसेनाः *m.* pl. N. of a district and its people. -नी See शौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसैन्धव *a.* (-वी *f.*) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic; पयसां प्रवाह इव सौरसैन्धवः Śi. 13. 27. -वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यम् Tastiness, savouriness.

सौराज्यम् Good government or rule; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60; तन्वन् सौराज्यमधिकं नदीं भागीरथीमनु Śiva B. 1. 45.

सौरावः Salted broth.

सौराष्ट्र *a.* (-ष्ट्रा or -ष्ट्री *f.*) Coming from or relating to the district called Surāṣṭra (or Surat). -ष्ट्रः The district of Surāṣṭra. -*m.* pl. The people of Surāṣṭra. -ष्ट्रम् Brass, bell-metal. -ष्ट्री A kind of fragrant earth.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रिकम् 1 A kind of poison. -2 Bell-metal, brass.

सौरिः [सूरस्यापत्यं पुमान् इञ्] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. -2 The Asana tree. -3 N. of Yama. -4 Of Karṇa. -5 Of Sugrīva. -Comp. -रत्नम् a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Celestial. -2 Spirituous, vinous; प्रातिभाव्यं वृथादानमाक्षिकं सौरिकं च यत् Ms. 8. 159. -3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -कः 1 Saturn. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरी 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A cow.

सौरीय *a.* (-यी *f.*) 1 Solar. -2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौरेयः, -सौरेयकः A species of Barleria (Mar. कोऱ्हांटी).

सौर्य *a.* (-र्यी *f.*) Belonging to the sun, solar; गावो ममैनः प्रणुदन्तु सौर्याः Mb. 13. 76. 11.

सौलक्षण्यम् The possession of auspicious marks.

सौलभ्यम् 1 Easiness of acquisition. -2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौल्विकः A copper-smith.

सौव *a.* (-वी *f.*) 1 Relating to one's own property. -2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -वम् An order applicable to all, edict (?).

सौवग्रामिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर *a.* (-री *f.*) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. -2 Treating of accents; यश्चायमध्यात्मं शाब्दः सौवरस्तेजोमयोऽमृतमयः पुरुषः Bri. Up. 2. 5. 9.

सौवर्चल *a.* (-ली *f.*) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. -लम् 1 Sochal salt; सौवर्चलं यवक्षारं सर्जिकां च हरीतकीम् Śiva B. 30. 17. -2 Natron.

सौवर्ण *a.* (-र्णी *f.*) 1 Golden. -2 Weighing one *Suvarṇa* q. v. -र्णः 1 A Karṣa of gold. -2 A gold-ring. -र्णम् Gold. -Comp. -कुड्यका A variety of silk garment; Kau. A. 2. 11. -भेदिनी the plant Priyaṅgu. -हर्म्यम् a silver pavilion; Bu. Ch.

सौवर्णिक *a.* Made of gold; Pratimā 1. -कः A goldsmith.

सौवास्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Benedictive. -कः A family-priest or Brāhmaṇa. -कम् = स्वस्त्ययनम् q. v.

सौवाध्यायिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Belonging to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q.v.).

सौवास्तव *a.* (-वी *f.*) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed; P. IV. 2. 77.

सौविदः, सौविदल्लः, सौविदल्लकः An attendant on the women's apartments; राज्ञीर्नरापनयनाकुलसौविदल्लाः Śi. 5. 17.

सौवीरम् 1 The fruit of the jujube. -2 Antimony. -3 Sour gruel. -**रः** N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). -**Comp.** -**अञ्जनम्** a kind of antimony or collyrium. -**सारः** antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. -2 An inhabitant of Suvīra. -3 N. of Jayadratha. -**कम्** Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्यम् Great heroism or prowess.

सौव्रत्यम् Faith, devotion.

सौशब्दम्, सौशब्द्यम् The right formation of nominal and verbal forms; cf. Śi. 1. 51.

सौशाम्यम् Good pacification, reconciliation; कृतो यत्नो मया पूर्वं सौशाम्ये कौरवान् प्रति Mb. 14. 53. 15.

सौशील्यम् Excellence of disposition, good morals or character; पराक्रमोत्साहमतिप्रतापसौशील्यमाधुर्यनयानयैश्च । गाम्भीर्यचातुर्यसुवीर्यधैर्यैर्हनूमतः कोऽप्यधिकोऽस्ति लोके ॥ Rām. 7. 36. 43.

सौश्रवसम् Celebrity, renown.

सौश्रियम् Great fortune or happiness.

सौषिरः A kind of tooth-disease. -**रम्** Wind-instruments (collectively).

सौषिर्यम् Hollowness.

सौष्ठवम् [सुष्ठु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वाङ्गसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1; शरीरमसौष्ठवम् Māl. 1. 17 'not in good trim'; Ki. 1. 3. -2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness; स सायकान् साध्वसविप्लुतानां क्षिपन् परेषामतिसौष्ठवेन Ki. 17. 21. -3 Excess. -4 Suppleness, lightness. -5 A particular position of the body (as in dancing).

सौस्थ्येन *ind.* Happily; सौस्थ्येनावासितस्तस्यौ तत्रोच्चैरटवीतटे Dharmābhyudaya-Mahākāvya 2. 38.

सौस्नातिकः [सुस्नातं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed; सौस्नातिको यस्य भवत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

सौस्वर्यम् Euphony; मत्तभ्रमरसौस्वर्यहृष्टरोमलताङ्घ्रिपम् Bhāg. 4. 24. 22.

सौहार्दः [सुहृदो भावः अण् द्विपदवृद्धिः] The son of a friend. -**र्दम्** Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (वेश्मानि) विश्राण्य सौहार्दनिधिः सुहृद्भ्यः R. 14. 15; सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि Māl. 1. 4; Me. 117. -**Comp.** -**व्यञ्जक** *a.* betraying friendship.

सौहार्द्यम्, सौहृदम्, -द्यम्, सौहृदयम् Friendship, affection; यत् सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवन्ति Mk. 1. 13; सखीजनस्ते किमु रूढसौहृदः V. 1. 10; Māl. 1.

सौहित्यम् 1 Satiety, satisfaction; 'पर्याप्तमुपसंपन्नं पूर्तिः सौहित्यमुच्यते' इति हलायुधः; Śi. 5. 62; न सौहित्यं विना पानं विना प्राणं न विग्रहः Śiva B. 15. 42. -2 Fulness, completion; सौहित्यान् पृथवः क्रथन्ति रुधिरोत्सेकाश्चमत्कारिणः Mv. 5. 33. -3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कन्द् 1 Ā. (स्कन्दते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise. -3 To pour out, emit.

स्कन्द् I. 1 P. (स्कन्दति, स्कन्न) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To rise, ascend, jump upwards. -3 To fall, drop; स्यन्त्वा स्यन्त्वा दिवः शम्भोर्मूर्ध्नि स्कन्त्वा भुवं गताम् Bk. 22. 11; Ms. 7. 81. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कन्दे तप ऐश्वरम् Bhāg. 5. 9. 3. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. -*Caus.* (स्कन्दयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकः शयीत सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कन्दयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कन्दयति-ते) To collect.

स्कन्दः [स्कन्द्-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quicksilver. -3 N. of Kārtikeya; सेनानीनामहं स्कन्दः Bg. 10. 24; R. 2. 36; 7. 1; Me. 45. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -10 Effusion, spilling. -11 Perishing, destruction. -**Comp.** -**अंशकः** quicksilver. -**जननी** N. of Pārvatī. -**जित्** N. of Viṣṇu. -**पुत्रः** a son of Skanda (euphemistic term for a thief); प्रथममेतत् स्कन्दपुत्राणां सिद्धिलक्षणम् Mk. 3. 12/13. -**पुराणम्** one of the 18 Purāṇas. -**मातृ** *f.* N. of Durgā. -**षष्ठी** 1 a festival in honour of Kārtikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra. -2 The 6th day of the light half of the कार्तिक month.

स्कन्दकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कन्दनम् [स्कन्द्-ल्युट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्तृ *a.* One who leaps.

स्कन्दित *p. p.* Emitted, effused, shed; मोघं स्कन्दितमार्षभम् Ms. 9. 50.

स्कन्दोलः Coldness.

स्कन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कन्ध् 10 U. (स्कन्धयति-ते) To collect.

स्कन्धः [स्कन्द्यते आरुह्यतेऽसौ सुखेन शाखया वा कर्मणि घञ् पृषो०; cf. Uṇ. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder; महर्षभस्कन्धमनूनकन्धरम् Ki. 14. 40. -2 The body; सूक्ष्मयोनीनि भूतानि तर्कगम्यानि कानिचित्। पक्ष्मणोऽपि निपातेन येषां स्यात् स्कन्धपर्ययः ॥ Mb. 12. 15. 26. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कन्धलग्नैकदन्तः Ś. 1. 32; R. 4. 57; Me. 55. -4 A branch or large bough; स्कन्धाधिरूढोज्ज्वलनीलकण्ठान् Śi. 4. 7. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge; Śi. 2. 28. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army; द्वितीयं प्रेषयामास बलस्कन्धं युधिष्ठिरः Mb. 5. 196. 9; R. 4. 30. -8 A troop, multitude, group; 'स्कन्धः स्यान्नृपतौ वंशे साम्परायसमूहयोः' इति मेदिनी; Mb. 14. 45. 1. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhistic phil.); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुक्त्वाङ्गस्कन्धपञ्चकम् Śi. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way; Mb. 3. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. -18 A part (अंश); तदवध्यानविस्रस्तपुण्यस्कन्धस्य भूरिदः Bhāg. 11. 23. 10. **-न्धा** 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. **-Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः** the trunk of a tree set on fire, fire made with thick logs. **-आवारः** 1 an army or a division of it; स्कन्धावारमसौ निवेश्य विषमे सौवेलमूर्ध्नि स्वयम् Mv. 6. 17; Dūtavākyam 1. -2 a royal capital or residence; तत्तु दृष्ट्वा पुरं तच्च स्कन्धावारं च पाण्डवाः Mb. 1. 185. 6. -3 a camp; स्कन्धावारनिवेशः Kau. A. 10; उपप्लव्यं स गत्वा तु स्कन्धावारं प्रविश्य च Mb. 5. 8. 25. **-उपानेय** *a.* to be carried on the shoulders. (**-यः**) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. **-घनः** cognition; अन्यस्मिन् स्कन्धघनेऽन्येन स्कन्धघनेन यज्ज्ञानं तत् तत्संततिजेनान्येनोपलभ्यते नातत्संततिजेनान्येन। तस्मात् शून्याः स्कन्धघना इति ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5. **-चापः** a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिक्य (Mar. कावड). **-जः** a tree growing from a principal stem. **-तरुः** the cocoa-nut tree. **-देशः** 1 the shoulder; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रन्थिना स्कन्धदेशे Ś. 1. 19. -2 that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. -3 the stem of a tree. **-परिनिर्वाणम्** the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). **-पीठम्** the shoulder-blade. **-फलः** 1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2 the Bilva tree. -3 the glomerous fig-tree. **-बन्धना** a sort of fennel. **-मल्लकः** a heron. **-रुहः** the (Indian) fig-tree. **-वाहः, -वाहकः** an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. **-शाखा** a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. **-शृङ्गः** a buffalo. **-स्कन्धः** every shoulder.

स्कन्धस् *n.* 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कन्धिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कन्धवाह.

स्कन्धिन् *a.* (**-नी** *f.*) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. *-m.* A tree.

स्कम्भ् 1 Ā., 5, 9 P. (स्कम्भते, स्कभ्नोति, स्कभ्नाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain; स्कभायत निर्ऋतिं सेधतामतिम् Rv. 10. 76. 4. -3 To prop, support; चस्कम्भ यः स्वरभसाऽस्खलता त्रिपृष्ठम् Bhāg. 2. 7. 40. *-Caus.* (स्कम्भयति-ते or स्कम्भायति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कब्ध *p. p.* 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कम्भः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum. -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of the Vedic deity.

स्कम्भनम् 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop.

स्कान्द *a.* (**-न्दी** *f.*) [स्कन्द-अण्] Relating to Skanda. -2 Relating to Śiva. **-न्दम्** The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्कु 5, 9 U. (स्कुनोति, स्कुनुते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीते) 1 To go up by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overspread; अस्कुनाच्चेषुवृष्टिभिः Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. -With प्रति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कुन्द् 1 Ā. (स्कुन्दते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कुम्भ् 5, 9 P. (स्कुभ्ना-भ्नो-ति) To stop, hinder.

स्कोटिका A kind of wagtail.

स्खद् 1 Ā. (स्खदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्खदनम् 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness.

स्खल् 1 P. (स्खलति, स्खलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्खलति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चार्द्रतमा मही Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order); देवस्य शासनं पौरेषु कथं स्खलिष्यति Mu. 3; 3. 24; R. 18. 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course; मन्मथेन परिलुप्तमतीनां प्रायशः स्खलितमप्युपकारि Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited; मात्सर्यरागोपहतात्मनां हि स्खलन्ति साधुष्वपि मानसानि Ki. 3. 53; 13. 6. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्खलतो हि करालम्बः सुहृत्सचिवचेष्टितम् H. 3. 127 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 To stammer, lisp, falter; वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्मरामि स्खलदसमञ्जसमञ्जुजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76; Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect; राघवः स्खलितवीर्यमात्मनि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle; विपक्तीरस्खलितोर्मिसंहतिः Ki. 8. 27. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. *-Caus.* (स्खलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; वचनानि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्खलयति वचनं ते संश्रयत्यङ्गमङ्गम् Mal. 3. 8.

स्खलनम् [स्खल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stam-

mering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. –7 Trickling, dripping. –8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; स्खलनमुखरभूरिस्रोतसो निर्झरिण्यः U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. –9 Mutual striking or rubbing together. –10 Discharge, emission (of semen); Kull. on Ms. 5. 63.

स्खलित *p. p.* [स्खल्-क्त] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. –2 Fallen, dropped down. –3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. –4 Intoxicated, drunk. –5 Stammering, faltering; सबाष्पकण्ठस्खलितैः पदैरियम् Ku. 5. 56. –6 Agitated, disturbed. –7 Erring, blundering; सर्वत्र स्खलितेषु दत्तमनसा यातं मया नोद्धतम् Ve. 2. 1 –8 Dropped, emitted. –9 Dripping, trickling down. –10 Interrupted, stopped. –11 Confounded. –12 Gone. –13 Wounded; यत्र स्खलितं गात्रं तत्र दम्भं प्रपातयेत् Śukra. 4. 970. –14 Incomplete, deficient. **–तम्** 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. –2 Deviation from the right course. –3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोत्रस्खलित Ku. 4. 8. –4 Fault, sin, transgression. –5 Deceit, treachery. –6 Circumvention, stratagem. –7 Loss, deprivation. **–Comp. –सुभगम्** *ind.* dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; संसर्पन्त्याः स्खलितसुभगं दर्शितावर्तनाभेः Me. 28.

स्खुड् 6 P. (स्खुडति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकति) 1 To resist. –2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तकः A drop; यथा पानीयस्य तैलस्य घृतस्य वा स्तका नानादेशेषु भिन्नाः समानदेशे एकीभूता भवन्ति तद्वद् रश्मयः ŚB. on MS. 9. 3. 27.

स्तन् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. –2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. –3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्तनुर्जज्वलुर्मम्लुर्जग्लुर्लुलुठिरे क्षताः Bk. 14. 30. –With नि 1 to sound. –2 to sigh. –3 to mourn. –With वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन्-अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनौ मांसग्रन्थी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20; (दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः) हृदयेष्वेव लीयन्ते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव Pt. 2. 91. –2 The nipple of the breast. –3 The breast, udder, or dug of any female animal; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्लिष्टकेसरम् Ś. 7. 14. **–Comp. –अंशुकम्** a cloth covering the breasts or bosom, breast-mantle. **–अग्रः** a nipple. **–अङ्गरागः** a paint or pigment smeared on the breasts of women. **–अन्तरम्** 1 the heart. –2 the space between the breasts; (न) मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनान्तरे Ś. 6. 17; R. 10. 62. –3 a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). **–आभुज** *a.* feeding with the udder (said of cows). **–आभोगः** 1 fulness or expanding of the breasts. –2 the circumference or orb of the breast. –3 a man with large breasts like those of a woman. **–आवरणम्** a breast-cloth. **–उपपीडम्** pressing the breast. **–कलशः** a jar-like breast. **–कुड्मलम्** a woman's breast. **–कोटिः** the nipple of the breast. **–ग्रहः** the sucking or drawing of the breast. **–चूचुकम्** the nipple of the breast. **–तटः, –टम्** the slope or projection of the breast; cf. तट. **–त्यागः** weaning. **–प, –पा, –पायक, –पायिन्** *a.* sucking the breast, suckling. **–पतनम्** flaccidity of the breast. **–पानम्** sucking of the breast. **–भरः** 1 the weight or heaviness of breasts; पादाग्रस्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरेणानीतया नम्रताम् Ratn. 1. 1. –2 a man having breasts like those of a woman. **–भवः** a particular position in sexual union. **–मध्यः** a nipple. (**–ध्यम्**) the space between the breasts. **–मुखम्, –वृन्तम्, –शिखा** a nipple. **–रोहितः, –तम्** a particular part of the female breast. **–वेपथुः** the heaving of the breast; अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः Ś. 1. 29.

स्तनथः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननम् [स्तन्-ल्युट्] 1 Sounding, a sound, noise. –2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). –3 Groaning. –4 Breathing hard. –5 The sound of a hollow cough; Suśr.

स्तनंधय *a.* [स्तनं धयति धे-खश् मुम् च] Sucking the breast; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53; तवाङ्कशायी परिवृत्तभाग्यया मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः Māl. 10. 6. **–यः** An infant, a suckling; स्तनंधयप्रीतिमवाप्स्यसि त्वम् R. 14. 78; Śi. 12. 40.

स्तनयित्नुः [स्तन्-इत्नु] 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds; मौर्वीघोषस्तनयित्नुः पृषत्कपृषतो महान् Mb. 6. 14. 27; Bhāg. 1. 14. 15. –2 A cloud; स्तनयित्नोर्मयूरीव चकितोत्कण्ठितं स्थिता U. 3. 7; 5. 8. –3 Lightning. –4 Sickness. –5 Death. –6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित *p. p.* [स्तन्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sounded, sounding, noisy; वीचिक्षोभस्तनितविहगश्रेणिकाञ्चीगुणायाः Me. 28. –2 Thundering, roaring. **–तम्** 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder-clouds; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मास्म भूर्विक्लवास्ताः Me. 39. –2 Thunder, noise. –3 The noise of clapping the hands. –4 The sound of a vibrating bow-string. **–Comp. –कुमाराः** (with Jainas) a particular class of gods. **–फलः** the Vikaṅkata tree. **–सुभगम्** *ind.* with pleasant rumbling sounds; तीरोपान्तस्तनितसुभगं पास्यसि स्वादु यत्र Me. 24.

स्तन्यम् [स्तने भवं यत्] Mother's milk, milk; स्मरति न भवान् पीतं स्तन्यं विभज्य सहामुना Ve. 5. 41; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60. **–Comp. –त्यागः** leaving off the mother's milk, weaning; स्तन्यत्यागात् प्रभृति सुमुखी दन्तपाञ्चालिकेव Māl. 10. 5; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7. **–द** *a.* producing (good) milk. **–प** *a.* suckling.

स्तबकः 1 A bunch, cluster; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनाम् Bh. 2. 104; R. 13. 32; Me. 77; Ku. 3. 39. –2 A feather of a peacock's tail. –3 A tassel. –4 A chapter or section of a book.

स्तभ् See स्तम्भ्.

स्तब्ध *p. p.* [स्तम्भ्-कर्मणि कर्तरि वा क्त] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. –2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, be-

numbed. -3 Motionless, immoveable; किंचित् किंचिच्छक्न्मुञ्चन् मूत्रयन् स्तब्धलोचनः Bhāg. 10. 36. 3. -4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern; आत्मसंभाविताः स्तब्धा धनमानमदान्विताः Bg. 16. 17. -6 Coarse. -7 Solidified (as water). -8 Tardy, slack; inactive; सद्भिराचरितः पन्था येन स्तब्धेन दूषितः Bhāg. 4. 2. 10. **-Comp.** **-कर्ण** *a.* pricking up the ears. **-पाद** *a.* stiff-legged, lame. **-बाहु** *a.* stiff-armed. **-मति** *a.* dull-minded. **-रोमन्** *m.* a hog, boar; स्तब्धरोमसमारब्धघर्घरस्वरघोषणाम् Śiva B. 31. 65. **-लोचन** *a.* having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता, -त्वम् 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः *f.* 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, immoveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibility, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तभः A goat, ram.

स्तभिः Rigidity.

स्तभु *n.* =स्तम्भन q. v.

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confused or agitated.

स्तम्बः [स्था-अम्बच् किच्च पृषो० Un. 4. 96] 1 A clump of grass &c; ब्रह्मस्तम्बनिकुञ्जपुञ्जितघनज्याघोषघोरं धनुः Mv. 3. 48; आरण्यकोपात्तफलप्रसूतिः स्तम्बेन नीवार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15. -2 A sheaf of corn; as in स्तम्बकरिता q.v. -3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); (कीचक)स्तम्बाडम्बरमूकमौकुलिकुलः क्रौञ्चावतोऽयं गिरिः U. 2. 29; R. 15. 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. -6 The post to which an elephant is tied. -7 A post; column; पांशुस्तम्बा बलानां तुरगखुरपुटक्षोदलब्धात्मलाभाः Mu. 5. 23. -8 Stupefaction, insensibility; (probably for स्तभ in these two senses). -9 A mountain. **-Comp.** **-करि** *a.* forming sheaves or clusters. (**-रिः**) corn, rice. **-करिता** forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth; न शालेः स्तम्बकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. **-गहन** *a.* overgrown with thickets; Kau. A. 2. 2. **-घनः** 1 a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. -2 a sickle for cutting corn. -3 a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. **-घ्नः, -घातः, -हन, -हननम् -नी** a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe. **-पुरम्** N. of a city (ताम्रलिप्त).

स्तम्बकः A clump, bunch, tuft.

स्तम्बेरमः An elephant; स्तम्बेरमा मुखरशृङ्खलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Śi. 5. 34; Māl. 9. 33; स्तम्बेरमास्तमारुह्य पर्वतं पर्वता इव Śiva B. 20. 42.

स्तम्भ् 1 Ā.; 5, 9 P. (स्तम्भते, स्तभ्नोति, स्तभ्नाति, स्तम्भित or स्तब्ध; the स् of the root being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; कण्ठः स्तम्भितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः Ś. 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff, to make immoveable. -3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb; प्राणा दध्वंसिरे गात्रं तस्तम्भे च प्रिये हते Bk. 14. 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. -5 To become stiff, rigid or immoveable. -6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. -7 To occupy, spread; ततः पुण्याहघोषोऽभूद्दिवं स्तब्ध्वेव भारत Mb. 12. 38. 19. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—स्तम्भते पुरुषः प्रायो यौवनेन धनेन च । न स्तभ्नाति क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तभ्नोति युवाप्यसौ ॥). *-Caus.* (स्तम्भयति-ते) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze. -4 To prop, support. -5 To suppress, check.

स्तम्भः [स्तम्भ्-अच्] 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness; रम्भा स्तम्भं भजति Vikr. 18. 29; Ki. 12. 28; गात्रस्तम्भः स्तनमुकुलयोरुत्प्रबन्धः प्रकम्पः Māl. 2. 5; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तम्भमभ्येति गात्रम् 1. 35; 4. 2. -2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance; सोऽपश्यत् प्रणिधानेन संततेः स्तम्भकारणम् R. 1. 74; वाक्स्तम्भं नाटयति Māl. 8. -4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing; कृतश्चित्तस्तम्भः प्रतिहतधियामञ्जलिरपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop, support, fulcrum; नासिरावन्धनार्थाय न शराः स्तम्भहेतवः Rām. 2. 23. 30. -6 A pillar, column, post. -7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9 Absence of feeling or excitability. -10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. -11 Stiff-neckedness; जन्मकर्मवयोरूपविद्यैश्वर्यधनादिभिः। यद्यस्य न भवेत् स्तम्भस्तत्रायं मदनुग्रहः Bhāg. 8. 22. 26. -12 Filling up, stuffing. **-Comp.** **-उत्कीर्ण** *a.* carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). **-कर** *a.* 1 paralysing, benumbing. -2 obstructing. (**-रः**) a fence. **-कारणम्** cause of obstruction or impediment. **-पूजा** worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तम्भक *a.* 1 Stopping, arresting. -2 Styptic, astringent.

स्तम्भकिन् *m.* A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनम् [स्तम्भयति स्तम्भ्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining; लोलोल्लोलक्षुभितकरणोज्जृम्भणस्तम्भनार्थम् U. 3. 36. -2 Paralysing, benumbing, stupefying. -3 Quieting, composure; पराङ्मुखेऽपि दैवेऽत्र कृत्यं कार्यं विपश्चिता । आत्मदोषविनाशाय स्वचित्तस्तम्भनाय च ॥ Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping, supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of blood. -7 Anything employed as an astringent. -8 A particular magical art or faculty; see स्तम्भ (10). **-नः** N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तम्भिः The sea.

स्तम्भिका The leg of a chair.

स्तम्भित *a.* 1 Stopped, hindered. -2 Benumbed, paralyzed; द्वेधास्तम्भितपत्तिपङ्क्तिविकटः पन्थाः पुरस्तादभूत्

Māl. 8. 9. -3 Composed, collected; see स्तम्भ्. -Comp. -बाष्पवृत्ति a. suppressing the flow of tears; यास्यत्यद्य शकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया, कण्ठस्तम्भितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषम् Ś. 4.6.

स्तम्भिन् a. 1 Supporting, stopping &c. -2 Provided with pillars. -3 Puffed up, arrogant. -m. the sea.

स्तम्भिनी The earth (one of the five elements).

स्तर a. [स्तृ-स्तॄ-घञ्] Spreading, extending, covering. -रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. -2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणम् [स्तृ-स्तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c. -2 Plastering (of a wall).

स्तरि (री) मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तरी [स्तृ कर्मणि ई] 1 Smoke, vapour. -2 A heifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तरीकृ Den. (स्तरीकरोति) To render fruitless.

स्तवः [स्तु-अप्] 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; ततो गिरः पुरुषवरस्तवान्विता Mb. 12. 47. 108.

स्तवक a. (-विका f.) [स्तु-वुन्] Praising, eulogizing. -कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 A cluster of blossoms. -4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bouquet. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A multitude; cf. स्तवक also.

स्तवकित a. Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनम् [स्तु-ल्युट्] 1 Praising, praise. -2 A hymn.

स्तविः A chanter.

स्तावः Praise, eulogy.

स्ताव्य a. To be praised; P. III. 1. 123.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer; स्तावकांस्तानभिप्रेत्य पृथुर्वैन्यः प्रतापवान् Bhāg. 4. 15. 21.

स्तवेय्यः N. of Indra.

स्तवरकः A fence.

स्ताघ a. Shallow.

स्ताम्बेरम a. Belonging to an elephant; रदं स्ताम्बेरमं तथा Śiva B. 30. 12.

स्तिघ् 5 Ā. (स्तिघ्नुते) 1 To ascend. -2 To assail, attack.

स्तिप् 1 Ā. (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. -2 The ocean. -3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिभिनी A clump, tuft &c.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 P. (स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित a. [स्तिम्-कर्तरि क्तः] 1 Wet, moist; स्तिमितोन्नतसंचारा जनसंतापहारिणः । जायन्ते विरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जनाः ॥ Pt. 1. 29 (here स्तिमित has two senses:—steady and moist). -2 (a) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Māl. 3. 10. (b) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सन्नपि सोऽष्टमूर्तौ त्वाशास्यचिन्तास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; स्तिमितविकासितानाम् Māl. 1. 27; R. 2. 22; 3. 17; 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. -3 Closed, shut; इति विज्ञापितो राज्ञा ध्यानस्तिमितलोचनः R. 1. 73. -4 Benumbed, paralysed. -5 Soft, tender. -6 Gratified, satisfied. -तम् 1 Moisture. -2 Fixity, steadiness. -Comp. -नयन a. having the eyes intently fixed. -प्रवाह a. flowing gently along. -वायुः still air. -समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वम् Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्विः [स्तृ क्विन्] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. -2 Grass. -3 Sky, atmosphere. -4 Water. -5 Blood. -6 An epithet of Indra. -7 The body. -8 Fear.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते; तुष्टाव-तुष्टुवे, अस्तावीत्-अस्तोष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोतुम्, स्तुत; *desid.* तुष्टूषति-ते; the स् of स्तु is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; किं निन्दाम्यथवा स्तवामि कथय क्षीरार्णव त्वामहम् Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92; 15. 70. -2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns. -3 To praise in ऋक् verses set to music; इह एतौ स्तौतिशंसतिशब्दौ समानेऽपि स्तुत्यर्थत्वे व्यवस्थितविषयौ । प्रगीतेषु मन्त्रवाक्येषु स्तौतिशब्दः अप्रगीतेषु शंसतिशब्दः ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 17.

स्तुत p. p. [स्तु-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. -2 Flattered. -तः 1 Praising. -2 N. of Śiva.

स्तुतिः f. [स्तु-क्तिन्] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यन्ते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्थे सरस्वती R. 4. 6. -3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -4 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -गीतम् a panegyric, hymn. -पदम् an object of praise. -पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. -वादः a laudatory speech, panegyric. -व्रतः a bard.

स्तुत्य a. Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुत्या 1 A particular fragrant bark. -2 Alumslate.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. -2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. -3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 Ā. (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. -2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुभ् I. 1 P. (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. -2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 Ā (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. -2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुम्भ् 5, 9 P. (स्तुभ्नोति; स्तुभ्नाति) 1 To stop. -2 To benumb, stupefy. -3 To expel.

स्तुविः 1 A worshipper. -2 A sacrifice.

स्तुषेण्य, -स्तुषेय्य (Ved.) Best, excellent, praiseworthy.

स्तूप् 4 P., 10 U. (स्तूप्यति, स्तूपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. -2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.); बहुभिरुपहृतानां बर्हिषां स्तूपमेतत् Mu. 3. 15. -2 A Buddhistic monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. -3 A funeral pile. -4 Strength, power. -Comp. -पृष्ठः a turtle, tortoise. -मण्डलम् circumference of a tope.

स्तृ I. 5 U. (स्तृणोति, स्तृणुते, स्तृत; *pass.* स्तर्यते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (महीं) तस्तार सरघाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63; 7. 58. -2 To spread, expand, diffuse. -3 To scatter, spread about. -4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. -5 To kill. -*Caus.* (स्तारयति-ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तेनाचिक्लिदद्भूमिं सैन्यैश्चातस्तरद्धतैः Bk. 15. 48. -*Desid.* (तिस्तीर्षति-ते). -II. 5 P. (स्तृणोति) To please, gratify.

स्तृ *m.* A star.

स्तृतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. -2 Covering, clothing.

स्तृक्ष् 1 P. (स्तृक्षति) To go.

स्तृह्, स्तृंह् 6 P. (स्तृहति, स्तृंहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तॄ 9 U. (स्तृणाति, स्तृणीते, स्तीर्ण; *desid.* तिस्तरि-री-षति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तृ.

स्तेन् 10 U. (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ते) 1 To steal, rob; यस्त्वेतान्युपक्लृप्तानि द्रव्याणि स्तेनयेन्नरः Ms. 8. 333. -2 To be dishonest in speech; वाच्यर्था नियताः सर्वे वाङ्मूला वाग्विनिःसृताः। तां तु यः स्तेनयेद्वाचं स सर्वस्तेनकृन्नरः॥ Ms. 4. 256.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरन्ति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83; यो भुङ्क्ते स्तेन एव सः Bg. 3. 12. -2 A kind of perfume. -नम् Thieving, stealing. -Comp. -निग्रहः 1 the punishment of thieves. -2 suppression of theft.

स्तेयम् [स्तेनस्य भावः यत् नलोपः] 1 Theft, robbery; व्यापृतगतिरुद्याने कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku 2. 35. -2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. -3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. -2 A goldsmith.

स्तैनम् Theft, robbery.

स्तैन्यम् [स्तेनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Theft, robbery. -न्यः A thief.

स्तेप् I. 1 Ā. (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्थेपयति-ते) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्तै 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.

स्तैमित्यम् 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. -2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [स्तुच्-घञ्] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिम् Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा धनम् Bh. 2. 49. -2 Short. -3 Few. -4 Low, abject. -कः 1 A small quantity, drop; घृतवन्तः पावक ते स्तोकाश्चोतन्ति Ait. Br. 2. 12; अद्भ्यः स्तोका यान्ति यथा पृथक्त्वम् Mb. 7. 201. 75. -2 The Chātaka bird. -3 A spark. -कम् *ind.* A little, less; पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति Ś. 1. 7. -Comp. -आयुस् *a.* short-lived. -काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. -तमस् *a.* a little dark. -नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्याम् Me. 84. -पाण्डुर *a.* a little pale.

स्तोककः 1 The Chātaka bird; स्तोकको वारि (हत्वा) Ms. 12. 67; स्तोककस्य खलु चञ्चुपुटेन म्लानिरुल्लसति तद्घनसङ्घे N. 5. 127. -2 A kind of poison.

स्तोकशस् *ind.* By little, sparingly.

स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy; स कस्य स्तोतव्यः कतिविधगुणः कस्य विषयः Śiva-mahimna. 2; स्तोतव्यगुणसंपन्नः केषां न स्यात् प्रियो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रम् [स्तु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Praise, eulogium. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; सकलगणवरिष्ठः पुष्पदन्ताभिधानो रुचिरमलघुवृत्तैः स्तोत्रमेतच्चकार Śiva-mahimna. 33.

स्तोत्रियः, -या A particular kind of verse; कतमयमद्योद्गाताऽस्मिन् यज्ञे स्तोत्रियाः स्तोष्यति Bri. Up. 3. 1. 10.

स्तोभः [स्तुभ्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. -2 A stop, pause. -3 Disrespect, contumely. -4 A hymn, praise; साङ्केत्यं पारिहास्यं वा स्तोभं हेलनमेव वा। वैकुण्ठनामग्रहणमशेषाघहरं विदुः॥ Bhag. 6. 2. 14. -5 A division of the Sāmaveda. -6 Anything inserted; अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -7 The sound or sounds dissimilar to and in excess of the letters of the Rik which is set to music; य ऋगक्षरेभ्योऽधिको न च तैः सवर्णः स स्तोभो नाम ŚB. on MS. 9. 2. 39. -8 A chanted interjection in a Sāman; सर्वे यज्ञस्तपो वेदाः स्तोभा मन्त्राः सरस्वती Mb. 12. 199. 68. -9 Torpor, paralysis.

स्तोम् 10 P. To praise; L. D. B.

स्तोमः [स्तु-मन् Uṇ. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. -2 A sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. -3 A *Soma* libation. -4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; शस्त्रामिज्यां स्तुतिस्तोमं प्रायश्चित्तं व्यधात् क्रमात् Bhāg. 3. 12. 37; लवणत्रासितः स्तोमः शरण्यं त्वामुपस्थितः U. 1. 50. -5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलाञ्छनमुरो धत्ते त्वचं रौरवीम् U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -6 A measure of 10 धन्वन्तरs or of 96 inches. **-मम्** 1 The head. -2 Riches, wealth. -3 Grain, corn. -4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft. -Comp. **-क्षारः** soap.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.

स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तौपिकम् A kind of Buddhist relic; L. D. B.

स्तौभिकम् N. of the second portion of the Saṁhitā of the Sāmaveda.

स्त्येनः [स्त्यै-इनच्] 1 Nectar. -2 A thief.

स्त्यै 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be diffused; शिशिरकटुकषायः स्त्यायते सल्लकीनाम् Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान *a.* [स्त्यै-क्त] 1 Collected into a mass; पर्यन्तप्रतिरोधिमेदुरचयस्त्यानं चिताज्योतिषाम् Māl. 5. 11; घनतरुशिखरे स्त्याननीलस्वरूपाम् (रक्तधाराम्) Nāg. 5. 8. -2 Thick, bulky, gross; स्त्यानेनार्द्रेण चाक्तः स्वयमनुभविता भूषणं भीममस्मि Ve. 5. 35. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिः Ve. 1. 21. -4 Sounding. **-नम्** 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनामनुरसितगुरूणि स्त्यानमम्बूकृतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायनम् Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री [स्त्यायेते शुक्रशोणिते यस्याम्] 1 A woman; श्रुतं दृष्टं स्पृष्टं स्मृतमपि नृणां ह्लादजननं न रत्नं स्त्रीभ्योऽन्यत् क्वचिदपि कृतं लोकपतिना। तदर्थं धर्मार्थौ विभववरसौख्यानि च ततो गृहे लक्ष्म्यो मान्याः सततमबला मानविभवैः॥ Subh. Ratn. -2 A female of any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; स्त्रीणामशिक्षितपटुत्वममानुषीषु Ś. 5. 22. -3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसाम् Māl. 6. 18; Me. 28. -4 A white ant. -5 The Priyaṅgu plant. -6 The feminine gender, or a word used in that gender; आपः स्त्रीभूम्नि Ak. -Comp. **-अगारः,-रम्** a harem, the women's apartments. **-अध्यक्षः** a chamberlain. **-अभिगमनम्** sexual intercourse. **-आजीवः** 1 one who lives by his wife. -2 one who lives by keeping women for prostitution; Ms. 11. 63. **-करणम्** sexual connection. **-कामः** 1 desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2 desire of a wife. **-कार्यम्** 1 the business of women. -2 attendance on women or women's apartments; वैदेहकानां स्त्रीकार्यं मागधानां वणिक्पथः Ms. 10. 47. **-कितवः** a deceiver or seducer of women. **-कुमारम्** a woman and child. **-कुसुमम्** menses, the menstrual excretion in women. **-कृतम्** sexual connection. **-कोशः** a dagger. **-क्षीरम्** mother's milk; आरण्यानां च सर्वेषां मृगाणां माहिषं विना। स्त्रीक्षीरं चैव वर्ज्यानि...Ms. 5. 9. **-ग** *a.* cohabiting with women. **-गवी** a milch-cow. **-गुरुः** a female *Guru* or priestess. **-गृहम्** = स्त्र्यगार q. v. **-ग्राहिन्** (in law) accepting the guardianship over a woman. **-घोषः** dawn, day-break. **-घ्नः** the murderer of a woman; Ms. 9. 232. **-चरितम्, -त्रम्** the doings of women. **-चिह्नम्** 1 any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2 the female organ, vulva. **-चौरः** a seducer of women, libertine. **-जननी** a woman who brings forth only daughters; Ms. 9. 81. **-जातिः** *f.* woman-kind, female sex. **-जितः** a hen-pecked husband; स्त्रीजितस्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वं पुण्यं विनश्यति Śabdak; मृष्यन्ति ये चोपपतिं स्त्रीजितानां च सर्वशः (तेषामन्नं न भुञ्जीत) Ms. 4. 217. **-देहार्धः** N. of Śiva. **-धनम्** a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control; it is of six kinds:— अध्यग्न्यध्यावहनिकं दत्तं च प्रीतिकर्मणि। भ्रातृमातृपितृप्राप्तं षड्विधं स्त्रीधनं स्मृतम्॥ or according to others:— पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम्। आधिवेदनिकाद्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्; see also अन्वाधेयम्, बन्धुदत्तम्, यौतकम्, सौदायिकम्, शुल्कम्, पारिणाय्यम्, लावण्यार्जितम् and पादवन्दनिकम्. **-धर्मः** 1 the duty of a woman or wife. -2 the laws concerning women; Ms. 1. 114. -3 menstruation. -4 copulation. **-धर्मिणी** a woman in her courses; स्त्रीधर्मिणी वेपमाना शोणितेन समुक्षिता। एकवस्त्रा विकृष्टास्मि दुःखिता कुरुसंसदि॥ Mb. 3. 12. 62. **-धवः** a man. **-ध्वजः** 1 the female of any animal. -2 an elephant. **-नाथ** *a.* one protected by a woman. **-निबन्धनम्** a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty, housewifery. **-पण्योपजीविन्** *m.* see स्त्र्याजीवः above. **-परः** a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. **-पिशाची** a fiend-like wife. **-पुंस्** a woman who has become a man. **-पुंसौ** *m.* du. 1 wife and husband. -2 male and female; स्त्रीपुंसावात्मभागौ ते भिन्नमूर्तेः सिसृक्षया Ku. 2. 7. **-पुंसलक्षणा** a hermaphrodite. **-पुंधर्मः** the law regulating the duties of man and wife. **-पुरम्** the women's apartment. **-पुष्पम्** the menstrual excretion. **-पूर्वः** = स्त्रीजितः q. v.; स्त्रीपूर्वाः काण्डपृष्ठाश्च ......(श्राद्धे नार्हन्ति) Mb. 13. 23. 22. **-प्रत्ययः** a feminine affix (in gram.) **-प्रसंगः** (excessive) intercourse with women. **-प्रसूः** *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. **-प्रिय** *a.* loved by women. (**-यः**) the mango tree. **-बन्धः** the sexual union. **-बाध्यः** one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. **-बुद्धिः** *f.* 1 the female understanding. -2 the counsel of a woman, female advice; स्त्रीबुद्धिः प्रलयंगता (प्रलयावहा) Subhāṣ. **-भोगः** sexual intercourse. **-मन्त्रः** a female stratagem, woman's counsel. **-माया** women's craft. **-मुखपः** the *Aśoka* tree. **-यन्त्रम्** a machine-like woman, machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयन्त्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्टम् Pt. 1. 191. **-रजस्** menstruation. **-रञ्जनम्** betel. **-रत्नम्** 1 an excellent woman; स्त्रीरत्नेषु

ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25. -2 N. of Lakṣmī. -राज्यम् the kingdom of women. -लम्पट a. desirous of women. -लिङ्गम् 1 the feminine gender (in gram.) -2 any mark of the female sex (as breast &c.). -3 the female organ. -लौल्यम् fondness for women. -वशः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. -वासः an ant-hill. -विधेय a. governed by a wife, uxorious; संनिवेश्य सचिवेष्वतःपरं स्त्रीविधेयनवयौवनोऽभवत् R. 19. 4. -विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman; अष्टाविमान् समासेन स्त्रीविवाहान्निबोधत Ms. 3. 20. -विषयः sexual connection. -व्रणः the female organ. -शौण्ड a. fond of women. -संसर्गः female company. -संस्थान a. having a female shape; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तीर्थमाराद्‌द्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं तिरोऽभूत् Ś. 5. 30. -संगः attachment to women, or intercourse with women. -संग्रहणम् 1 the act of embracing a woman (improperly). -2 adultery, seduction. -सभम् an assembly of women. -संबन्धः 1 matrimonial alliance with a woman. -2 connection by marriage. -3 relation to women. -सेवा Devotion or addiction to women. -स्वभावः 1 the nature of women. -2 a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हन्तृ the murderer of a woman; स्त्रीहन्तृंश्च न संवसेत् Ms. 11. 190. -हरणम् 1 the forcible abduction of women. -2 rape. -हारिन् m. a ravisher or seducer (of women).

स्त्रीतमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman; P. VI. 3. 44.

स्त्रीता, -त्वम् 1 Womanhood. -2 Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रैण a. (-णी f.) [स्त्रिया इदम् नञ् P. IV. 1. 88] 1 Female, feminine. -2 Suited or belonging to women. -3 Being among women. -4 Devoted to women; यदि स्त्रैणं देवी यमनिरत देहार्धघटनादवैति त्वामद्धा बत वरद मुग्धा युवतयः Śiva-mahimna. 23; स इत्थमाचरन्कामान्स्त्रैणोऽपह्नवमात्मनः Bhāg. 9. 19. 1. -णम् 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वन्द्यासि जगतः U. 4. 11. -2 The female sex, womanhood; तृणे वा स्त्रैणे वा मम समदृशो यान्ति दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्प्रत्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते Ś. 5; तस्य तृणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रैणमाकलयतः K. -3 A collection of women; भूयिष्ठद्विजबालवृद्धविकलस्त्रैणश्च पौरो जनः U. 4. 24. -4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रैणता, -त्वम् 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. -2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थक (ग) रम् A betel-nut.

स्थग् 1 P. or *Caus.* (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकन्दरः K. P. 7.

स्थग a. [स्थग्-अच्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगणा The earth.

स्थगनम् Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरः The plant पुत्रजीवक; Rām. 2. 94. 24.

स्थगिका 1 A courtezan. -2 The office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of bandage. -4 A box (for betel &c.); ततः प्रविशति लेखमलंकरणस्थगिकां मुद्रितां चादाय सिद्धार्थकः Mu. 5. 0/1.

स्थगित a. 1 Covered, hidden, concealed. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Stopped, interrupted; विस्मृत्य भोः स्थगितगीरुपलक्ष्यसे नः Bhāg. 10. 90. 18.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगु n. A hump; तदेव स्थगु यद्दीर्घं रथघोणमिवायतम् Rām. 2. 9. 46.

स्थण्डिलम् [स्थल्-इलच् नुक् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; निषेदुषी स्थण्डिल एव केवले Ku. 5. 12; Bhāg. 11. 11. 45. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A land-mark. -6 A place, ground (as before a house); इह तु स्थण्डिले शीघ्रं कुशानास्तर सारथे Rām. 2. 111. 13. -Comp. -शायिन् m., also **स्थण्डिलेशयः** an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial ground; (मुनयः) आकाशनिलयाश्चैव तथा स्थण्डिलशायिनः Rām. 3. 6. 4. -सितकम् an altar.

स्थपति a. [स्था-क तस्य पतिः] Chief, principal. -तिः 1 A king, sovereign; 'स्थपतिरधिपतौ तक्ष्णि बृहस्पतिसचिवयोः' इति वैजयन्ती; जगत्त्रयैकस्थपतिस्त्वमुच्चकैः Śi. 1. 34. -2 An architect; स्थपतिर्बुद्धिसंपन्नो वास्तुविद्याविशारदः Mb. 1. 51. 15. -3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. -4 A charioteer. -5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. -6 An attendant on the women's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपत्यः A chamberlain; स्थपत्यशुद्धान्तजनैः परीता Jānakīharaṇa. 7. 1.

स्थपुट a. [तिष्ठति स्था-क, स्थं पुटं यत्र] 1 Being in distressed or difficult circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -m. Protuberance. -Comp. -गत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अङ्कस्थादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थपुटीकृत p. p. Made uneven.

स्थल् 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलम् [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); भो दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) दीयतां टिट्टिभाण्डानि नो चेत्स्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1; प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवर्त्मन् q. v. -2 Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land, soil (in general). -4 Place, spot; उवाच वाग्मी दशनप्रभाभिः संवर्धितोरःस्थलतारहारः R. 5. 52. -5 Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7 A piece of raised ground, mound; ततः स्थलमुपारुह्य पर्वतस्याविदूरतः। ख्यातः

पद्मवद्रीलेव नित्यपुष्पितकाननः ॥ Rām. 3. 13. 22. -8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c. -9 A part (as of a book). -10 A tent. -Comp. -अन्तरम् another place. -आरुढ *a.* alighted on the ground. -अरविन्दम्, -कमलम्, -कमलिनी a land-growing lotus; साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं नप्रबुद्धां नसुप्ताम् Me. 94; Ku. 1. 33. -स्थलकमलः *m.* is also a plant of the lily-family (Gloriosa Superba). It is a red-flowered species traditionally called भूकमल. The plant goes by the name कळलावी in Marathi which seems to have been derived from Sanskrit स्थलकह्लारी. Kālidāsa pointedly refers to the peculiarity that it opens only in response to day-light. -कुमुदः the Karavīra plant. -चर *a.* land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत *a.* fallen or removed from a place or position. -ज *a.* 1 Growing or living on dry land; Ms. 1. 44. -2 accruing from land-transport (taxes). -देवता a local or rural deity. -पद्मम् a land-lotus; सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3. -पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. -मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् *n.* a road by land; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60. -विग्रहः a battle on level ground, a land-fight. -शुद्धिः *f.* purification or clearance of a place from impurity. -सीमन् *f.* a landmark, boundary. -स्थ *a.* standing on dry ground.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीम् Ku. 4. 4; Ki. 4. 2. -3 A deity of the soil; (= स्थलदेवता q. v.). -Comp. -देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; पश्यन्तीनां न खलु बहुशो न स्थलीदेवतानां मुक्तास्थूलास्तरुकिसलयेष्वश्रुलेशाः पतन्ति Me. 108. -भूता *a.* high-lying (as a country). -शायिन् *a.* sleeping on the bare ground.

स्थलेशय *a.* Sleeping on dry ground. -यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3 A moveable thing. -4 Fire.

स्थविर *a.* [स्था-किरच् स्थवादेशः] 1 Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged, ancient; न तेन स्थविरो भवति येनास्य पलितं शिरः। बालोऽपि यः प्रजानाति तं देवाः स्थविरं विदुः ॥ Mb. 3. 133. 11. -रः 1 An old man; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामन्ति यूनः स्थविर आयति। प्रत्युत्थानाभिवादाभ्यां पुनस्तान् प्रतिपद्यते ॥ Ms. 2. 120. -2 A beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं, अयमर्भकः कस्य नयनानन्दकरः Dk. -Comp. -द्युति *a.* having the dignity of an elder; ऋषेः पुत्रो महातेजा बालोऽपि स्थविरद्युतिः Rām. 1. 50. 8.

स्थविष्ठ *a.* Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.) मनोमयं सूक्ष्ममुपेत्य रूपं मात्रा स्वरो वर्ण इति स्थविष्ठः Bhāg. 11. 12. 17.

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.); सर्वसत्त्वात्मदेहाय विशेषाय स्थवीयसे (नमः) Bhāg. 4. 24. 39.

स्था 1 P. (Ātm. also in certain senses; तिष्ठति-ते, तस्थौ-तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थित, स्थास्यति-ते, स्थातुं, स्थित; *pass.* स्थीयते; the स् of this root is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stand; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः Ś. 3. 13; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Subhāṣ. -2 To stay, abide, dwell, live; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठति -3 To remain, be left; यावदेकानुदिष्टस्य गन्धो लेपश्च तिष्ठति. Ms. 4. 111; एको गन्तुमशक्तस्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -2 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थीयते Ś. 2. -5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठन्त्येव क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योतिषां व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तान्तः K. 'never mind the account of' &c. -7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं Ś. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17; R. 11. 65. -9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुरुपायैः प्रथमैस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 108. -10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न विप्रं स्वेषु तिष्ठत्सु मृतं शूद्रेण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मयि स्थिते चन्द्रगुप्तमभिभवितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे शत्रुसंकटे (राष्ट्रविप्लवे)। राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः ॥ H. 1. 71 (v. l.). -13 To rest or depend on; जहातु नैनं कथमर्थसिद्धिः संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -14 To do, perform, occupy oneself with; न तिष्ठति तु यः पूर्वां नोपास्ते यश्च पश्चिमाम् Ms. 2. 103. -15 (Ātm.) To resort or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -16 (Ātm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual embrace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरात् कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. -*Caus.* (स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand. -2 To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found, establish. -4 To stop. -5 To arrest, check. -6 To raise, erect. -7 To cause to last or continue, make durable. -8 To give in marriage; लोकश्रेष्ठे गुणवति वरे स्थापिता त्वं मयैव Māl. 10. 5. -9 To instruct in, initiate into. -*Desid.* (तिष्ठासति) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तत्रस्थ, अङ्कस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ, तटस्थ q. q. v. v. -2 Immovable (स्थावर); सृज्यन्ते जङ्गमस्थानि Mb. 12. 232. 39. -स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाणव *a.* 1 Relating to स्थाणुः. -2 Coming from the trunks or stems of trees; Hch.

स्थाणु *a.* [स्था-नु पृषो० णत्वम्] Firm, fixed, steady, stable, immoveable, motionless; नित्यः सर्वगतः स्थाणुरचलोऽयं सनातनः Bg. 2. 24; Mb. 1. 34. 5. -णुः 1 An epithet of Śiva; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. -2 A stake, post, pillar; अपि स्थाणुवदासीनः Pt. 1. 49; किं स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः. -3 A peg, pin; स्थाणौ निखन्ति...

क्षणं पुरः Śi. 12. 26. -4 The gnomon of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A nest of white ants. -7 The drug or perfume called *Jeevaka*. -8 Stump, trunk; लता वल्लीश्च गुल्मांश्च स्थाणूनश्मन एव च Rām. 2. 80. 6. -9 A particular posture in sitting. *-m., n.* A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem, pollard. -Comp. **-छेदः** one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवतो मृगम् Ms. 9. 44. **-दिश्** *f.* the north-east. **-भूत** *a.* become motionless (as the trunk of a tree). **-भ्रमः** mistaking anything for a post.

स्थातृ *a.* Standing, stationary, fixed. *-m.* A guider, driver.

स्थानम् [स्था-ल्युट्] 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; न किल भवतां देव्याः स्थानं गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32. -2 Being fixed or stationary. -3 A state, condition; स्थानत्रयात्परं प्राप्तं ब्रह्मभूतमविक्रियम् Bhāg. 1. 18. 26. -4 A place, spot, site, locality; अक्षमालामदत्त्वास्मात्स्थानात्पदात्पदमपि न गन्तव्यम् K. -5 Station, situation, position. -6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'; भक्ष्यस्थाने Pt. 2. 26. -7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house; स एव (नक्रः) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46. -8 (*a*) A country, region, district. (*b*) A town, city. -9 Office, rank, dignity; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. -10 Object; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mal. 1. 14; स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसाम् Subhāṣ; so कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. -12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यन्ते भृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जति दृष्टिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. -14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter; (these are eight :— अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानामुरः कण्ठः शिरस्तथा। जिह्वामूलं च दन्ताश्च नासिकौष्ठौ च तालु च Śik. 13.) -15 A holy place. -16 An altar. -17 A place in a town, square, court. -18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. -19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; स्थाने युद्धे च कुशलानभीरूनविकारिणः Ms. 7. 190. -20 A halt. -21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state; स्थानं वृद्धिः क्षयश्चैव त्रिवर्गश्चैव दण्डजः Mb. 12. 59. 31. -22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom; *i.e.* army, treasure, town, and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दण्डकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मकं चतुर्विधम्). -23 Likeness, resemblance. -24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. -25 The character or part of an actor. -26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice; तौ तु गान्धर्वतत्त्वज्ञौ स्थानमूर्च्छनकोविदौ Rām. 1. 4. 10 (com.- 'यदूर्ध्वं हृदयग्रन्थे कपोलफलकादधः। प्राणसंचारणस्थानं स्थानमित्याभिधीयते ॥......इति शाण्डिल्यः). -28 A pose, posture (of archers etc.). -29 An order of the life (आश्रम); मैत्रेयीति होवाच याज्ञवल्क्य उद्यास्यन्वा अरेऽहमस्मात् स्थानादस्मि Bṛi. Up. 2. 4. 1. -30 Ground (भूमि); स्थानासानिनो भूमि-पाषाण-सिकता-शर्करा-वालुका-भस्मशायिनः Mb. 12. 192. 1. -31 Sustenance, maintenance; यच्चेदं प्रभवः स्थानं भूतानां संयमो यमः। स्वभावेनैव वर्तन्ते द्वन्द्वसृष्टानि भूरिशः॥ Mb. 12. 238. 20 (com. स्थानं पोषणम्). -32 A mode or attitude in fighting; अस्त्रयन्त्राणि चित्राणि स्थानानि विविधानि च Mb. 9. 57. 18. -33 Storage (of goods); आगमं निर्गमं स्थानं तथा वृद्धिक्षयावुभौ। विचार्य सर्वपण्यानां कारयेत् क्रयविक्रयौ॥ Ms. 8. 401. -34 A state of perfect tranquillity. -35 Any organ of sense. -36 Shape, form, appearance (as of the moon). -37 An astronomical mansion. -Comp. **-अधिकारः** the superintendence of a shrine; Inscr. **-अध्यक्षः** 1 a local governor. -2 the superintendent of a place. -3 a watchman, police-officer. **-आसनम्** *n.* du. standing and sitting down. **-आसेधः** confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेध. **-चञ्चला** Ocimum Pilosum (Mar. तुकुमराई). **-कुटिकासनम्** leaving the house or any abode (स्थावरगृहत्याग); शिरसो मुण्डनाद्वापि न स्थानकुटिकासनात् Mb. 3. 200. 104. **-चिन्तकः** a kind of quarter-master. **-च्युत** see स्थानभ्रष्ट. **-टिप्पटिका** the daily account; Śukra 3. 369. **-दीप्त** (in augury) inauspicious on account of situation. **-पालः** a watchman, sentinel, policeman; Y. 2. 173. **-भूमि** *f.* a dwelling-place, mansion. **-भ्रष्ट** *a.* ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ. **-माहात्म्यम्** 1 the greatness or glory of any place. -2 a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. **-मृगः** N. of certain animals (such as turtle, crocodile &c.). **-योगः** assignment of proper places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगांश्च क्रयविक्रयमेव च Ms. 9. 332. **-विभागः** (in alg.) subdivision of a number according to the position of its figures. **-स्थ** *a.* being in one's abode, at home.

स्थानकम् [स्थान स्वार्थे क] 1 A position, situation. -2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; *e. g.* पताकास्थानक q. v.; स्थानकेन अवलोक्य V. 4. 44/45; it may also mean 'a kind of posture'. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittirīya, a branch of the *Yajurveda*. -8 A temple in which the idol is kept in an erect posture. -9 The attitude of the body (in shooting &c.).

स्थानतस् *ind.* 1 According to one's place or position. -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing or is substituted for it. **-कः** 1 Any one holding an office, a place-man. -2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् *a.* [स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्ष्यत्वेन इनि] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. *-m.* 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ P. I. 1. 56. -2 The form so substituted for anything. -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानिवत् *a.* Like the original or primitive element; P. I. 1. 56. **-Comp. -भावः** the state of being like the original form; किं स्थानिवद्भावमयत्त दुष्टं तादृक्कृतव्याकरणः पुनः सः N. 10. 135.

स्थानीय *a.* 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. **-यम्** 1 A town, city. -2 Capital; Kau. A. 2. 2. -3 A kind of fortress to defend 800 villages; अष्टशतग्राम्या मध्ये स्थानीयम् Kau. A. 2. 1.

स्थाने *ind.* (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने हृषीकेश तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत् प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्यते च Bg. 11. 36; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67; 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as. **-Comp. -पतित** *a.* occupying the place of another.

स्थापक *a.* [स्थापयति स्था-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. **-कः** 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image. -3 A depositor.

स्थापनम् [स्था-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) The act of causing to stand, fixing; founding, establishing, instituting; Mb. 12. 255. 3. (*b*) Regulating, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception; cf. पुंसवन. -5 Fastening, rendering immovable; उत्थापनैरुन्नयनैश्चालनैः स्थापनैरपि । परस्परं जिगीषन्तावुपचक्रतुरात्मनः ॥ Bhāg. 10. 44. 5. -6 Founding, erecting (a temple, image &c.). -7 Preservation, prolongation (of life). -8 A means of stopping (the flow of blood), styptic. -9 Storage (of grain). -10 Establishment of a proposition. **-Comp. वृत्त** *a.* one who is past all restoration to strength.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage-management. -3 A prologue of the drama; (see plays of Bhāsa). -4 Storing, keeping, preserving.

स्थापनीय *a.* 1 To be fixed, established &c. -2 To be treated with tonics.

स्थापयितृ *a.* Establisher, founder.

स्थापित *p. p.* [स्था-णिच्-क्त] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Māl. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य *a.* 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. -3 To be appointed or installed. -4 To be shut up, confined in. -5 To be plunged (in grief &c.). -6 To be checked, restrained. **-प्यम्** A pledge, deposit. **-प्यः** the image of a god. **-Comp. -अपहरणम्** the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् *n.* [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वत्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वत्थामन्. -2 The neighing of a horse; अश्वस्येवास्य यत्स्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् Mb. 1. 130. 48. -3 Fixity, stability. -4 Station, seat, place.

स्थामवत् *a.* Powerful, strong.

स्थायः A receptacle. **-या** the earth.

स्थायिता 1 Constancy, stability. -2 Durableness, invariableness.

स्थायिन् *a.* [स्था-णिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविध्वंसि कल्पान्तस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhāṣ.; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 3. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; संपत्स्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. *-m.* 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below); स्थायिनोऽर्थे प्रवर्तन्ते भावाः संचारिणो यथा Śi. 2. 87. *-n.* Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. **-Comp. -भावः** a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own Sthāyibhāva); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा । जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चेत्यमष्टौ प्रोक्ताः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्यभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायीभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते फलम् । स्थायीभवति चात्यन्तं रागः शुक्लपटे यथा ॥ Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक *a.* (-का or -की *f.*) [स्था-उकञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary; आयोधने स्थायुकमस्त्रजातम् Bk. 2. 22; अतीते वर्षुके काले, प्रमत्तः स्थायुको गृहे ibid 7. 18. -3 Located, situated; कुम्भास्थिकूटावटस्थानस्थायुकमौक्तिकोत्करकिरः N. 12. 66. **-कः** The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थावर *a.* [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जङ्गम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजङ्गमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; 6. 67, 73. –2 Inert, inactive, slow. –3 Regular, established. **–रः** A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. **–रम्** 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41); मान्यः स मे स्थावरजङ्गमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. –2 A bow-string. –3 Immoveable property, real estate. –4 A heir-loom. –5 A large body; (fig.) a gross or material body (स्थूलशरीर); गमनं निरपेक्षश्च पश्चादनवलोकयन्। ऋजुः प्रणिहितो गच्छंस्त्रसस्थावरवर्जकः Mb. 12. 9. 19. **–Comp.** **–अस्थावरम्, –जङ्गमम्** 1 moveable and immoveable propery. –2 animate and inanimate things. **–आत्मन्** *a.* of immoveable form; स्थाने त्वां स्थावरात्मानं विष्णुमाहुस्तथाहि ते Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता, –त्वम् 1 Fixedness, stability. –2 The state of a vegetable or mineral; शरीरजैः कर्मदोषैर्याति स्थावरतां नरः Ms. 12. 9.

स्थासकः [स्था-स-स्वार्थादौ क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. –2 A bubble of water or any fluid; रौक्मा रेजुः स्थासका मूर्तिभाजो दर्पस्येव व्याप्तदेहस्य शेषाः Śi. 18. 5. –3 A bubble-shaped ornament on a horse's trappings. –4 A figure made with unguents.

स्थासु *n.* Bodily strength.

स्थास्नु *a.* [स्था-स्नु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. –2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; भवन्त्यस्यैवमङ्गानि स्थास्नूनि बलवन्ति च Śi. 2. 93; Ki. 2. 19. **–स्नुः** A tree; अणुप्रायास्वोषधीषु शमीप्रायेषु स्थास्नुषु Bhāg. 12. 2. 15.

स्थित *p. p.* [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. –2 Standing. –3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां...छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. –4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; वेदान्तेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Ś. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 1. –5 Happened, occurred; सुहृदः पश्य वसन्त किं स्थितम् Ku. 4. 27. –6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; अभिजनवतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे Ś. 4. 18. –7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; किमत्र चित्रं यदि कामसूर्भूवृत्ते स्थितस्याधिपतेः प्रजानाम् R. 5. 33; धर्मे स्थिताः (राजानः) Māl. 10. 25. –8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. –9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; ममात्र भावैकरसं मनः स्थितम् Ku. 5. 82. –10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. –11 Determined, resolved; इति देहविमुक्तये स्थिताम् (रतिम्) Ku. 4. 39. –12 Established, decreed. –13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. –14 Upright, virtuous. –15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. –16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. –17 Ready, being close or at hand. **–तम्** 1 Standing by itself (as a word). –2 Stopping, standing still. –3 Manner of standing. –4 Perseverance on the right path. **–Comp.** **–उपस्थित** *a.* with and without the particle 'इति' (as a word). **–धी** *a.* firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. **–पाठ्यम्** recitation in Prākrita by a woman while standing. **–प्रज्ञ** *a.* firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. **–प्रेमन्** *m.* a staunch or faithful friend. **–लिङ्ग** *a.* having the virile member erected. **–संकेत, –संविद्** *a.* keeping a promise.

स्थितिः *f.* [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितिं नो रे दध्याः क्षणमपि मदान्धेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलमग्निशुद्धौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. –2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेथाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89. –3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Māl. 5. 22. –4 A state, position, situation, condition; एषा ब्राह्मी स्थितिः पार्थ नैनां प्राप्य विमुह्यति Bg. 2. 72. –5 Natural state, nature, habit; सपर्वतवनां कृत्स्नां व्यथयिष्यामि ते स्थितिम् Rām. 7. 98. 10; अथ वा स्थितिरियं मन्दमतीनाम् H. 4. –6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continuance; वंशस्थितेरधिगमान्महति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18; Mv. 7. 3; R. 3. 27. –7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; अमंस्त चानेन परार्ध्यजन्मना स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमन्तमन्वयम् R. 3. 27; 11. 65; 12. 31; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः (विधिनोपयेमे) Ku. 1. 18; Ś. 5. 10. –8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); स्थित्यै दण्डयतो दण्ड्यान् R. 1. 25. –9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. –10 Maintenance, sustenance; जग्धार्धैर्नवसल्लकीकिसलयैरस्याः स्थितिं कल्पयन् Māl. 9. 32; R. 5. 9. –11 Continuance in life, preservation (one of the three states of human beings); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. –12 Cessation, pause, stop, restriction; नासां काश्चिदगम्योऽस्ति नासां च वयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 143. –13 Well-being, welfare. –14 Consistency. –15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim; अवान्धवं शवं चैव निर्हरेयुरिति स्थितिः Ms. 10. 55. –16 Settled determination. –17 Term, limit, boundary. –18 Inertia, resistance to motion. –19 Duration of an eclipse. –20 Regard, consideration, account; नासां च वयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 143. **–Comp.** **–ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the bounds of morality; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18. **–पद्** the epithet of Viṣṇu; पादेषु सर्वभूतानि पुंसः स्थितिपदो विदुः Bhāg. 2. 6. 18. **–पदम्** the proper *basin* (*for flow*), the *right path*; अपामुद्वृत्तानां निजमुपदिशन्त्या स्थितिपदम् Mu. 3. 8. **–भिद्** *a.* violating the bounds of morality. **–मार्गः** the way to compose (the mind); मनसश्च स्थितिमार्गमालम्बे Bu. Ch.

5. 9. –स्थापक *a.* fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (–कः) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिमत् *a.* 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5. 22. –2 Permanent; स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमन्तमन्वयम् R. 3. 27. –3 Virtuous, upright. –4 Keeping within limits (as the ocean).

स्थाण्डिलः [स्थण्डिले शयिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. –2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थपतिरेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] A guard of the women's apartments, chamberlain; स्थापत्यैर्न स्म वित्तस्ते वर्षीयस्त्वचलत्करैः N. 20. 138. –त्यम् 1 The office of the governor of a district. –2 Architecture, building, erecting; स्थापत्यं चासृजद्वेदं क्रमात् पूर्वादिभिर्मुखैः Bhāg. 3. 12. 38. –Comp. –वेदः the science of architecture (one of the four उपवेदs).

स्थालम् [स्थलति तिष्ठत्यत्रापत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A plate or dish. –2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel; स्थालानां चषकाणां च भृङ्गाराणां च भूरिशः Śiva B. 29. 58. –3 The hollow of a tooth. –Comp. –पथ, –पथिक *a.* imported by land; P. V. 1. 77 Vārt. –रूपम् the form or representation of a pot.

स्थालकः, –कम् (pl.) N. of particular bones on the back.

स्थालिकः The smell of faeces.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि भिक्षुकाः सन्तीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयन्ते Sarva. S.; स्थाल्यां वैडूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलखलीमिन्धनैश्चन्दनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100. –2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. –3 The trumpet-flower. –Comp. –द्रुमः Ficus Benjamina or Indica (Mar. नांदुरखी). –पाकः 1 a particular religious act performed by a householder. –2 a dish of rice boiled in milk. –पुरीषम् the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot; स्थालीपुरीषादीन्यप्यमृतवद्-व्यवहरति Bhāg. 5. 9. 11. –पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot; यथा स्थालीपुलाकेन MS. 7. 4. 12; अल्पिष्ठाखपि स्थाली-पुलाकवत् सिद्धिः ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 11. °न्यायः see under न्याय; also see तुल्यन्याय and तुल्यपाक. –बिलम् the interior or hollow of a caldron; P. V. 1. 70. –बिलीयम्, –बिल्यम् *a.* fit for cooking (rice etc.).

स्थावरादि *n.* A kind of poison; L. D. B.

स्थाविर *a.* (–रा or –री *f.*) Thick, firm. –रम् Old age (commencing after seventy); (वृद्धः स्यात्सप्ततेरूर्ध्वं वर्षीयान् नवतेः परम्); गार्हस्थ्येऽप्यथवा बाल्ये यौवने स्थाविरेऽपि वा Mb. 3. 200. 3.

स्थिकः, (–क्ष्मः) The buttocks; L. D. B.

स्थिर *a.* [स्था-किरच्] (compar. स्थेयस्; superl. स्थेष्ठ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भावस्थिराणि जननान्तरसौहृदानि Ś. 5. 2; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 30; R. 11. 19. –2 Immoveable, still, motionless; स्थिरप्रदीप-तामेत्य भुजङ्गाः पर्युपासते Ku. 2. 38. –3 Immoveably fixed; कालेनावरणात्ययात्परिणते यत्स्नेहसारे स्थितम् U. 1. 39. –4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting; कल्पिष्यन्ते स्थिरगणपदप्राप्तये श्रद्दधानाः Me. 57; Māl. 10. 25. –5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. –6 Quiescent, free from passion. –7 Steady in conduct, steadfast. –8 Constant, faithful, determined. –9 Certain, sure. –10 Hard, solid. –11 Strong, intense. –12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; अहो स्थिरः कोऽपि तवेप्सितो युवा Ku. 5. 47. –रः 1 A god, deity. –2 A tree. –3 A mountain. –4 A bull. –5 N. of Śiva. –6 N. of Kārtikeya. –7 Final beatitude or absolution. –8 The planet Saturn. –9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (*Taurus, Leo, Scorpio,* and *Aquarius*). –रा 1 The earth; पितामहस्तामालोक्य विहस्तामस्थिरां स्थिराम् Śiva B. 5. 47. –2 A strong-minded woman. –3 The silkcotton tree. –रम् Steadfastness, stubbornness. (स्थिरीकृ means 1 to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate. –2 to stop, make fast. –3 to cheer up, console, comfort; Ś. 4. –4 To steel (the heart); Amaru. स्थिरीभू means 1 to become firm or steady. –2 to become calm or tranquil.) –Comp. –अङ्घ्रिपः the marshy date-tree. –अनुराग *a.* firm in attachment, constant in affection. –अपाय *a.* subject to constant decay. –आत्मन्, –चित्त, –चेतस्, –धी, –बुद्धि, –मति *a.* 1 firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; न च योगविधेर्नवेतरः स्थिरधीरा परमात्मदर्शनात् R. 8. 22. –2 cool, calm, dispassionate. –आयति *a.* lasting long. –आयुस्, –जीविन् *a.* long-lived, lasting. (–*m.*) the silk-cotton tree (Mar. सांवरी). –आरम्भ *a.* firm in undertakings, persevering. –कर्मन् *a.* persevering in action; न नवः प्रभुरा फलोदयात् स्थिर-कर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22. –कुट्टकः 1 a steady pulverizer. –2 a kind of common divisor (in algebra). –कुसुमः the Bakul tree. –गतिः the planet Saturn. –गन्धः the *Champaka* flower. (–न्धा) 1 the trumpet-flower. –2 the Ketakī plant. –छदः the birch tree. –छायः 1 a tree which gives shelter to travellers. –2 a tree (in general). –जिह्वः a fish. –जीवित *a.* long-lived. –जीविता the silk-cotton tree. –दंष्ट्रः 1 a snake. –2 Viṣṇu in his boar incarnation. –3 sound. –धामन् *a.* belonging to a strong race. –पत्रः the marshy date-tree. –पद *a.* firmly rooted. –पुष्पः 1 the *Champaka* tree. –2 the *Bakula* tree. –प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. –2 faithful to a promise. –प्रतिबन्ध *a.* firm in opposition, obstinate; Ś. 2. –प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. –फला a kind of gourd (Mar. कोहळा). –योनिः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. –यौवन *a.* ever youthful. (–नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. –रङ्गा indigo. –रागा a kind of curcuma (Mar. दारुहळद). –लिङ्ग *a.* having a stiff virile organ. –वाच् *a.* one whose word may be trusted. –विक्रम *a.* taking firm strides. –श्री *a.* having

everlasting prosperity. **–सङ्गर** *a.* faithful to a promise, true, veracious. **–सौहृद्** *a.* firm in friendship. **–स्थायिन्** *a.* remaining firm or steady, keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर *a.* More firm, fixed &c. **–रः** The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता, –त्वम् 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. –2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं बाष्पं कुरु स्थिरतया विरतानुबन्धम् Ś. 4. 14. –3 Constancy, firmness of mind. –4 Fixity. –5 Fearlessness.

स्थिरीकरणम्, स्थिरीकारः Corroboration, confirmation.

स्थिरीभावः Immovableness.

स्थुड् 6 P. (स्थुडति) To cover.

स्थुरिन् = स्थूरिन् q. v.

स्थूणा [स्था-नक् उदन्तादेशः पृषो॰ Tv.] स्थूणायसि स्मृता प्रतिमायां गृहस्तम्भे' इति विश्वः 1 The post or pillar of a house. –2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन S. B.; किमर्थमाक्षेपः। दार्ढ्यार्थः। स्थूणानिखननवत् ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 1. –3 An iron image or statue; छिन्नस्थूणं वृषं दृष्ट्वा विलापं च गवां भृशम् Mb. 12. 265. 2. –4 An anvil. –Comp. **–कर्णः** 1 a kind of military array. –2 a form of Rudra (named also शङ्कुकर्ण); स्थूणाकर्णमयो जालं शरवर्षमयोल्वणम् Mb. 3. 167. 33. **–निखननन्याय** see Appendix.

स्थूमः 1 Light. –2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. –2 A man.

स्थूरिन् *m.* A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूरीपृष्ठः A horse not yet ridden on; भित्त्वा घोणामायसेनाधिवक्षः स्थूरीपृष्ठो गार्ध्रपक्षेण विद्धः। Śi. 18. 22.

स्थूल् 10 Ā. To increase, to strengthen; L. D. B.

स्थूल *a.* (compar. स्थवीयस् superl. स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्पृशापि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरश्मवत् Śi. 2. 78 (where it has sense 6 also); स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14, 108; R. 6 28. –2 Fat, corpulent, stout. –3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं श्वसिति K. 'breathes hard'. –4 Thick, clumsy. –5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) as in स्थूलमानम् q. v. –6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. –7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. –8 Not exact. –9 (In phil.) Material (opp. to सूक्ष्म). **–लः** The jack tree. **–ला** –1 Large cardamoms. –2 Scindaspus Officinalis (Mar. गजपिंपळी). –3 Cucumis Utilissimus (Mar. थोरकाकडी). **–लम्** 1 A heap, quantity. –2 A tent. –3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). –4 Sour milk, curds. –Comp. **–अन्त्रम्** the larger intestine near the anus. **–आस्यः** a snake. **–इच्छ** *a.* having immoderate desires. **–उच्चयः** 1 a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. –2 incompleteness, deficiency, defect. –3 the middle pace of elephants; स्थूलोच्चयेनागमदन्तिकागताम् Śi. 12. 16. –4 an eruption of pimples on the face. –5 a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. **–कण्टकिका** the silk-cotton tree. **–कण्टा** the egg-plant. **–कन्दः** 1 a kind of esculent root. –2 red garlic. **–काय** *a.* fat, corpulent. **–काष्ठाग्निः** a tree-trunk or a large log of wood set on fire. **–क्षेडः, –क्ष्वेडः** an arrow. **–चापः** a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. **–तालः** the marshy date-tree. **–त्वचा** Gmelina Arborea (Mar. थोर शिवणी). **–दला** Aloe Perfoliata (Mar. कोरफड). **–धी, –मति** *a.* foolish, doltish. **–नालः** a kind of large reed. **–नास, –नासिक** *a.* thick-nosed. (–सः, –कः) a hog, boar. **–नीलः** a hawk, falcon. **–पटः, –टम्** coarse cloth. **–पट्टः** cotton. (**–ट्टम्**), **–पट्टाकः** coarse cloth. **–पाद** *a.* clubfooted, having swelled legs. (**–दः**) 1 an elephant. –2 a man with elephantiasis. **–प्रपञ्चः** the gross or material world. **–फलः** the silk-cotton tree. **–भावः** Bigness, grossness. **–भूत** *n.* pl. the five grosser elements (according to Sāṁkhya phil.). **–मध्य** *a.* thick in the middle. **–मरिचम्** a kind of berry (कक्कोल). **–मानम्** rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. **–मूलम्** a kind of radish. **–लक्ष, –क्ष्य** *a.* 1 munificent, liberal, generous; अकत्थनो मानयिता स्थूललक्ष्यः प्रियंवदः Mb. 3. 45. 10. –2 wise, learned. –3 inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. –4 taking careless aim. **–लक्षिता** munificence, liberality. **–वल्कलः** the red Lodhra tree. **–विषयः** a gross or material object. **–शङ्खा** a woman having a large vulva. **–शरीरम्** the grosser or material and perishable body (opp. सूक्ष्म or लिङ्ग-शरीर q. v.) **–शाटकः** (**–कम्**), **शाट(टि)का, –शाटिः** a thick or coarse cloth. **–शीर्षिका** a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. **–शोफ** *a.* greatly swollen. **–षट्पदः** 1 a large bee. –2 a wasp. **–सूक्ष्म** *a.* mighty and subtle (as the god). **–स्कन्धः** the *lakucha* tree. **–स्थूल** *a.* excessively thick. **–हस्तः** 1 an elephant's trunk; दिङ्नागानां पथि परिहरन् स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14. –2 a large or coarse hand.

स्थूलक *a.* Large, big, huge, bulky. **–कः** A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता, –त्वम् 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness; कौटिल्यं कचसंचये प्रवचने मान्द्यं त्रिके स्थूलता (दृश्यते) Pt. 1. 190. –2 Dulness, stupidity. –3 (In phil.) Grossness.

स्थूलंभविष्णु, स्थूलंभावुक *a.* Liable to become large or stout; P. III. 2. 57.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् *m.* A camel.

स्थेमन् m. Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness; द्रार्गलानां स्थेमभाजः Śi. 18. 33; न यत्र स्थेमानं दधुरतिभयभ्रान्तनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. **-यः** 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge; स्थेयाभ्यां गृध्रवककाभ्यां वाचा संधिः कृतः क्षणात् H. 4. 1. -2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (**-सी** f.) More firm, stronger; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेष्ठ a. Very firm, strongest; (superl. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थैर्यम् [स्थिरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. -2 Continuance. -3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy: अमानित्वं ...... स्थैर्यमात्मविनिग्रहः Bg. 13. 7. -4 Patience. -5 Hardness, solidity. -6 Subduing the senses (जितेन्द्रियत्व); ततस्तस्य परिज्ञाय महास्थैर्यं महामुनेः Rām. 7. 30. 27. **-Comp. -ज** a. see स्थावर; मानुषाः स्थैर्यजाश्चैव पृथग्भोगा विशेषतः Mb. 13. 117. 18.

स्थोरिन् = स्थौरिन्.

स्थौणेयः, -स्थौणेयकः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A carrot.

स्थौरम् 1 Firmness, strength, power. -2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थौरिन् m. 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. -2 A strong horse.

स्थौलक्ष्यम् Munificence, liberality; Ms. 7. 211.

स्थौल्यम् 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. -2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नस् 1, 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. -2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; ससुः पयः पपुरनेनिजुरम्बराणि Śi. 5. 28; मृगतृष्णाम्भसि स्नातः. -2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. -3 To smear oneself with. *-Caus.* (स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते) 1 To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (गौरीं) मातृभिर्नां स्नपयांबभूवुः Ku. 7. 10; विगलदनपेक्षणा Git. 12; U. 3. 23; Ki. 5. 44, 47; Śi. 2. 7; Me. 45. -2 To steep or soak in. -3 To weep for. *-Desid.* (सिस्नासति) To wish to bathe. -With अव to bathe after mourning. -नि to plunge deep into; i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निष्णात; कुण्डिनस्य दर्शनेः कुण्डिननिष्णातमनसम् Mal. 2. 7.

स्नपन a. 1 Causing to bathe. -2 Used for bathing. **-नम्** 1 Sprinkling, washing. -2 Bathing, ablution; [illegible] Śi. 5. 57.

स्नपित a. Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नयः 1 Bathing, ablution. -2 Lustration.

स्नात p. p. 1 Bathed, washed, purified by ablution; ततः शुक्लाम्बराः स्नातास्तरुणाः शतमष्ट च Mb. 7. 82. 8. -2 Versed in; मन्ये त्वां विषये वाचां स्नातमन्यत्र छान्दसात् Bhāg. 1. 4. 13. **-तः** 1 One whose course of holy study is over; वणिङ्मुनिनृपस्नाता निर्गम्यार्थान् प्रपेदिरे Bhāg. 10. 21. 49. -2 An initiated householder; cf. स्नातक. **-ता** =ऋतुस्नाता; तपसा द्योतितां स्नातां ददर्श भगवानृषिः Mb. 3. 97. 13.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Āśrama (that of a Brahmachārin); राजस्नातकयोश्चैव स्नातको नृपमानभाक् Ms. 2. 139. -2 A Brāhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). -3 A Brāhmaṇa who is a *Bhikṣu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object; नवैतान् स्नातकान् विद्याद् ब्राह्मणान् धर्मभिक्षुकान् Ms. 11. 2. -4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder. **-Comp. -व्रतम्** the vows and duties of a स्नातक.

स्नात्रम् Bath, ablution.

स्नानम् [स्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्तीर्णः काश्यपः Ś. 4; न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुसुमं नालंकृता मूर्धजाः (विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं) Bh. 2. 19. -2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. -3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. -4 Anything used in ablution. तोयक्रीडानिरतयुवतिस्नानतिक्तैर्मरुद्भिः Me. 35. -5 Cleansing, washing off. **-Comp. -अगारम्** a bath-room. **-कलशः, -कुम्भः** a jar containing lustral water. **-गृहम्** a bath-room; उत्थायावश्यकार्यार्थं ययौ स्नानगृहं नृपः Mb. 7. 82. 7. **-तीर्थम्** a sacred bathing place. **-तृणम्** Kuśa-grass. **-द्रोणी** a bathing tub. **-यात्रा** the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeṣṭha. **-वस्त्रम्** a bathing-garment; सकृत् किं पीडितं स्नानवस्त्रं मुञ्चेद् द्रुतं पयः H. 2. 101. **-विधिः** 1 the act of ablution. -2 the proper manner or rules of ablution. **-शाटी** bathing drawers.

स्नानीय a. [स्नानाय हितं छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्ण वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. **-यम्** Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; बलिक्रियावर्जितसैकतानि स्नानीयसंसर्गमनाप्नुवन्ति R. 16. 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him; स्नापकाः काञ्चनैः कुम्भैः पूर्णैः समुपतस्थिरे Mb. 7. 82. 8.

स्नापनम् The act of causing to bathe, or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2. 209.

स्नापित *p. p.* 1 Caused to bathe, attended on while bathed. -2 Immersed.

स्नास्यत् *m.* A student about to become a स्नातक; स्नास्यंस्तु गुरुणाज्ञप्तः शक्त्या गुर्वर्थमाहरेत् Ms. 2. 245.

स्नायुः [स्नाति शुध्यति दोषोऽनया स्ना-उण् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew; स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावशेषमलिनं निर्मांसमप्यस्थि गोः Bh. 2. 30. -2 The string of a bow. -3 An eruption on the skin of the extremities; also स्नायुक. -Comp. -अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. -बन्धः a bowstring. -मर्मन् the joint of a sinew. -स्पन्दः pulse.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, -स्नावन् *m.* A tendon, muscle; मांसान्यस्य शकराणि किनाटं स्नाव तत्स्थिरम् Bri. Up. 3. 9. 28.

स्नाविर *a.* With sinews; see अस्नाविर.

स्निट् 10 U. (स्नेटयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To love, be in love.

स्निह् 4 P. (स्निह्यति, स्निग्ध) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं नु खलु बालेऽस्मिन्नौरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मनः Ś. 7; स च स्निह्यत्यावयोः U. 6 (where आवयोः may be genitive also). -2 To be easily attached. -3 To be pleased with, be kind to. -4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. -5 To be smooth or bland. -*Caus.* (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. -2 To cause to love. -3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध *a.* [स्निह्-क्त] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; नादस्तावद्विकलकुररीकूजितस्निग्धतारः Māl. 5. 20. -2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्पश्यामि त्वयि तटगते स्निग्धभिन्नाञ्जनाभे Me. 61; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18; Śi. 12. 62; Māl. 10. 4. -3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. -4 Glistening, shining, glassy, resplendent; कनकनिकषास्निग्धा विद्युत् प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4. 1; Me. 39; U. 1. 33; 6. 21. -5 Smooth, emollient. -6 Moist, wet. -7 Cooling. -8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me. 16. -9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; स्निग्धगम्भीरनिर्घोषम् R. 1. 36; Me. 66; U. 2. 14; 3. 22. -10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1. -11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). -ग्धः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विज्ञैः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्यतामेति कैश्चित् H. 2. 149; or स स्निग्धोऽकुशलान्निवारयति यः Subhāṣ.; Pt. 2. 171. -2 The red castor-oil plant. -3 A kind of pine. -ग्धम् 1 Oil. -2 Bee's-wax. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Thickness, coarseness. -5 Civet. -Comp. -जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति Ś. 3. -तण्डुलः a kind of rice of quick growth. -दृष्टि *a.* looking intently or with a fixed gaze. -पत्रः, -त्रा the jujube. -फला the ichneumon plant (Mar. मुंगूसवेल). -राजिः a kind of snake.

स्निग्धता, -त्वम् 1 Oiliness. -2 Blandness. -3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्नु 2 P. (स्नौति, स्नुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out, -2 To flow, stream.

स्नुत *a.* Oozed, dropped, flowed &c; त्रिष्टुम्मांसात् स्नुतोऽनुष्टुब्जगत्यस्थ्नः प्रजापतेः Bhāg. 3. 12. 45.

स्नु *m., n.* 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for सानु after acc. dual).

स्नु *f.* A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्नुघ्निका Natron, mineral alkali.

स्नुषा A daughter-in-law; समुपास्यत पुत्रभोग्यया स्नुषयेवाविकृतेन्द्रियः श्रिया R. 8. 14; 15. 72.

स्नुस् 4 P. (स्नुस्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.

स्नुह् 4 P. (स्नुह्यति, स्नुग्ध or स्नूढ) To vomit.

स्नुह, स्नुहा, -हिः *f.*, **-ही** The milk-hedge plant. [Raghunandana, the author of Kṛityatattva (Jīvānanda's ed. of Smṛititattva vol. II, 1895) quotes a verse from the Devīpurāṇa in connection with the worship of the goddess Manasā to get rid of the fear of snake-bite (cf. Dr. Kane's History of Dharma-śāstra, vol. V. p. 125). He explains स्नुही as सिजुवृक्षः. The botanic name of the tree is Euphorbia Nerifolia (Mar. निवडुंग). It is a plant from the stem of which a sticky substance oozes out.]

स्नेहः [स्निह्-घञ्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु Ś. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscidity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Guṇas according to the Vaiśeṣikas) -3 Moisture; तृष्णासंजननं स्नेह एव तेषां पुनर्भवः Mb. 12. 218. 33. -4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. -5 Oil; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1; Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त *a.* oiled, lubricated, greased. -अङ्कनम् a mark of affection. -अनुवृत्तिः *f.* affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आशः a lamp. -कुम्भः an oil-vessel. -केसरिन् castor-oil. -छेदः, -भङ्गः breach or loss of friendship. -पक्व *a.* dressed with oil. -पानम् drinking oil (as a medicine). -पूर्वम् *ind.* affectionately. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* flow or course of love; त्वय्यस्याः कथमप्यबान्धवकृतां स्नेहप्रवृत्तिं च ताम् Ś.

4. 17. -प्रसरः, -प्रस्रवः effusion of love. -प्रिय *a.* fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. -बीजः the Piyāla tree. -भाण्डम् an oil-vessel. °जीविन् an oilman. -भूः phlegm. -भूमिः *f.* 1 anything yielding oil. -2 an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रङ्गः sesamum. -रसनम् the mouth. -रिकभू *m.* the moon. -वरम् fat. -वस्तिः *f.* injection of oil, an oily enema. -विद्धः the Devadāra tree. -विमर्दित *a.* anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः *f.* manifestation of love, display of friendship; (भवति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं मुञ्चतो बाष्पमुष्णम् Me. 12. -संभाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat. -सार *a* having oil for its chief ingredient.

स्नेहन् *m.* 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन *a.* [स्निह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying. -नम् 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहल *a.* 1 Fond of. -2 Tender.

स्नेहित *p. p.* 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) [स्नेह-णिनि] 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -*m.* 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease. -3 A friend; Uṇ. 1. 10.

स्नै 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नैग्ध्यम् 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्पन्द् 1 Ā. (स्पन्दते, स्पन्दित) 1 To throb, palpitate; अस्पन्दिष्टाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27; 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move; स्पन्दन्ति वै तनुभृतामजशर्वयोश्च Bhāg. 12. 8. 40. -4 To come suddenly to life.

स्पन्दः [स्पन्द्-घञ्] 1 Throbbing, palpitation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion; मनो मन्दस्पन्दं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Bh. 3. 51.

स्पन्दनम् [स्पन्द्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering; वामाक्षिस्पन्दनं सूचयित्वा Māl. 1; so अधर°, बाहु°, शरीर° &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

स्पन्दित *p. p.* [स्पन्द्-क्त] 1 Throbbed, quivered. -2 Gone. -तम् A pulsation, throb, palpitation. -2 Activity (of the mind).

स्पन्दोलिका Swinging backwards and forwards, rocking on a swing (a kind of game); Bhāg. 10. 18. 15 (v. l.).

स्पर्ध् 1 Ā. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with; अस्पर्धिष्ट च रामेण Bk. 15. 65; कस्तैस्सह स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध *a.* Emulous, envious.

स्पर्धनम् 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, jealousy.

स्पर्धा [स्पर्ध्-अ] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः स्पर्धा शुद्धवीर्यैर्बहुमन्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality with.

स्पर्धित *p. p.* 1 Emulating, contending. -2 Challenged, defied.

स्पर्धिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13; 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. -*m.* A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्ध्य *a.* 1 Desirable. -2 Valuable; शयनं तत्र संक्लृप्तं स्पर्ध्यास्तिरणसंवृतम् Mb. 1. 47. 7.

स्पर्श् 10 Ā. (स्पर्शयते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 [स्पर्श्, स्पृश् वा-घञ्] Touch, contact (in all senses); स्पर्शान् कृत्वा बहिर्बाह्यांश्चक्षुश्चैवान्तरे भ्रुवोः Bg. 5. 27; तदिदं स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नम् Ś. 1. 28; 2. 7. -2 Contact (in astr.). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वच्); स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S.; स्पर्शनं स्पर्शती स्पर्शान् बुद्धिर्विक्रियतेऽसकृत् Mb. 12. 285. 20. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to म्); कादयो मान्ताः स्पर्शाः; स्पर्शस्तस्याभवज्जीवः स्वरो देह उदाहृतः Bhāg. 3. 12. 46. -9 A gift, donation, presentation. -10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union; स्त्रीपुंसयोः संप्रयोगे स्पर्शः कस्याधिको भवेत् Mb. 13. 12. 1. -13 A secret spy. -र्शा An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ *a.* senseless, insensible. -अनुकूल *a.* pleasant to the touch, cooling. -आनन्दा an *apsaras*. -इन्द्रियम् the organ or sense of touch. -उदय *a.* followed by a consonant. -उपलः, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. °मणिप्रभवम् gold; L. D. B. -क्लिष्ट *a.* painful to the touch. -क्षम *a.* capable of touch, tangible. -गुण *a.* having the quality of tangibility (as air); बलवाञ्जायते वायुः स वै स्पर्शगुणो मतः Ms. 1. 76. -तन्मात्रम् the subtile element of tangibility. -द्वेषः sensitiveness to touch. -यज्ञः an offering consisting in the mere touch of the things offered; स्पर्शयज्ञं करिष्यामि विधिरेष सनातनः Mb. 14. 92. 19. -रसिक *a.* sensual, lustful. -लज्जा, -संकोचपर्णिका the sensitive plant (Mar. लाजाळू). -वेद्य *a.* to be apprehended by the sense of

touch. –संचारिन् *a.* contagious, infectious. –स्नानम् ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. –स्पन्दः, –स्यन्दः a frog.

स्पर्शन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [स्पर्श्-स्पृश्-वा ल्युट्] 1 Touching, handling. –2 Affecting, influencing. –नः Air, wind. –नम् 1 Touching, touch, contact. –2 Sensation, feeling. –3 Sense or organ of touch; Bg. 15. 9. –4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकम् A term used in Sāṁkhya philosophy for the 'skin.'

स्पर्शवत् *a.* 1 Tangible. –2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; भूर्जत्वचः स्पर्शवतीर्दधानाः Ku. 1. 55.

स्पार्शिक *a.* Tangible, perceptible.

स्पार्शित *a.* Given, donated; ज्ञात्वा तपसि सिद्धिं च पत्न्यर्थे स्पार्शिता तदा Rām. 7. 30. 27 (com. स्पार्शिता भार्यात्वेन दत्ता).

स्पर्ष्ट्र *m.* A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्ष् 1 Ā. (स्पर्षते) To become wet or moist.

स्पश् 1 U. (स्पशति-ते) 1 To obstruct. –2 To undertake, perform. –3 To string together. –4 To touch. –5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पशः [स्पश्-अच्] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पशे शनैर्गतवति तत्र विद्विषाम् Śi. 17. 20; Mu. 3. 13; see अपस्पश also. –2 Fight, war, battle. –3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पष्ट *a.* [स्पश्-क्त नि० इडभावः] 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्युषे K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टाकृतिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. –2 Real, true. –3 Full-blown, expanded. –4 One who sees clearly. –ष्टम् *ind.* 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. –2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृ means 'to make clear or distinct', explain, elucidate.) –Comp. –अक्षर *a.* distinctly spoken. –अर्थ *a.* intelligible, clear. –गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. –प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* distinct notion, clear perception. –भाषिन्, –वक्तृ *a.* plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पष्टयति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पष्टीकरणम् Making clear or intelligible.

स्पष्टीकृतिः Rectification, correction.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. –2 To gratify. –3 To grant, bestow; स मेन्द्रो मेधया स्पृणोतु T. Up. 1. 4. 1. –4 To protect. –5 To live.

स्पृक्का Trigonella Corniculata (पिण्डका).

स्पृध् *m.* A rival, enemy; तयोः स्पृधोरितगृमगदाहताङ्गयोः Bhāg. 3. 18. 19. –*f.* Contest, fight.

स्पृश् 6 P. (स्पृशति, पस्पर्श, अस्पृक्षत्-अस्पार्क्षीत्-अस्प्राक्षीत्, स्प्रक्ष्यति-स्पर्क्ष्यति, स्पर्ष्टुं-स्प्रष्टुम्, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हन्ति H. 3. 14; कर्णे परं स्पृशति हन्ति परं समूलम् Pt. 1. 304. –2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदङ्गमिन्द्रः Ku. 3. 22. –3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. –4 To wash or sprinkle with water; खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिरात्मानं शिर एव च Ms 2. 60. –5 To go to, reach; अस्यापि द्यां स्पृशति वशिनश्चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः Ś.2 15; R. 3. 43. –6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R 3. 32; विनाप्यर्थैर्वीरः स्पृशति बहुमानोन्नतिपदम् H. 1. 175. –7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; नन्दस्नेहगुणाः स्पृशन्ति हृदयं भृत्योऽस्मि तद्विद्विषाम् Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. –8 To refer or allude to. –9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). –10 To injure, harm. –11 To come into contact (in astr.). –12 To equal with. –*Pass.* To be polluted, defiled, or tainted; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यन्त इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48. –*Caus.* (स्पर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause to touch. –2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोध्नीः R. 2. 49.

स्पृश् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पृश्, हृदिस्पृश् &c. –2 Experiencing, betraying.

स्पृशः Touch, contact.

स्पृशी The prickly night-shade (Mar. कांटेरिंगणी).

स्पृश्य *a.* 1 Tangible. –2 To be taken in possession.

स्पृष्ट *p. p.* [स्पृश्-क्त] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. –2 Come in contact with, touching. –3 Reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृष्टपुरुषान्तरम् Ku. 6. 75. –4 Affected, seized; शङ्कास्पृष्टा Me. 71; अनघस्पृष्टम् R. 10. 19. –5 Tainted, defiled; न च या स्पृष्टमैथुना Ms. 8. 205. –6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अचोऽस्पृष्टा यणस्त्वीषन्नेमस्पृष्टाः शलः स्मृताः । शेषाः स्पृष्टा हलः प्रोक्ता निबोधानुप्रदानतः Śik. 38. –ष्टम् Touch. –Comp. –पूर्व *a.* experienced before. –मात्र *a.* merely touched.

स्पृष्टकम् A kind of light embrace; नलस्पृष्टकमेत्य हृष्टा N. 6. 35 (यद् योषितः संमुखमागताया अन्यापदेशाद् व्रजतो नरस्य। गात्रेण गात्रं घटते यदेतदालिङ्गनं स्पृष्टकमाहुरार्याः॥ Com. by Nārāyaṇa.)

स्पृष्टास्पृष्टि *n.*, **स्पृष्टास्पृष्टम्** Touching one another; cf. P. II. 2. 27.

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका *f.* Touch, contact; तद्वयस्य अस्मच्छरीरस्पृष्टिकया शापितोऽसि Mk. 3.

स्पृह् 10 U. (स्पृहयति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्मै Ś. 7; तपःक्लेशायापि स्पृहयन्ति K.; न मैथिलेयः स्पृहयांबभूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्यलकेश्वराय R. 16. 42; Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृहणम् [स्पृह्-ल्युट्] The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृहणीय *a.* [स्पृह्-अनीयर्] To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20; वन्या त्वमेव जगतः स्पृहणीयसिद्धिः Mal. 10. 21; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वन्द्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66; U. 6. 40.

स्पृहयाय्य, स्पृहयालु *a.* [स्पृह्-आलुच्] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोगेभ्यः स्पृहयालवो न हि वयम् Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृहयालुरेव R. 14. 45.

स्पृहा [स्पृह्-अङ्] Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यन्ति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृहाम् V. 3. 29; R. 8. 34.

स्पृहालु = स्पृहयालु q. v.

स्पृह्य, -स्पार्ह *a.* Desirable, enviable; किं ते कामाः सुरस्पार्हा मुकुन्दमनसो द्विजाः Bhāg 1. 12. 6. **-स्पृह्यः** The wild citron tree.

स्पॄ 9 P. (स्पृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्प्रष्टव्यम् Touch, feeling.

स्प्रष्टृ *m.* See स्पर्ष्टृ.

स्फट् 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood; cf. फट-टा. **-टी** Alum.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood. -2 Alum.

स्फटिकः 1 A crystal, quartz; अपगतमले हि मनसि स्फटिकमणाविव रजनिकरगभस्तयः सुखं प्रविशन्त्युपदेशगुणाः K. **-का** 1 Sulphate of alumina or alum. -2 Camphor. **-Comp. -अचलः** the mount Meru. **-अद्रिः** the mount Kailāsa. °भिद् *m.* camphor. **-अभ्रः** camphor. **-अश्मन्, -आत्मन्, -मणि** *m.*, **-शिला** a crystal stone. **-कुड्यम्, भित्तिः** crystal wall. **-प्रभ** *a.* crystalline, transparent. **-स्तम्भः** a crystal column.

स्फटिकारिः, -स्फटिकारिका *f.* Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फटित *p. p.* Torn.

स्फण्ट् I. 1 P. (स्फण्टति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फण्टयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फण्ड् 1 P., 10 U. (स्फण्डति, स्फण्डयति-ते) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्फर् See स्फुर्.

स्फरणम् Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फरः, -स्फरकः A shield.

स्फाटकः A drop of water. **-कम्** Crystal. **-की** Alum.

स्फाटिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Crystalline; उवाच हासकिरणैः कुर्वाणः स्फाटिकं जगत् Bm. 1. 1133; Rām. 3. 55. 8. **-कम्** 1 A crystal. -2 A kind of sandal.

स्फाटीकम् Crystal.

स्फाटित *p. p.* Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाय् 1 Ā. (स्फायते, स्फीत) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. -2 To swell, increase, expand; संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः पस्फाये शत्रुलाघवम् Bk. 14. 109. *-Caus.* (स्फावयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावस्फावयतां शस्त्रीर्बाणांश्चाकिरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43; 4. 33; स्वं स्फावयन् शक्ररिपुः प्रभावम् Bk. 12. 76; 15. 99.

स्फात *p. p.* Increased, enlarged, swollen.

स्फातिः *f.* [स्फाय्-भावे क्तिन् यलोपः] 1 Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase, growth.

स्फीत *p. p.* [स्फाय्-क्त स्फीभावः] 1 Swollen, increased; अनुजनिधनस्फीताच्छोकादतिप्रणयाच्च तत् Ve. 5. 40. -2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted, joyful. -5 Pure; मृद्वीका रसिता सिता समशिता स्फीतं निपीतं पयः Bv. 4. 13. -6 Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7 Affected by hereditary disease. -8 Dilated; कौतूहलात् स्फीततरैश्च नेत्रैः Bu. Ch. 3. 10. (स्फीतीकृ means 'to augment or enlarge'.) **-Comp. -नितम्बा** having full buttocks.

स्फीतिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. -2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनधान्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्फार *a.* [स्फाय्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारफुल्लत्फणापीठनिर्यत् &c. Mal. 5. 23; Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; यद्वैकुण्ठवराहकण्ठकुहरस्फारोच्चलद्बैरव......Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. **-रः** 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. -2 A bubble (in gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing, quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5 Twanging. -6 An ornament (of brass etc.) in the form of bubbles; L. D. B. **-रम्** Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीभू 1 to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply; सुस्निग्धा विमुखीभवन्ति सुहृदः स्फारीभवन्त्यापदः Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 24. -2 to become manifest.)

स्फारणम् Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फारित *p. p.* Opened, wide; कवलित इव कृत्स्नश्चक्षुषा स्फारितेन Mal. 3. 16.

स्फाल् 1 P. (स्फालति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. -10 U. or *Caus.* (स्फालयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake.

स्फालः [स्फल्-घञ्] Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनम् 1 Quivering, palpitating. -2 Causing to shake about or move. -3 Rubbing, friction; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वम् Ś. 2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिच् *f.* Buttocks, hips; लम्बस्फिग्लम्बजठरः Mb. 1.152. 3; अंसस्फिक्पृष्ठपिण्डाद्यवयवसुलभान्युग्रपूतीनि जग्ध्वा Mal. 5. 16.

स्फिट् 10 U. (स्फेटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3 To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिट्ट् 10 U. (स्फिट्टयति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिट् above.

स्फिर *a.* (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेष्ठ) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2 Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुट् I. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटति-ते, स्फुटित) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave, split, break; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबन्धः U. 3. 38; स्फुटति न सा मनसिजविशिखेन Gīt. 7; Bk. 14. 56; 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिहृदयदलनाय Gīt. 5; Pt. 1. 136; Kāv. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse; तुरङ्गाः पुस्फुटुर्भीताः Bk. 14. 6; 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -5 To abate (as a disease). -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. -2 To burst into view. -*Caus.* (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट *a.* [स्फुट्-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरागतपङ्कजम् Śi. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 72; Ki. 11. 41. -5 Bursting into view; कदम्बयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure; मुक्ताफलं वा स्फुटविद्रुमस्थम् Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटनृत्यलीलमभवत् सुतनोः Śi. 9. 79 (= प्रथित). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Loud. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. -12 Extraordinary, strange. -टा, -टः The expanded hood of a snake. -टम् *ind.* Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* 1 intelligible, obvious. -2 significant. -तार *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. -पुण्डरीकम् the expanded (lotus of the) heart; अध्यास्यो वा स्फुटपुण्डरीके पुराधिराजं तदलंचकार Bu. Ch. 1. 9. -फलम् (in geom.) 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2 the clear or net result of any calculation. -वल्कली the heart-plant (Mar. नालकांगोणी). -सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -सूर्यगतिः *f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनम् [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming. -3 Cracking of the joints.

स्फुटिः, -टी *f.* 1 Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet. -2 The (cracked) fruit of कर्कटी.

स्फुटिका 1 A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* [स्फुट्-क्त] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked; पाकारुणस्फुटितदाडिमकान्ति वक्त्रम् Mal. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower); स्फुटितकमलामोदप्रायाः प्रवान्तु वनानिलाः U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at. -Comp. -चरण *a.* having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुटीकरणम् 1 Manifestation. -2 Correction.

स्फुट्ट् 10 U. (स्फुट्टयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुड् 6 P. (स्फुडति) To cover.

स्फुण्ट् I. 1 P. (स्फुण्टति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुण्टयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुण्ड् 1 Ā., 10 U. (स्फुण्डते, स्फुण्डयति-ते) See स्फुण्ट्.

स्फुत् *ind.* An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः fire. -कारः the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर् 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरित) 1 (*a*) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.); शान्तमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य Ś. 1. 16; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्यते Mal. 1. 8; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; स्फुरति हृदयं वाहय रथम् Pratimā 3. 1. (*b*) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29; 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; हतं पृथिव्यां करुणं स्फुरन्तम् Rām. -3 To start, dart, spring forward; पुस्फुरुर्वृषभाः परम् Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow.) -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; धर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यशः Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; भुजगात् स्फुरन्तीं को हर्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दंष्ट्राम् Mu. 1. 8; रतिरभसनिरभूयां दृष्टिमेपि प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि राधां जगाद Gīt. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरतु कुचकुम्भयोरुपरि मणिमञ्जरी रञ्जयतु तव हृदयदेशम् Gīt. 10; (यथा) स्फुरत्प्रभामण्डलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; R. 3. 60; 5. 51; Me. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; जानन्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयाधिकम् Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. -*Caus.* (स्फारयति-ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. -With आ to shine forth or out. -अभि 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. -2 to become known.

स्फुर् (at the end of a compound) quivering, throbbing; ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणानुशयस्फुरा Śi. 2. 14.

स्फुरः [स्फुर्-भावे घञ्] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणम् [स्फुर्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering of certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view.

-4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory. -6 Expansion, manifestation.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. -**Comp.** -**उल्का** a shooting meteor, aerolite. -**गन्धः** diffused odour.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shining. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed; तत उदयगिरेरिवैक एव स्फुरितगुणद्युतिसुन्दरः कलावान् Māl. 2. 10. -**तम्** 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor; (चक्षुः) पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind. -3 Flash, gleam; विद्युद्दामस्फुरितचकितैर्यत्र पौराङ्गनानाम् Me. 27. -4 Sudden appearance.

स्फुर्च्छ्, स्फूर्च्छ् 1 P. (स्फूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज्, स्फूर्ज् 1 P. (स्फूर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; अस्फूर्जीद्गिरिशृङ्गं च व्यस्राक्षीद्गन्धमादनः Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth; स्फूर्जत्येव स एष संप्रति मम न्यक्कारभित्तिस्थितेः Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुर्जथुः = स्फूर्जथु below.

स्फूर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunder-bolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फूर्ज. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फूर्जथुः A clap or peal of thunder; गर्जाजर्जरितासु दिक्षु बधिरे तत्स्फूर्जथुस्फूर्जितैः Mv. 7. 12.

स्फूर्जनम् 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

स्फूर्जा The crashing sound of a thunder-clap; कुर्यां योगिनमप्येष स्फूर्जावान् परिमोहिनम् Bk. 7. 10.

स्फूर्जितम् A thunder, crash.

स्फुल् 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुलम् A tent.

स्फुलनम् Trembling, throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिङ्गः, -ङ्गम्, स्फुलिङ्गा [स्फुल्-इङ्गक् Uṇ. 1. 113] A spark of fire; स्फुलिङ्गावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः Ś. 7. 15; Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिङ्गिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फूर्तिः *f.* [स्फुर्च्छ्-स्फुर् वा क्तिन्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration. -7 Bragging, boasting.

स्फूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. -*m.* A follower or worshipper of Śiva (पाशुपत).

स्फेयस् *a.* More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फिर *q. v.*).

स्फेष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर *q. v.*).

स्फोटः [स्फुट् करणे घञ्] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, *tumour*; अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced *on the mind at hearing a sound*; बुधैर्वैयाकरणैः प्रधानभूतस्फोटरूपव्यङ्ग्यव्यञ्जकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1; also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनीयदर्शन). -5 The eternal sound recognised by the *Mīmāṁsakas*; दिशां त्वमवकाशोऽसि दिशः खं स्फोट आश्रयः Bhāg. 10. 85. 9; शृणोति य इमं स्फोटं सुप्तश्रोत्रे च शून्यदृक् 12. 6. 40. -**Comp.** -**करः**, -**बीजकः** the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (-**नी** *f.*) [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. -**नः** Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -**नम्** 1 Rending, suddenly *bursting*, splitting, cracking. -2 Winnowing grain. -3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. -4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणम् See स्फुरणम्.

स्फ्यम् 1 A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. -2 A kind of oar; (नौका) शुभस्फ्यवेगाभिहता शीघ्रं सलिलमत्यगात् Rām. 2. 52. 81. -**Comp.** -**वर्तनिः** the furrow made by this implement.

स्म्रृ See स्मृ.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रीणन्ति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Śi. 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा *q. v.*); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रतीपं गमः Ś. 4. 18; मास्म सीमन्तिनी काचिज्जनयेत् पुत्रमीदृशम् H. 2. 7. -3 A particle giving a sense of 'ever', 'always' or 'indeed', 'verily' and like; उवाच विप्राः प्रतिनन्द्य पार्थिवं मुदा मुनीनां सदसि स्म शृण्वताम् Bhāg. 8. 1. 33.

स्मरः [स्मृ-भावे अप्] 1 Recollection, remembrance; स्मरो वावाकाशाद्भूयः Ch. Up. 7. 13. 1, 2. -2 Love; स्मर

एव तापहेतुर्निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः Ś. 3. 11. –3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43. –4 The 7th astrological mansion. –Comp. –अङ्कुशः 1 a finger-nail. –2 a lover, lascivious person. –अगारम्, –कूपकः, –गृहम्, –मन्दिरम् the female organ. –अधिवासः the Aśoka tree. –अन्धः a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion. –आकुल, –आतुर, –आर्त, –उत्सुक a. pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. –आसवः saliva. –उद्दीपनः a sort of hair-oil. –उन्मादः amorous folly. –उपकरणम् implement of love (as perfumes &c.). –कथा lovers' prattle. –कर्मन् n. any amorous action, a wanton act. –कार a. exciting love. –गुरुः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –चक्रः, –चन्द्रः a kind of sexual union. –छत्रम् the clitoris. –दशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love (these are ten). –दुर्मद a. infatuated by love. –ध्वजः 1 the male organ. –2 a fabulous fish. –3 N. of a musical instrument. (–जम्) the female organ. (–जा) a bright moon-light night. –प्रिया an epithet of Rati. –भासित a. inflamed by love. –मोहः infatuation of love, passion. –लेखः a love-letter. –लेखनी the Sārikā bird. –वल्लभः 1 an epithet of Spring. –2 of Aniruddha. –वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. –शासनः an epithet of Śiva. –शास्त्रम् a manual of erotics. –सखः 1 the moon. –2 the spring. –स्तम्भः the male organ. –स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. –हरः an epithet of Śiva; श्मशानेष्वाक्रीडा स्मरहर पिशाचाः सहचराः Śiva-mahimna 24.

स्मरमय a. Produced by love; प्रकटयन्त्यनुरागमकृत्रिमं स्मरमयं रमयन्ति विलासिनः Śi. 6. 61.

स्मरवती A woman in love.

स्मरणम् [स्मृ-ल्युट्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 29. –2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरिस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gīt. 1. –3 Memory. –4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति भृगुस्मरणात् (opp. श्रुति). –5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. –6 Remembering with regret, regretting. –7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined:—यथानुभवमर्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणम् K. P. 10. –णी A rosary of beads (for counting). –Comp. –अनुग्रहः 1 a kind remembrance. –2 the favour of remembrance; अथ तूच्चैस्तरं ताभ्यां स्मरणानुग्रहात्तव Ku. 6. 19. –अपत्यतर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. –अयौगपद्यम् the non-simultaneousness of recollections. –पदवी death.

स्मरणीय, स्मर्तव्य, स्मर्य a. To be remembered, memorable.

स्मर्तृ A teacher, preceptor.

स्मार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love; रूक्ष-स्मारेक्षुचापच्युतशरानिकरक्षीणलक्ष्मीकटाक्ष......Viṣṇupāda. S. 43; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यनङ्गस्त्रैलोक्यं करोति वशमात्मनः॥ –रम् Recollection, memory; स सभाद्वारमागम्य विदुरः स्मारमोहितः Mb. 3. 6. 3.

स्मारक a. (–रिका f.) Reminding. –कम् A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणम् 1 Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember. –2 Calculating, checking; रमणीयेषु देशेषु घोषाः संप्रति कौरव। स्मारणे समयः प्राप्तो वत्सानामपि चाङ्कनम्॥ Mb. 3. 239. 4.

स्मार्त a. [स्मृतौ विहितः, स्मृतिं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. –2 Being within memory; स्मार्तमस्ति पुराणं मे यथैवाधिगतं तथा Mb. 3. 179. 20. –3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्म स्मार्तविवाहाग्नौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. –4 Legal. –5 Following or professing the law-books. –र्तः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. –2 One who follows the traditional law; धर्मोऽयं गृहमेधिनां निगदितः स्मार्तैर्लघुः स्वर्गदः Pt. 1. 253. –3 N. of a sect. –र्तम् An act or rite enjoined by the Smṛiti, a legal act. –Comp. –कालः 1 the period to which memory may extend. –2 a century.

स्मार्तिक a. Traditional.

स्मि 1 Ā. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आस्त Bk. 2. 11; 15. 8; स्मयमानं वदनाम्बुजं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. –2 To bloom, expand; Pt. 1. 136. –*Caus.* (स्माययति-ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. –2 To laugh at, deride. –3 To astonish (स्मापयते in this sense). –*Desid.* (सिस्मयिषते) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. –2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेशविवर्जिताय R. 5. 19; प्रभवः स्मयदूषिताः Bh. 3. 2, 69; Mu. 2. 22; विधुतायोधनस्मयां (सेनाम्) Śiva B. 25. 29. –Comp. –दानम् an ostentatious donation. –नुत्तिः the pulling down of pride.

स्मयनम् A smile.

स्मयमान a. One who wonders; तमगस्त्यं मुहुर्दृष्ट्वा स्मयमानोऽभ्यभाषत Rām. 7. 4. 2.

स्मायः A gentle smile; स्मायावलोकलवदर्शितभावहारि ... Bhāg. 10. 61. 4.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. –2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; एकेन स्मितपाटलाधररुचो जल्पन्त्यनल्पाक्षरम् Pt. 1. 136. –तम् A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं 'with a smile'; सविलक्षस्मितम् &c. –Comp. –दृश् a. having a smiling look. (–f.) a handsome woman. –पूर्वम् ind. smilingly, with a smile; सप्तर्षिभिस्तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47. –मुख a. having a smiling face. –वाच् a. speaking with a smile. –शालिन् a. smiling. –शोभिन् a. smiling beautifully.

स्मितिः f. A smile, smiling.

स्मिट् 10 U. (स्मेटयति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. –2 To love. –3 To go.

स्मील् 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ I. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend. -3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Ātm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत; *Pass.* स्मर्यते) 1 (*a*) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि सुतनु तस्मिन् पर्वते लक्ष्मणेन प्रतिविहितसपर्यासुस्थयोस्तान्यहानि, स्मरसि सरसनीरां तत्र गोदावरीं वा स्मरसि च तदुपान्तेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26. (*b*) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of; स्मरात्मनोऽर्थाद्देवताम् Pt. 1; R. 15. 45. -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; यः स्मरेत् पुण्डरीकाक्षं सबाह्याभ्यन्तरः शुचिः. -3 To lay down or record in a Smriti; तथा च स्मरन्ति. -4 To declare, regard, consider; निरतिशयं गरिमाणं तेन जनन्याः स्मरन्ति विद्वांसः Pt. 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.); स्मर्तुं दिशन्ति न दिवः सुरसुन्दरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28; कच्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति Me. 87; Mu. 5. 14; भवत्याः स्मरतास्यर्थनार्पितः (अङ्गुलीयकः) सादरं मम Bk. 8. 118. -6 To teach. -*Caus.* (स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन मत्प्रियाभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वशिष्यां सौदामिनीम् Mal. 1; sometimes with two acc.; अपि चन्द्रगुप्तदोषा अतिक्रान्तपार्थिवगुणान् स्मारयन्ति प्रकृतीः Mu. 1; य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्तमेव स्मारिता वयम् U. 6. 34. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; वरतनोः स्मरयत्यनिलोऽन्यदा Śi. 6. 56; 8. 64. -*Desid.* (सुस्मूर्षते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [स्मृ-क्त] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. -2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned; प्रसृतिभाजः सर्गस्य तावेव पितरौ स्मृतौ Ku. 2. 7. -3 Appointed, designed; तस्य त्वं रणशिरसि स्मृतो निहन्ता Ś. 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smriti or traditional law. -तम् Remembrance, recollection; स्मृतं च तद्विदां राजन् येन चात्मा प्रसीदति Bhāg. 7. 11. 7. -Comp. -मात्र *a.* only remembered or thought of.

स्मृतिः *f.* [स्मृ-क्तिन्] 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अश्वत्थामा करधृतधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते Ve. 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृत्युपस्थितौ इमौ द्वौ श्लोकौ U. 6; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. श्रुति). -4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smriti, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृतेः. -6 Desire, wish. -7 Discrimination, discretion; स्मृतौ हतायां [illegible] Bhāg. 1. 3. 17. -8 Understanding. -Comp. -अन्तरम् another law-book. -अपेत *a.* 1 forgotten. -2 inconsistent with Smriti. -3 (hence) illegal, unjust. -उक्त *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -जातः the god of love. -तन्त्रम् a law-book. -पत्रकम् a register-book; [illegible] Śukra. 2. 287. -पथः, -विषयः the object of memory; [illegible] to be dead; [illegible] Bk. 2. 37; [illegible] स्मृति-विपर्यस्ते तेऽपि गमिताः 38. -पाठकः a lawyer. -प्रत्यवमर्शः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -प्रबन्धः a legal work. -भ्रंशः loss or failure of memory. -रोधः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; शापादसि प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरूक्षे भर्तर्यपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव । Ś. 7. 32. -विनयः a reprimand given to a person by reminding him of his duty. -विभ्रमः confusion of memory. -विरुद्ध *a.* illegal. -विरोधः 1 opposition to law, illegality. -2 disagreement between two or more Smritis or legal texts; स्मृतिविरोधं परिहरति S. B.; cf. स्मृत्योर्विरोधे न्यायस्तु बलवान् व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 21. -विषयः the range of memory. -शास्त्रम् 1 a law-book, code, digest. -2 legal science. -शेष *a.* deceased, dead (as a person). -शैथिल्यम् loss of memory. -संमत *a.* approved by law. -साध्य *a.* capable of being proved by law. -हीन forgetful. -हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मृतिमत् *a.* 1 Having full consciousness. -2 Remembering a former life. -3 Prudent, discreet. -4 Versed in law. -5 Anything which causes recollection.

स्मेर *a.* [स्मि-रन्] 1 Smiling; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Māl. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसदन्तर्विस्मयस्मेरतारैः Māl. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -रः 1 A smile. -2 Manifestation, appearance. -Comp. -विष्किरः a peacock.

स्यन्द् 1 Ā. (स्यन्दते, सस्यन्दे, अस्यदत्-अस्यन्त-अस्यन्दिष्ट, स्यन्त्स्यति-ते, स्यन्दिष्यते, स्यन्दितुं-स्यन्त्तुम्, स्यन्न; *desid.* सिस्यन्दिषते, सिस्यन्त्सति-ते; the स् of स्यन्द् is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अयि दलदरविन्द स्यन्दमानं मरन्दं तव किमपि लिहन्तो मञ्जु गुञ्जन्तु भृङ्गाः Bv. 1. 5; Mu. 3. 7. -2 To shed, pour forth; स्यन्दते हि दिवा रुक्मं रात्रौ च द्विजसत्तम Mb. 14. 57. 25. -3 To run, flee. -4 Appear, occur; स्यन्दन्ति चाप्यनिष्टानि गात्रं सीदति चाच्युत Mb. 7. 72. 4.

स्यदः 1 Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity; प्रतन्व्यः कोमला स्निग्धे सहितारः स्यदं न ते Bk. 22. 5. -2 Driving, oozing.

स्यन्दः [स्यन्द्-भावे घञ्] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot. -4 Fluxion; Suśr. -5 Trickling perspiration; यत्र [illegible] Bhāg. 5. 21. 9. -6 A particular eye-disease. -7 The moon.

स्यन्दन *a.* (-ना or -नी *f.*) [स्यन्द्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्यन्दना नो चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. -नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; [illegible] S. 1. 33; N. 15. 92; R. 1. 26. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (तिनिश). -नम् 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3

Water. –नी 1 Saliva.–2 The urinary passage. –Comp. –आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यन्दनिका 1 A drop of saliva. –2 A brook, rivulet; यदन्तरं स्यन्दनिकासमुद्रयोः Rām. 3. 47. 45.

स्यन्दिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; बाहुरैन्दवमयूखचुम्बितस्यन्दिचन्द्रमणिहारविभ्रमः Māl. 8. 3; U. 1. 35. –2 Rushing. –3 Going.

स्यन्दिनी 1 Saliva. –2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्यन्न *p. p.* 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. –2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्यम् 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमति, स्यमयति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout; वव्रश्चुराजुघूर्णुश्च स्येमुश्चुक्रुदिरे तथा Bk.14.77. –2 To go. –3 To consider, reflect (Ātm. only in this sense). –4 To guess, to reflect; L. D. B.

स्यमन्तकः A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents); Bhāg. 10. 56. (For some account, see the word सत्राजित्).

स्यमि (मी) कः [स्यम्-ईकक्] 1 A cloud. –2 An ant-hill. –3 A kind of tree. –4 Time.

स्यमिका Indigo.

स्यात् *ind.* (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् ' to be ') It may be, perhaps, per chance. –Comp. –वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism of the Jainas.–वादिन् *m.* a sceptic.

स्यालः See श्याल.

स्यूत *p. p.* [सिव्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चिन्तासंततितन्तुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Māl. 5. 10. –2 Pierced. –3 Woven together, joined; नीलोत्पलस्यूतविचित्रधातुमसौ गिरिं रैवतकं ददर्श Śi. 4. 1. –तः 1 A sack.

स्यूतिः *f.* [सिव्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Sewing, stitching. –2 Needle-work. –3 A sack. –4 Lineage, family. –5 Off-spring.

स्यूनः [सिव् नक्] 1 A ray of light. –2 The sun. –3 A bag, sack. –ना 1 A ray of light. –2 A girdle.

स्योतः A sack, bag.

स्यूमः A ray of light (also *n.*). –मम् 1 Water. –2 Happiness.

स्योन *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing. –2 Auspicious, propitious. –नः 1 A ray of light. –2 The sun. –3 A sack. –नम् Happiness, pleasure. –2 A comfortable seat.

स्योनाकः Bignonia Indica (Mar. टिंटा).

स्रंस् 1 Ā. (स्रंसते, स्रस्त) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नास्रसत् करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गाण्डीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 30; Bk. 14. 72; 15 61. –2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबन्धः U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20 v. l. –3 To hang down. –4 To go. –5 To be pleased. –6 To perish, cease. –*Caus.* (स्रंसयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोऽपि नास्रंसयदंशुकानि R. 6. 75. –2 To relax, loosen, slacken; स्खलयति वचनं ते स्रंसयत्यङ्गमङ्गम् Māl. 3. 8.

स्रंसः Falling, slipping.

स्रंसनम् [स्रंस्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Falling. –2 Causing to fall, or bringing down. –3 Premature abortion. –4 A laxative.

स्रंसिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) [स्रंस्-णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; बन्धे स्रंसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः Ś. 1. 29. –2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely. –3 Miscarrying.

स्रस्त *p. p.* [स्रंस्-क्त] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; स्रस्तं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते Ś. 3. 12; Ki. 5. 33; Me. 65. –2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्रस्तसर्वाङ्गी Mk. 4. 8; स्रस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् Ś. 1. 29. –3 Loosed. –4 Let go, relaxed. –5 Pendulous, hanging down. –6 Separated. –Comp. –अङ्ग, –गात्र *a.* 1 having the limbs relaxed. –2 swooning, fainting. –अपान *a.* having prolapsus ani. –हस्त *a.* letting go the hold.

स्रस्तिः *f.* 1 Falling, slipping. –2 A slip. –3 Loosening, slackening.

स्रंह् 1 Ā. (स्रंहते) To confide or trust.

स्रक्तिः *f.* A corner, edge; दिशो ह्यस्य स्रक्तयो द्यौरस्योत्तरं बिलम् Ch. Up. 3. 15. 1.

स्रज् *f.* [सृज्यते सृज्-क्विन् नि°] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्रजमपि शिरस्यन्धः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशङ्कया Ś. 7. 24. –2 A garland (in general). –Comp.–दामन् (स्रग्दामन्) *n.* the tie or fillet of a garland. –धर *a.* wearing a garland; Git. 12. (–रा) N. of a metre.

स्रग्वत्, स्रग्विन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) (compar. स्रजीयस्, superl. स्रजिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आमुक्ताभरणः स्रग्वी हंसचिह्नदुकूलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्रजयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्रज्वन् *m.* 1 A garland maker. –2 A cloth; Uṇ. 4. 106. –3 A rope. –4 N. of Brahman.

स्रज्वा A rope, string, cord.

स्रद्धू *f.* Breaking wind downwards (अपानवायु).

स्रम्भ् 1 Ā. (स्रम्भते, स्रब्ध) To confide; see श्रम्भ. -With वि 1 to be confident. -2 to rest secure.

स्रवः [स्रु-अप्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. -2 A drop flow, stream; विगुलौ स्नपयन्ती सा स्तनौ नेत्रजलस्रवैः Rām. -3 A fountain, spring. -4 Urine.

स्रवणम् [स्रु-ल्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine. -4 Premature abortion.

स्रवत् *a.* (स्रवन्ती *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. -गर्भा 1 a woman that miscarries. -2 a cow miscarrying by accident. -मध्यः a gem appearing to pour water from its centre; Kau. A. 2. 11.

स्रवन्ती 1 A stream, river; वापीष्विव स्रवन्तीषु R. 17. 64; Māl. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्रवद्रङ्गः A fair, market.

स्रष्टृ *m.* [सृज्-तृच्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या Ś. 1. 1; तत्स्रष्टुरेकान्तरम् 7. 27. -3 N. of Śiva.

स्रस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed; शिलातले स्रस्तरमास्तीर्य निषसाद K.; Ms. 2. 204.

स्राक् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

स्राम *a.* One whose nose or eyes are always oozing; स्रामे स्रामः Ch. Up. 8. 9. 1; (according to M. W. 'lame', 'sick').

स्राम्यम् Lameness.

स्रावः 1 Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

स्रावक *a.* (-विका *f.*) [स्रु-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. -कम् Black pepper.

स्रावित *a.* Liquefied.

स्रिध् 1 U. (स्रेधति-ते) To injure, harm, ruin.

स्रिभ् 1 P. (स्रेभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिम्भ् 1 P. (स्रिम्भति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिव् 4 P. (स्रीव्यति) 1 To go. -2 To become dry.

स्रु 1 P. (स्रवति, स्रुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निम्बात् स्रवेत् क्षौद्रम् Rām. -2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अक्लोष्टिष्ट च भूष्टेष्ठे शोणितं चाप्यसुस्रुवत् Bk. 15. 56; 17. 18. -3 To go, move. -4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभाण्डात् पयो यथा Bhāg; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2. 74. -5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). -6 To slip, issue out before the right time. -7 To accrue (as interest). -*Caus.* (स्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रात् स्रावयेदसृक् Ms. 4. 169. -2 To stir up, arouse.

स्रुत् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव Ku. 1. 45; Śi. 9. 68. -2 Dissolved. -3 Become empty.

स्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. -2 Gone.

स्रुतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीटक्षतिस्रुतिभिरस्रमिवोद्वमन्तः Mu. 6. 13; पदं तुषारस्रुतिधौतरक्तम् Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44; Ki. 5. 44; 16. 2; क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयः (वाताः) Me. 109 'exudation or flow of the sap'. -2 Exudation, resin. -3 A stream. -4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रुघ्नः N. of a district; पन्थाः स्रुघ्नमुपतिष्ठते Sk.; (it was situated at some distance— at least one day's journey— from Pātaliputra q. v.; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रुघ्ने संनिधीयमानस्तदहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपदनेकत्र वृत्तावनेकत्वप्रसंगात् Ś. B.

स्रुघ्नी Natron.

स्रौघ्न *a.* (-घ्नी *f.*) 1 Belonging to, or coming from, Srughna. -2 Residing in Srughna. -घ्नः An inhabitant of Srughna. -घ्नम् The gate leading to Srughna; cf. P. IV. 3. 86.

स्रुच् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palāśa or Khadira); ऋत्विजां च्युतविकङ्कतस्रुचाम् R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. -जिह्वः N. of Agni. -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुवः, -वा 1 A sacrificial ladle; चरूणां स्रुक्स्रुवाणां च शुद्धिरुष्णेन वारिणा Ms. 5. 117. -2 A Soma ladle. -3 A spring, cascade. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* having ladle-mark on the ear. -तरुः Flacourtia Sapida (Mar. वेहकळ). -प्रग्रहण *a.* taking all to one's self. -हस्तः N. of Śiva.

स्रू *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle; स्रुवमुद्यम्य सक्रोधस्त्रिशङ्कुमिदमब्रवीत् Rām. 1. 60. 12. -2 A spring or fountain.

स्रेक् 1 Ā. (स्रेकते) To go, move.

स्रै 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. -2 To sweat; see श्रै.

स्रोतम् A stream; see स्रोतस्. -Comp. -उद्भवम् antimony.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्रु-तसि] 1 (*a*) A stream, current, flow or course of water; पुरा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरिताम् U. 2. 27; Ms. 3. 163. (*b*) A torrent, rapid stream; नद्त्याकाशगङ्गायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेवोह्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. -2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसामस्मि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. -3 A wave. -4 Water. -5 The canal of nutriment in the body. -6 An organ of sense; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि Rām.; यद्यत्र रिक्तमतयो यतयोऽपि रुद्धस्रोतोगणास्तमरणं भज वासुदेवम् Bhāg. 4. 22. 39. -7 The trunk of an elephant. -8 Rush, onset; करालस्रोतो जगदाच्छिद्य धावत् Bhāg. 3. 21. 18. -9 The spout of a jar. -10 An aperture in animal body (रन्ध्र); स्रोतोभ्यो

बहु रक्तं तु तस्य सुस्राव पात्यतः Rām. 4. 11. 46; Mb. 1.3.152. -11 Going; ऊर्ध्वस्रोतस इत्येते देवा वैकारिकाः स्मृताः Mb. 14.38. 13. -12 Lineage. -Comp. -अञ्जनम् (स्रोतोञ्जनम्) antimony. -ईशः the ocean. -रन्ध्रम् an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril; स्रोतोरन्ध्रध्वनितसुभगं दन्तिभिः पीयमानः Me. 44 (see Malli. thereon); (written श्रोतोरन्ध्र also, q. v.). -वह् f., -वहा a river; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायाम् Ś. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु Ś. 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्वपुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्रव्य. -2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्याम् Me. 82; Ś. 1. 19; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूद्रैव भार्या शूद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशः स्मृते Ms. 3. 13; 5. 104. -स्वः 1 One's own self. -2 A relative, kinsman; एनं स्वा अभिसंविशन्ति भर्ता स्वानां श्रेष्ठः पुर एता भवति Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 18; (दौर्गत्यं) येन स्वैरपि मन्यन्ते जीवन्तोऽपि मृता इव Pt. 2. 100; Ms. 2. 109. -3 The soul. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. -स्वा A woman of one's own caste. -स्वः, स्वम् 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. -2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quantity; cf. धन; स्वशब्दोऽयमात्मीयधनज्ञातीनां प्रत्येकं वाचको न समुदायस्य ŚB. on MS. 6. 7. 2. -3 The Ego. -4 Nature (स्वभावः); वृत्तिर्भूतानि भूतानां चराणामचराणि च। कृता स्वेन नृणां तत्र कामाच्चोदनयापि वा॥ Bhāg. 12. 7. 13. -Comp. -अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. -अक्षरम् one's own hand-writing. -अधिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्तः Me. 1; स्वाधिकारभूमौ Ś. 7. -अधिपत्यम् one's own supremacy, sovereignty. -अधिष्ठानम् one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. -अधीन *a.* 1 dependent on oneself, self-dependent. -2 independent. -3 one's own subject. -4 in one's own power; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेवाञ्जलिः Mk. 3. 11. °कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमन्तः Ś. 4. °पतिका, °भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her; अथ सा निर्गताबाधा राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका। निजगाद रतिक्लान्तं कान्तं मण्डनवाञ्छया Gīt. 12; see S. D. 112. *et seq.* -अध्यायः 1 self-recitation, muttering to oneself. -2 study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sacred books; स्वाध्यायेनार्चयेदृषीन् Ms. 3. 81; Bg. 16. 1; T. Up. 1. 9. 1. -3 the Veda itself. -4 a day on which sacred study is enjoined to be resumed after suspension. °अर्थिन् *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood during his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. -अध्यायिन् *m.* 1 a student of the Vedas. -2 a tradesman. -अनुभवः, अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 self-experience. -2 self-knowledge; स्वानुभूत्येकसाराय नमः शान्ताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. -अनुभावः love for property. -अनुरूप *a.* 1 natural, inborn. -2 worthy of oneself. -अन्तम् 1 the mind; मम स्वान्तध्वान्तं तिरयतु नवीनो जलधरः Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. -2 a cavern. -3 one's own death, end. -अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. -अर्थ *a.* 1 self-interested. -2 having its own or true meaning. -3 having one's own object or aim. -4 pleonastic. (-र्थः) 1 one's own interest, self-interest; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Śi. 2. 65; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15. -2 own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे णिच्, स्वार्थे कप्रत्ययः &c.; परार्थव्यासङ्गादुपजहदथ स्वार्थपरताम् Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). -3 = पुरुषार्थः q. v.; Bhāg. 12. 2. 6. °अनुमानम् inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being परार्थानुमान. °पण्डित *a.* 1 clever in one's own affairs. -2 expert in attending to one's own interests. °पर, °परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; परार्थानुष्ठाने जडयति नृपं स्वार्थपरता Mu. 3. 4. °विघातः frustration of one's object. °सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. -आनन्दः delight in one's self. -आयत्त *a.* subject to, or dependent upon, oneself; स्वायत्तमेकान्तगुणं विधात्रा विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. -आरब्ध, -आरम्भक *a.* self-undertaken. -आहत *a.* coined by one's self. -इच्छा self-will, own inclination. °आचारः acting as one likes; self-will. °मृत्युः an epithet of Bhīṣma. -उत्थ *a.* innate. -उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. -उपधिः a fixed star. -कम्पनः air, wind. -कर्मन् one's own duty (स्वधर्म); स्वकर्मनिरतः सिद्धिं यथा विन्दति तच्छृणु Bg. 18. 45. -कर्मस्थ *a.* minding one's own duty; अधीयीरंस्त्रयो वर्णाः स्वकर्मस्था द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 1. -कर्मिन् *a.* selfish. -कामिन् *a.* selfish. -कार्यम् one's own business or interest. -कुलक्षयः a fish. -कृतम् a deed done by one's self. -कृतभुज् *a.* experiencing the results of former deeds (प्रारब्धकर्म); मा शोचतं महाभागावात्मजान् स्वकृतभुजः Bhāg. 10. 4. 18. -गतम् *ind.* to oneself, aside (in theatrical language). -गृहः a kind of bird. -गोचर *a.* subject to one's self; स्वगोचरे सत्यपि चित्तहारिणा Ki. 8. 13. -चर *a.* self-moving. -छन्द *a.* 1 self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. -2 spontaneous. -3 wild. (-न्दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-न्दम्) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छन्दं दलदरविन्द ते मरन्दं विन्दन्तो विदधतु गुञ्जितं मिलिन्दाः Bv. 1. 15. -ज *a.* 1 self-born. -2 natural (स्वाभाविक); आगता त्वामियं बुद्धिः स्वजा वैनायिकी च या Rām. 2. 112. 16. (-जः) 1 a son or child. -2 sweat, perspiration. -3 a viper. (-जा) a daughter. (-जम्) blood. -जनः 1 a kinsman, relative; इतःप्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनमनुगन्तुं व्यवसिता Ś. 6. 8; Pt. 1. 5. -2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. °गन्धिन् *a.* distantly related to. (स्वजनायते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.) -जातिः 1 one's own kind. -2 one's own family or caste.

–ज्ञातिः a kinsman. –ता personal regard or interest; अस्यां मे महती स्वता Svapna. 1. 7. –तन्त्र a. 1 self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. –2 of age, full-grown. (–न्त्रम्) one's own (common group of) subsidiaries; जैमिनिः परतन्त्रापत्तेः स्वतन्त्रप्रतिषेधः स्यात् MS. 12. 1. 8. (–न्त्रः) a blind man. –दृश् a. seeing one's self; ईयते भगवानेभिः सगुणो निर्गुणः स्वदृक् Bhāg. 3. 32. 36. –देशः one's own country, native country. °जः, °बन्धुः a fellow countryman. –धर्मः 1 one's own religion. –2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ms. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. –3 peculiarity, one's own rights. –निघ्न a. depending on or subservient to oneself; (पुराणि च) निगृह्य निग्रहाभिज्ञो निन्ये नेता स्वनिघ्नताम् Śiva B. 25. 9. –पक्षः 1 one's own side or party. –2 a friend. –3 one's own opinion. –पणः one's own stake. –परमण्डलम् one's own and an enemy's country. –प्रकाश a. 1 self-evident. –2 self-luminous. –प्रतिष्ट a. astringent. –प्रधान a. independent. –प्रयोगात् ind. by means of one's own efforts. –बीजः the soul. –भटः 1 one's own warrior. –2 bodyguard. –भावः 1 own state. –2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; स्वभावहेतुजा भावाः Mb. 12. 211. 3; पौरुषं कारणं केचिदाहुः कर्मसु मानवाः। दैवमेके प्रशंसन्ति स्वभावमपरे जनाः ॥ 12. 238. 4; Bg. 5. 14; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhāṣ.; so कुटिल°, शुद्ध°, मृदु°, चपल°, कठिन° &c. °आत्मक a. natural, inborn; स्वभावतः प्रवृत्तो यः प्राप्नोत्यर्थं न कारणात्। तत् स्वभावात्मकं विद्धि फलं पुरुषसत्तम ॥ Mb. 3. 32. 19. °उक्तिः f. 1 spontaneous declaration. –2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिम्भादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनम् K. P. 10, or नानावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विवृण्वती Kāv. 2. 8. °ज a. innate, natural. °भावः natural disposition. °वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध a. natural, spontaneous, inborn. –भूः m. 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 of Śiva. –3 of Viṣṇu. –f. one's own country, home. –मनीषा own judgment. –मनीषिका indifference. –मात्रेण ind. by one's self. –युतिः the line which joins the extremities of the perpendicular and diagonal. –यूथ्यः a relation. –योनि a. related on the mother's side. (–m., f.) own womb, one's own place of birth. (–f.) a sister or near female relative; रेतःसेकः स्वयोनीषु कुमारीष्वन्त्यजासु च (गुरुतल्पसमं विदुः) Ms. 11. 58. –रसः 1 natural taste. –2 proper taste or sentiment in composition. –3 a kind of astringent juice. –4 the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.) –राज् a. 1 self-luminons; त्वमकरणः स्वराडखिलकारकशक्तिधरः Bhāg. 10. 87. 28. –2 self-wise; Bhāg. 1. 1. 1. –m. 1 the Supreme Being. –2 one of the seven rays of the sun. –3 N. of Brahma; दिक्षु रागादविभिन्नैः स्वराट् Bhāg. 3. 18. 20. –4 N. of Viṣṇu; हस्तौ च निरभिद्येतां बलं ताभ्यां ततः स्वराट् Bhāg. 3. 26. 59. –5 a king with a revenue of 50 lacs to one crore Karṣas; ततस्तु कोटिपर्यन्तः स्वराट् सम्राट् ततः परम् Śukra. 1. 185. –राज्यम् 1 independent dominion or sovereignty. –2 own kingdom. –राष्ट्रम् own kingdom. –रुचिः one's own pleasure. –रूप a. 1 similar, like. –2 handsome, pleasing, lovely. –3 learned, wise. (–पम्) 1 one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; तत्रान्यस्य कथं न भावि जगतो यस्मात् स्वरूपं हि तत् Pt. 1. 159. –2 natural character or form, true constitution. –3 nature. –4 peculiar aim. –5 kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि f. one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्ध q. v. –लक्षणम् a peculiar characteristic or property. –लोकः 1 one's own form (आत्मरूप); व्यर्थोऽपि नैवोपरमेत पुंसां मत्तः परावृत्तधियां स्वलोकात् Bhāg. 11. 22. 34. –2 self-knowledge; पुष्णन् स्वलोकाय न कल्पते वै Bhāg. 7. 6. 16. –वत् a. possessed of property; स्ववती श्रुत्यनुरोधात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 20. –वश a. 1 self-controlled. –2 independent. –वाहित a. 1 self-impelled. –2 alert, active. –वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. –विग्रहः one's own body. –विषयः one's own country, home. –वृत्तम् one's own business. –वृत्ति a. living by one's own exertions. –संविद् f. the knowledge of one's own or the true essence. –संवृत a. self-protected, self-guarded; मायां नित्यं स्वसंवृतः Ms. 7. 104. –संवेदनम् knowledge derived from one's self. –संस्था 1 self-abiding. –2 self-possession. –3 absorption in one's own self; उन्मत्तमत्तजडवत्स्वसंस्थां गतस्य मे वीर चिकित्सितेन Bhāg. 5. 10. 13. –स्थ a. 1 self-abiding. –2 self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute; स्वस्थं तं सूचयन्तीव वञ्चितोऽसीति वीक्षितैः Bu. Ch. 4. 37. –3 independent. –4 doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Māl. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पण्डितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. –5 contented, happy. (–स्थम्) ind. at ease, comfortably, composedly. –स्थानम् one's own place or home, one's own abode; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. °विवृद्धिः (Mīmāṁsā) augmentation in its own place (opp. दण्डकलितवत् आवृत्तिः); तत्र पूर्णे पुनरावृत्तिर्नास्तीति दण्डकलितवद् न स्यात्। न च वृद्धया विना तदन्तरं पूर्यते इति स्वस्थानविवृद्धिरागतेति ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 83. –स्वरूपम् one's true character. –हन्तृ m. suicide. –हरणम् confiscation of property. –हस्तः one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. –हस्तिका an axe. –हित a. beneficial to oneself. (–तम्) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare. –हेतुः one's own cause.

स्वक a. One's own, own. –कः A relation, friend. –कम् One's own property.

स्वकीय a. One's own, own. –2 Of one's own family. –या One's own wife.

स्वतस् *ind.* 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). –2 From oneself. –3 Out of own estate; दातव्यं बान्धवैस्तत्स्यात् प्रविभक्तैरपि स्वतः Ms. 8. 166. –**Comp.** –**प्रमाणम्**, –**सिद्ध** *a.* self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वता Ownership.

स्वत्वम् 1 Self-existence. –2 Ownership, proprietory right. –**Comp.** –**निवृत्तिः**, –**हानिः** loss of proprietory right. –**बोधनम्** proof of ownership. –**हेतुः** cause of proprietory right.

स्वं (क्) ग् 1 P. (स्वं-क-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ *a.* [सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा०] 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छमुक्ताफलम् &c. –2 White. –3 Beautiful. –4 Healthy. –**च्छः** 1 A crystal. –2 The jujube tree. –**च्छा** White Dūrvā grass. –**च्छम्** 1 A pearl. –2 Pure chalk. –3 An alloy of silver and gold. –**Comp.** –**पत्रम्** talc. –**मणिः** a crystal. –**वालुकम्** pure chalk.

स्वच्छता 1 Perfect clearness. –2 Purity. –3 Transparency.

स्वञ्ज् 1 Ā. (स्वजते; the स् being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिदाचुम्ब्य चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यश्रुरस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70. –2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वङ्गः An embrace.

स्वञ्जनम् The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वट् 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-ठयति-ते) 1 To go. –2 To finish.

स्वतन्त्रता 1 Independence, freedom. –2 Originality. –3 Wilfulness.

स्वद् I. 1 Ā. (स्वदते, स्वदित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); यज्ञदत्ताय स्वदतेऽपूपः Kāsika; अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखसुरं प्रमदाभ्यः Śi. 10. 23. –2 To taste, relish, eat. –3 To please. –4 To sweeten. –II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. –2 To taste. –3 To sweeten.

स्वदनम् Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. –**तम्** An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Shraddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; पृष्ट्वा स्वदितमित्येवं तृप्तानाचामयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्वद्-आ-पृषो० दस्य धः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. –2 One's own will or pleasure. –3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66; Ms. 9. 142; Y. 1. 102. –4 The food offered to the Manes personified. –5 Food or oblation in general. –6 One's own portion or share. –7 A Śrāddha or funeral ceremony; Ms. 2. 142. –8 N. of Māyā or illusion. –*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); पितृभ्यः स्वधा Sk. –**Comp.** –**कर** *a.* offering oblations to the Pitris; यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात् स्वधाकरम् Ms. 9. 127. –**कारः** the exclamation Svadhā; पूतं हि तद्गृहं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. –**निनयनम्** a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris; नाभिव्याहारयेद्ब्रह्म स्वधानिनयनादृते Ms. 2. 172. –**प्रियः** 1 Agni or fire. –2 black sesamum. –**भुज्** *m.* 1 a deceased or deified ancestor. –2 a god, deity.

स्वधितिः *m.*, *f.*, **स्वधिती** An axe; सूदा महानसं नीत्वाऽवद्यन्स्वधितिनाद्भुतम् Bhāg. 10. 55. 5. –**Comp.** –**हेतिकः** a soldier armed with an axe.

स्वधीतिः A good reciter (of the Veda); a Brahmachārin; स्विष्टिः स्वधीतिः सुतपा लोकाञ्जयति यावतः Mb. 12. 71. 30.

स्वन् 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णाः पेराश्च सस्वनुः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कीचकास्ते स्युर्ये स्वनन्त्यनिलोद्धताः Bk. –2 To hum (as a bee); रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णान्तिकचरः Ś. 1. 24. –3 To sing. –*Caus.* (स्वनयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. –2 To sound. –3 To adorn (स्वानयति in this sense).

स्वनः [स्वन्-अप्] Sound, noise; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद् बुबुधे विकृतेति ताम् R. 12. 39; शङ्खस्वनः &c. –**Comp.** –**चक्रः** a manner of coitus. –**उत्साहः** a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः 1 Sound, noise. –2 Fire.

स्वनिक *a.* Sounding; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

स्वनित *a.* [स्वन्-कर्तरि क्त] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. –**तम्** 1 The noise of thunder, thunderclap; cf. स्तनित. –2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपिति, सुप्त; *pass.* सुप्यते; *desid.* सुषुप्सति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असञ्जातकिणस्कन्धः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वपिति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. –2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. –3 To be absorbed in; स्वापं वाञ्छसि चेन्निर्गलसुखे चेतः सखे सुप्यताम् Bv. 4. 19. –*Caus.* (स्वापयति-ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. –With अव, नि, प्र, or सम् to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्ष्मणः Māl. 7; वीज्यते स हि संसुप्तः Ku. 2. 42; तत् प्रसुप्तभुजगेन्द्रभीषणं वीक्ष्य दाशरथिराददे धनुः R. 11. 44.

स्वपनम् 1 Sleeping, dreaming, sleep. –2 Numbness (of the skin); Suśr.

स्वप्नः [स्वप्-भावे नक्] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा प्रियस्वप्नो वृथा भवान् R. 12. 81; 7. 61; 12. 70; Ku. 2. 8. –2 A dream, dreaming; स्वप्नेन्द्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Śānti. 2. 2; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु Ś. 6. 10; R. 10. 60.

-3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness; Ms. 9. 13; 12. 33. -4 The state of ignorance (?): भावाद्वैतं क्रियाद्वैतं द्रव्याद्वैतं तथात्मनः। वर्तयन् स्वानुभूत्येह त्रीन् स्वप्नान् धुनुते मुनिः॥ Bhāg. 7. 15. 62. -Comp. -अन्तिकम् consciousness in dream. -अवस्था a state of dreaming. -उपम a. 1 resembling a dream. -2 unreal or illusory (like a dream). -कर, -कृत् a. inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. -गृहम्, -निकेतनम् a sleeping-room, bed-chamber; दुःखेन लोकः परवानिवागात् समुत्सुकः स्वप्ननिकेतनेभ्यः Bk. 11. 17. -ज a. dreamt. -तन्द्रिता languor produced by drowsiness. -दर्शनम् dream-vision. -दृश् a. dreaming. -दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. -धीगम्य a. perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; रुक्माभं स्वप्नधीगम्यं विद्यात् तं पुरुषं परम् Ms. 12. 122. -प्रपञ्चः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. -विचारः interpretation of dreams. -शील: a. disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy; न चातिस्वप्नशीलस्य जाग्रतो नैव चार्जुन Bg. 6. 16. -सृष्टिः f. the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नज् a. Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy; अहं स्वप्नक् प्रसादेन नव मन्दारकैः सह Bk. 7. 25.

स्वप्नया, स्वप्न्यया ind. In dream; स यत्रैतत् स्वप्नया चरति Bri. Up. 2. 1. 18.

स्वप्नालु a. Sleepy, drowsy.

स्वभाजनम् Delighting, making happy: see सभाजनम्.

स्वमेकः A year.

स्वयम् ind. 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतम् Ku. 2. 55; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम् Subhāș.; R. 1. 70; 3. 20; 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. -2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोत्पद्यन्त एवंविधाः कुलपांसनो निःस्नेहाः पशवः K. -Comp. -अधिगत a. self-acquired. -अनुष्ठानम् one's own achievement. -अर्जित a. self-acquired. -इन्द्रियमोचनम् spontaneous emission of semen. -ईश्वरः an absolute sovereign. -ईहितलब्ध a. gained by one's own effort; अनुपघ्नन् पितृद्रव्यं श्रमेण यदुपार्जितम्। स्वयमीहितलब्धं तन्नाकामो दातुमर्हति॥ Ms. 9. 208. -उक्तिः f. 1 voluntary declaration. -2 information, deposition (in law). -उद्यत a. offered spontaneously. -उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. -कृत a. self-made, natural. (-तः) an artificial or adopted son. -गुप्ता Mucuna Pruritus (Mar. कुयली). -ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). -ग्राह a. 1 voluntary, self-choosing. -2 one who takes forcibly. (-हः) self-choice, self-election; निरभिमन्यर्थानिन्द्रियार्थान् गुणाड्यां ... स्वयंग्राहप्रणयरसम् Ku. 3. 7; Māl. 6. 7. -जात a. self-born. -ज्योतिस् self-shining. -दत्त a. self-given. (-त्तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents): one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law; मातापितृविहीनो यस्त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात्। आत्मानं स्पर्शयेद्यस्मै स्वयंदत्तस्तु स स्मृतः॥ Ms. 9. 177. -दृश् a. self-evident. -पाठः an original text. -प्रकाश a. self-manifesting. -प्रभ a. self-shining. -प्रभु a. self-powerful. -भुः N. of Brahman; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियन्त सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. -भुवः 1 the first Manu. -2 N. of Brahman. -3 of Śiva. -भू a. self-existent; त्वमेको ह्यस्य सर्वस्य विधानस्य स्वयंभुवः Ms. 1. 3. (-भूः) 1 N. of Brahman. -2 of Viṣṇu. -3 of Śiva. -4 of *Kāla* or time personified. -5 of Kāmadeva. -6 a Jaina deified saint. -7 the female breast. -8 the Supreme Being. -भूतः N. of Śiva. -भृत a. self-maintained. -वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. -वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband; ततस्ते शुश्रुवुः कृष्णां पञ्चालेषु स्वयंवराम् Mb. 1. 61. 30. -श्रेष्ठः N. of Śiva.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वरयति-ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् ind. 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक, स्वर्वेश्या, स्वर्भानुः, &c.; त्वं कर्मणां मङ्गलमङ्गलानां कर्तुः स्म लोकं तनुषे स्वः परं वा Bhāg. 4. 6. 45. -2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. -3 The sky, ether. -4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. -5 The third of the three Vyāhṛitis, pronounced by every Brāhmaṇa in his daily prayers; see व्याहृति. -6 Radiance, splendour. -7 Water. -ind. (used in nom., acc., gen., or loc. case); स्वर्लङ्कर्मभिवनवरैर्विभूषितां पुरंदरः स्वरिव यथामरावतीम् Rām. 7. 11. 50: साधोरपि स्वः खलु गामिताधो गमी स तु स्वर्गमितः प्रयाणे N. 6. 99 (herein abl. case, स्वर् = स्वर्गात्). -Comp. -अतिक्रमः reaching Vaikuṇṭha (beyond heaven). -आपगा, -गङ्गा 1 the celestial Ganges. -2 the galaxy or milky way. -इङ्खणः a strong wind. -गत a. dead. -गतिः f., -गमनम् 1 going to heaven, future felicity. -2 death. -गिरिः Sumeru. -जित् m. a kind of sacrifice; यजेत वाश्वमेधेन स्वर्जिता गोसवेन वा Ms. 11. 74. -तरुः (स्वस्तरुः) a tree of paradise. -दृश् m. 1 an epithet of Indra. -2 of *Agni*. -3 of *Soma*. -धुनी, -नदी (forming स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges; सद्यः पुनन्त्युपस्पृष्टाः स्वर्धुन्यापोऽनुसेवया Bhāg. 1. 1. 15. -भानवः a kind of precious stone. -भानुः N. of Rāhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भानुर्भानुमन्तं चिरेण यत्। हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलम् Śi. 2. 49. °सूदनः the sun. -मणिः the sun. -मध्यम् the central point of the sky, the zenith. -यात a. dead. -यातृ a. dying. -यानम् dying, death. -योषित् a celestial woman, *apsaras*. -लोकः the celestial world, heaven. -वधूः f. a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -वापी the Ganges. -वास्यामभ्रू (see -वधू above): स्वर्वारवामभ्रुवः ... Chaurapanchāśikā p. 22, Verse 51. -वेश्या 'a courtezan of heaven', a

celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. -वैद्य *m*. du. an epithet of the two Aśvins. -पा 1 an epithet of *Soma*. -2 of the thunderbolt of Indra. -सिन्धु = स्वर्गङ्गा q. v.

स्वर *a*. Going; one who goes (this meaning is given only by Gīrvaṇa.); असौ स्वर इतीममाचक्षते स्वर इति प्रत्यास्वर इत्यमुं......चोद्गीथमुपासीत Ch. Up. 1. 3. 2.

स्वरः [स्वर्-अच्, स्वृ-अप् वा] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven:— निषादर्षभगान्धारषड्जमध्यमधैवताः ॥ पञ्चमश्चेत्यमी सप्त तन्त्रीकण्ठोत्थिताः स्वराः Ak.); सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A vowel. -6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित q. q. v. v.); निहन्त्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Śi. 2. 95. -7 Air breathed through the nostrils. -8 Snoring. -9 Sweetness of tune or tone; तस्मादार्त्विज्यं करिष्यन् वाचि स्वरमिच्छेत तया वाचा स्वरसंपन्नयार्त्विज्यं कुर्यात् Bri. Up. 1. 3. 25. -रा N. of the chief wife of Brahman. -Comp. -अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). -अङ्कः a kind of musical composition. -अन्तरम् the interval between two vowels, hiatus. -उदय *a*. followed by a vowel. (-यः) 1 the production of sound. -2 see स्वरशास्त्र. -उपघातः hoarseness. -उपध *a*. preceded by a vowel. -कम्पः trembling of tone. -कर *a*. producing voice -क्षयः the loss of voice. -ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. -च्छिद्रम् the sound-hole of a flute. -दीप्त *a*. (in augury) inauspicious with regard to voice. -नाभिः a kind of flute. -पत्तनम् N. of the Sāma-veda. -परिवर्तः change of voice. -बद्ध composed in musical measure. -ब्रह्मन् the Brahman as manifested in sound; स्वरब्रह्मणि निर्भातहृषीकेशपदाम्बुजे अखण्डं चित्तमावेश्य लोकाननुचरन् मुनिः ॥ Bhāg. 6. 5. 22. -भक्तिः *f*. a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of ऋ or ऌ when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g*. वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). -भङ्गः, -भेदः 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. -2 hoarseness or cracking of voice. -भङ्गिन् *m*. a kind of bird. -मञ्चनृत्यम् a kind of dance. -मण्डलम् the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः तानास्त्वेकोनपञ्चाशदित्येतत्स्वरमण्डलम् ॥ Pt. 5. 54. -मण्डलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). -मात्रा strength of sound. -योगः voice. -लासिका a flute, pipe. -विभक्तिः separation of a vowel. -शास्त्रम् 1 the science of the modulation of sounds. -2 the science of the passage of the air through the nostrils (as bearing on the prognostication of future events). -शुद्ध *a*. correct in musical measure. -शून्य *a*. without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. -संयोगः 1 the junction of vowels. -2 the union of notes or sounds, *i. e*. voice; अन्य एवैष स्वरसंयोगः Mk. 1, 3; U. 3; पण्डितकौशिक्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते M. 5. -संक्रमः 1 a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं मृदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च तन्त्रीस्वनम् Mk. 3. 5. -2 the gamut. -संदेहविवादः a kind of round game; K. -संधिः the coalition of vowels. -संपद् *f*. melody of voice. -संपन्न *a*. having a melodious voice. -सामन् *m*. pl. epithets of particular days in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a*. 1 Having sound, sonorous. -2 Having a voice. -3 Vocal. -4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a*. [स्वरो जातोऽस्य इतच्] 1 Sounded; caused to sound; स्वरितवेणुना सुष्ठु चुम्बितम् Bhāg. 10. 31. 14. -2 Sounded as a note, pitched. -3 Articulated. -4 Circumflexed. -5 Accented. -6 Added, admixed. -तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वरितत्वम् Connotation, significance; अयोविकारे स्वरितत्वमिष्यते N. 9. 42.

स्वरुः [स्वृ-उ] 1 Sunshine. -2 A part of a sacrificial post. -3 A sacrifice. -4 A thunderbolt; स्वरुणा विहतं सद्यो गिरेः शृङ्गमिवापतत् Śiva B. 21. 51. -5 An arrow. -6 A kind of scorpion.

स्वरुस् *m*. A thunderbolt.

स्वर्य *a*. Beneficial to the voice.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानम् Ś. 7. -Comp. -आपगा the celestial Ganges. -ओकस्, -सद् *m*. a god, deity; स्वर्गः स्वर्गसदश्चैव धर्मश्च स्वयमेव तु (उपतिष्ठतु) Mb. 14. 92. 27. -काम *a*. desirous of heaven. -गतिः, -गमनम् death. -गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru*. -तरङ्गिणी the Ganges; पश्य स्वर्गतरङ्गिणीपरिसरे Sūkti. 62. -तर्षः eager desire for heaven. -द, -प्रद *a*. procuring (entrance into) paradise. -द्वारम् heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3. 11. -पतिः, -भर्तृ *m*. Indra. -पथः the milky way. -पर *a*. desirous of heaven. -मार्गः 1 the road to heaven. -2 the milky way. -रोदःकुहरः the hollow space between heaven and earth; टाङ्कारः स्वर्गरोदःकुहरवलयितस्त्रासकारी न कस्य B. R. 1. 49. -लोकः 1 the celestial region. -2 paradise. °ईश्वरः 1 Indra. -2 the body (as enjoying felicity in Indra's heaven). -वधूः, -स्त्री *f*. a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गस्त्रीणां परिष्वङ्गः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. -वासः residence in heaven. -साधनम् the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a*. [स्वर्गोऽस्त्यस्य भोग्यत्वेन इनि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. -*m*. 1 A god, deity, an immortal; त्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालम् Ś. 7. 34; Me. 30; Ku. 2. 45. -2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a*. 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. -2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; न च प्राणिवधः स्वर्ग्यस्तस्मान्मांसं विवर्जयेत् Ms. 5. 48; 3. 106; Bg. 2. 2.

स्वर्जिकः, स्वर्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt-petre, nitre.

स्वर्णम् [सुष्ठु अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin. -3 A kind of red chalk (गैरिक); अभ्रकक्षरन्ति धाराभिः स्वर्णधारा इवाचलाः Rām. 7. 7. 15. -4 A kind of plant (Mar. धोत्रा). -Comp. -अङ्गः the Āragvadha tree. -अरिः sulphur. -कणः a kind of bdellium (Mar. कणगुग्गुळ). -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) N. of Garuḍa. -कारः, -कृत् a goldsmith. -गर्भः (=हिरण्यगर्भः) N. of Brahma. -गैरिकम् a kind of red chalk. -चूडः 1 the blue jay. -2 a cock. -जम् tin. -दीधितिः fire. -द्वीपः N. of Sumātra. -धातुः red ochre. -नाभः ammonite (शालग्राम); Mb. 5. 40. 10. -पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. -पद्मा the celestial Ganges. -पाठकः borax. -पुष्पः the *Champaka* tree. -फला a kind of Musa (Mar. सोनकेळ). -बन्धः a deposit of gold. -बिन्दुः N. of Viṣṇu. -भूमिका 1 Ginger. -2 Cassia bark (Mar. दालचिनी). -भृङ्गारः a golden vase. -माक्षिकम् a kind of mineral substance; ताम्रं लोहं च वङ्गं च काचं च स्वर्णमाक्षिकम् Śiva B. 30. 11. -यूथी, -यूथिका yellow jasmine; Bhāg. 8. 2. 18. -रीतिः bell-metal. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -रेतस् the sun. -वज्रम् a sort of steel. -वणिज् *m.* 1 a gold-merchant. -2 a money-changer. -वर्णा, -र्णम् turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्त् 10 P. To go; L. D. B.

स्वर्द् 1 Ā. (स्वर्दते) 1 To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुष्ठु अल्पं प्रा० स०] (compar. स्वल्पीयस्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. -2 Trifling, insignificant. -3 Brief, short; स्वल्पं तथायुः Pt. 1. -4 Very few. -Comp. -अङ्गुलिः the little finger. -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -इच्छ *a.* unpretentious, unassuming. -कङ्कः a species of heron. -केशरिन् *m.* the Kovidāra tree. -दृश् *a.* very short-sighted (lit. and fig.). -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -वयस् very young. -विषयः 1 an insignificant matter. -2 a small part. -व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. -व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish. -स्मृति *a.* having a short memory.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प q. v.): अतः स्वल्पीयसि छेदे दः सोमं पिबति द्विजः Ms. 11. 8.

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; cf. श्वशुर.

स्वसा, स्वसृ *f.* [सु अस्-ऋन् Uṇ. 2. 97] A sister; तस्य शक्तिं रणे काञ्चिन्मुमोचोर्धोरां स्वसामिव Mb. 6. 116. 3; स्वसारमादाय विदर्भनाथः पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger (Ved.).

स्वसृत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 Ā. (स्वस्कते) See ष्वष्क्.

स्वस्ति *f.*, *n.* Welfare; समारम्भान्भुग्नेन हतस्वस्तिरकिंचनः Mb. 12. 8. 6; जितं त आत्मविद्धुर्य स्वस्तये स्वस्तिरस्तु मे Bhāg. 4. 24. 33. -*ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'fare-well,' 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वस्ति तेऽस्त्वान्तरिक्षेभ्यः पार्थिवेभ्यश्च भारत Mb. 3.37.35; स्वस्ति भवते Ś. 2; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते R. 5. 17; it is also used in expressing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp. -अयनम् 1 a means of securing prosperity. -2 the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. -3 the benediction of a Brāhmaṇa after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थानिकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R. 2. 70. -*a.* Auspicious; इदं स्वस्त्ययनं श्रेष्ठम् Ms. 1. 106; Mb. 1.75. 2. -कर्मन् *n.* causing welfare. -कारः a bard. -दः, -भावः an epithet of Śiva. -मुखः 1 a letter. -2 a Brāhmaṇa. -3 a bard, panegyrist. -वाचकः benediction, congratulation. -वाचनम्, -वाचनकम्, -वाचनिकम् 1 a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2 a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यम् congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वस्ति शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark (卐) on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four roads. -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Māl. 4. 10; Śi. 10. 43. -5 A palace of particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. -7 A kind of cake. -8 A voluptuary, libertine. -9 Garlic. -10 A kind of bard (who utters words of eulogy); पुरःसरैः स्वस्तिकसूतमागधैः Rām. 2. 16. 16 (com. स्वस्तिका जयजयेति वादिनो वन्दिनः). -कः, -कम् 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins* (in which the toes are placed in the inner hollow of the knees). -3 A seat (पीठ) prepared for a deity; Mb. 12. 40. 7 (com. स्वस्तिकान् सर्वतोभद्रादीनि देवतापीठानि). -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* marked on the ear with the figure स्वस्तिक. -पाणि *a.* 1 crossing hands like स्वस्तिक. -2 holding auspicious things in hands; श्रुत्वा चेदं वचनं पार्थिवस्य सर्वे पुरं स्वस्तिकपाणिभूतम् Mb. 1. 68. 27 (com. स्वस्तिकं मङ्गलार्हवस्तुं दधिदूर्वादि स पाणौ यस्य तत् स्वस्तिकपाणिभूतम्).

स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; भूयिष्ठमस्तु मम नेत्रयोः सौरव मम स्वस्तिमती त्वमस्ते R. 2. 48.

स्वस्रीयः, स्वस्रेयः A sister's son; Ms. 3. 148.

स्वस्रीया, स्वस्रेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतम् [सुखेन आगतं सुष्ठु आगतं वा] Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देव्यै M. 1; (तस्मै) प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावैरवलम्ब्य वः । युगपद् युगबाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18. -*a.* 1 Welcome. -2 Lawfully earned (as money); श्रद्धाकृते ह्यक्षये ते भवतः स्वागतैर्धनैः Ms. 4. 226. -Comp. -**प्रश्नः** enquiry as to health.

स्वागमः Welcome, salutation.

स्वाङ्किकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छन्द्यम् [स्वच्छन्दस्य भावः ष्यञ्] The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छन्द्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते Ms. 3. 31. (स्वाच्छन्द्येन, स्वाच्छन्द्यतस् mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वाजन्यम् Kinship, relationship.

स्वातन्त्र्यम् [स्वतन्त्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातन्त्र्यं क्वचित् स्त्रियाः Y. 1. 85. -2 (In phil.) Free will.

स्वातिः, -ती *f.* [स्वेनैव अतति अत् इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An auspicious constellation. -4 The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -Comp. -**योगः** conjunction with Svāti.

स्वाद् See स्वद्.

स्वादः, स्वादनम् [स्वद्-स्वाद्-वा घञ्] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening. -5 The beauty or charm (of a poem).

स्वादवम् Agreeable to taste.

स्वादित *p. p.* 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness; स्वादिमा हि ओदनस्य परिक्रियै उपकरोति ŚB. on. MS. 10. 3. 38.

स्वादिष्ठ *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु q. v.); किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्यस्मिन् सदा सद्भिः समागमः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet (compar. of स्वादु q. v.); काव्यामृतरसास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादपि.

स्वादु *a.* [स्वद्-उण्] (-दु or द्वी *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92; Me. 24. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses. -*n.* 1 Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पण्डितः Subhāṣ. -2 Charm, beauty. -**दुः** *f.* A grape. -Comp. -**अन्नम्** sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -**अम्लः** the pomegranate tree. -**कण्टः, -कण्टकः** Asteracantha Longifolia (Mar. गोखरू). -**कार** *a.* dainty. -**खण्डः** 1 a piece of any sweet substance. -2 molasses. -**धन्वन्** *m.* N. of the god of love. -**पाका** Solanum Indicum (Mar. मोठी रिंगणी). -**पिण्डा** a kind of date tree. -**फलम्** the jujube. (-**ला**) the jujube tree. -**मूलम्** a carrot. -**रसा** 1 the fruit of the hog-plum. -2 the Śatāvarī plant. -3 the root काकोली. -4 spirituous liquor. -5 a grape. -**लुङ्गी** the sweet citron. -**शुद्धम्** 1 rock-salt. -2 marine-salt.

स्वाद्यम् 1 Astringent and salt taste. -2 = रसः q. v.; रूपं ज्योतिः शब्द आकाशवायुः स्पर्शः स्वाद्यं सलिलं गन्ध उर्वी Mb. 7. 201. 74.

स्वाद्वी Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise; रामस्वानितसंकाशः स्वान इत्यवदत् स ताम् Bk. 5. 55.

स्वापः [स्वप्-घञ्] 1 Sleep, sleeping; स्वापहेतुरनुपाश्रितोऽन्यया रामबाहुरुपधानमेष ते U. 1. 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness. -Comp. -**व्यसनम्** 1 Somnolency. -2 Lethargy.

स्वापक *a.* Soporiferous, soporific.

स्वापतेयम् [स्वपतेरागतं ढञ्] Wealth, property; स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Śi. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See श्वापद.

स्वाप्न *a.* 1 Relating to sleep or dream. -2 Dreamy; तं सप्रपञ्चमधिरूढसमाधियोगः स्वाप्नं पुनर्न भजते प्रतिबुद्धवस्तुः Bhāg. 11. 13. 37.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (-की *f.*) [स्वभावादागतः ठञ्] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्मणा । मुमूर्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजाम् R. 10. 79; 5. 69; Ku. 6. 71. -**काः** *m.* pl. A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभाव्यम् Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वाभास *a.* Very illustrious or splendid.

स्वाभील *a.* Very formidable.

स्वामिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) [स्व-अस्त्यर्थे मिनि दीर्घः] Possessing proprietory rights. -*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. -2 A lord, master; रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रम् Vikr. 18. 107. -4 A sovereign, king, monarch. -5 A husband. -6 A spiritual preceptor. -7 A learned Brāhmaṇa, an

ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). –8 An epithet of Kārtikeya. –9 Of Viṣṇu. –10 Of Śiva. –11 Of the sage Vātsyāyana. –12 Of Garuḍa. –13 The sacrificer, the owner (at a याग); योऽर्थो स्वत्यागेन ऋत्विजः परिक्रीणीते, यश्च स्वं प्रदेयं त्यजति स स्वामी ŚB. on MS. 6. 3. 21; तस्मात्र स्वामिनः प्रतिनिधिः ibid. –14 The image or temple of a god. **–Comp. –उपकारकः** a horse. **कार्यम्** the business of a king or master. **–गुणः** the virtue of a ruler. **–जङ्घिन्** *m.* N. of Paraśurāma. **–जनकः** the father-in-law. **–पाल** *m.* du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle); क्रयविक्रयानुशयो विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5. **–भट्टारकः** a noble lord. **–भावः** the state of a lord or owner, ownership. **–मूल** *a.* originating in or derived from a master or lord. **–वात्सल्यम्** affection for the husband or lord. **–सद्भावः** 1 existence of a master or owner. –2 goodness of a master or lord. **–सेवा** 1 the service of a master. –2 respect for a husband.

स्वामिता, –त्वम् 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietory right. –2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress.

स्वाम्यम् 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership; स्वाम्यं च न स्यात् कस्मिंश्चित् प्रवर्तेताधरोत्तरम् Ms. 7. 21. –2 Right or title to property. –3 Rule, supremacy, dominion. –4 Sound state (of body and soul); स्वाम्ये प्रयत्नं कुर्वन्ति त्रयो वर्गा यथाविधि Mb. 12. 69. 78 (com. स्वाम्ये स्वास्थ्ये).

स्वाम्नाय *a.* Well handed down by tradition.

स्वायत्त *a.* Dependent on one's self, within one's own control; स्वायत्तमेकान्तगुणं विधात्रा विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7.

स्वायंभुव *a.* (–वी *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1. –2 Descended from Brahman; स्वायंभुवान्मरीचेर्यः प्रबभूव प्रजापतिः Ś. 7. 9. **–वः** An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition). –2 Voluntary, spontaneons; विधेरपि स्वारसिकः प्रयासः परस्परं योग्यसमागमाय N. 3. 48.

स्वारस्यम् 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. –2 Elegance, fitness. –3 Naturalness, self-evidence.

स्वाराज् *m.*, **स्वाराज्यः** An epithet of Indra; भवान् भक्तिमता लभ्यो दुर्लभः सर्वदेहिनाम्। स्वाराज्यस्याप्यभिमत एकान्तेनात्मविद्गतिः Bhāg. 4. 24. 55.

स्वाराज्यम् 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven; न वयं साध्वि साम्राज्यं स्वाराज्यं भोज्यमप्युत Bhāg. 10. 83. 41; Ait. Br. –2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman) (ब्रह्मत्व); समं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी स्वाराज्यमधिगच्छति Ms. 12. 91; Bhāg 7. 15. 45.

स्वारोचिषः, –स्वारोचिस् *m.* N. of the second Manu; see under मनु; स्वारोचिषो द्वितीयस्तु मनुरग्नेः सुतोऽभवत् Bhāg. 8. 1. 19.

स्वालक्षण *a.* Easily perceived.

स्वालक्षण्यम् Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; स्वालक्षण्यपरीक्षार्थं तासां श्रृणुत निष्कृतीः Ms. 9. 19; स्वालक्षण्यं वृत्तिः Sān. K. 29.

स्वाल्प *a.* (–ल्पी *f.*) 1 Little, small. –2 Few. **–ल्पम्** 1 Littleness, smallness. –2 Smallness of number.

स्वावश्यम् Self-determination.

स्वाशित *a.* Well fed or satiated; आशंसे स्वाशिता सेना वत्स्यत्येनां विभावरीम् Rām. 2. 84. 18.

स्वाश्लिष् 4 P. To embrace closely; गुरुतल्प्यभिभाष्यैनस्तप्ते स्वप्यादयोमये। सूर्मीं ज्वलन्तीं स्वाश्लिष्येन्मृत्युना स विशुध्यति॥ Ms. 11. 103.

स्वास्तरः Good straw for a couch.

स्वास्थ्यम् 1 Self-reliance, selfdependence. –2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness; स्वास्थ्यं भद्र भजस्वार्य त्यज्यतां कृपणा मतिः Rām. 4. 1. 120. –3 Sound state, health. –4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. –5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यम् Ś. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. –2 N. of the wife of *Agni*; स्वाहा चैव विभावसोः (पतिदेवता) Mb. 13. 146. 5. *–ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इन्द्राय स्वाहा; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. **–Comp. –कारः** utterance of the exclamation Svāhā; स्वाहास्वधाकारविवर्जितानि श्मशानतुल्यानि गृहाणि तानि. **–पतिः, –प्रियः** *Agni* or fire. **–भुज्** *m.* a god, deity.

स्विद् *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translateable by 'what,' 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्विदवगुण्ठनवती नातिपरिस्फुटशरीरलावण्या Ś. 5. 13; Me. 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either,' 'or', with नु, उत, वा &c.; सरोजपत्रे नु विलीनषट्पदे विलोलदृष्टेः स्विदमू विलोचने। शिरोरुहाः स्विन्नतपक्ष्मसंततेर्द्विरेफवृन्दं नु निशब्दनिश्चलम्॥ Ki. 8. 35; 12. 15; 13. 8; 14. 60; see आहो also.

स्विद् I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदित or स्विन्न) To sweat, perspire; तदा मोहमनुप्राप्तः सिष्विदे हि जनार्दनः Mb. 7. 27. 20; स्विद्यति कूणति वेल्लति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41; Ku. 7. 77; Māl. 1. 35; स त्वां पश्यति कम्पते पुलकयत्यानन्दति स्विद्यति Gīt. 11. –II. 1 Ā. (स्वेदते, स्विन्न or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. –2 To be greasy or unctuous; निष्ठापरिस्विद्यदस्थ्नः क्रथनपरिणम-

न्मेदसः प्रेतकायान् Māl. 5. 17. –3 To be disturbed. –*Caus.* (स्वेदयति-ते) 1 To cause to perspire. –2 To heat.

स्विद् (In comp.) Sweating, perspiring.

स्विदित *p. p.* 1 Sweated, perspired. –2 Melted.

स्विन्न *p. p.* [स्विद्-क्त] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. –2 Seethed. –3 Cooked, boiled.

स्विष्ट *a.* Much desired or loved.

स्विष्टि *a.* Sacrificing well.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. –2 To take, accept. –3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). –4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकरणम्, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः *f.* 1 Taking, accepting. –2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. –3 Espousal, wedding, marriage; Ś. 5.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own; लोकालोकविसारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यशः S. D. 97.

स्वुर्च्छ् 1 P. (स्वूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. –2 To forget.

स्वृ 1 P. (स्वरति; *desid.* सिस्वरिषति, सुस्वूर्षति) 1 To sound, recite; यदा वा ऋचमाप्नोत्योमित्येवातिस्वरति Ch. Up. 1. 4. 4. –2 To praise. –3 To pain or be pained. –4 To go. –With अभि, प्र to sound. –सम् to pain (Ātm.); हुतं संस्वरिषीष्टास्त्वं निर्भयः प्रधनोत्तमे Bk. 9. 28.

स्वॄ 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक् 1 Ā. (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्विद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sweat, perspiration; अङ्गुलिस्वेदेन दूष्येरन्नक्षराणि V. 2. –2 Heat, warmth. –3 Vapour. –Comp. –**उदम्**, –**उदकम्**, –**जलम्** perspiration. –**चूषकः** a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). –**च्छिद्** *a.* cooling. –**ज** *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects). –**मातृ** *f.* Chyle.

स्वेदनम् [स्विद्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Perspiration, sweat. –2 Causing to sweat. –3 A diaphoretic. –4 A kind of process to which quicksilver is subjected. –5 Mucus. –Comp. –**यन्त्रम्** a steam-bath (for metals).

स्वेदनिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan. –2 Kitchen.

स्वेदनी A frying-pan, sauce-pan.

स्वेदित *a.* Fomented, softened.

स्वैर *a.* [स्वस्य ईरम् ईर्-अच् वृद्धिः] 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; बद्धामिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि Ś. 5. 11; अव्याहतैः स्वैरगतैः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. –2 Free, unreserved, confidential; सत्त्वभङ्गभयाद्राज्ञां कथयन्त्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्यथा विवृतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु मन्त्रिणः॥ Mu. 4. 8. –3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. –4 Dull, lazy. –5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. –**रम्** Wilfulness, wantonness; तत्रापि निरवरोधः स्वैरेण विहरन् Bhāg. 5. 14. 31. –**रम्** –*ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64. –2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. –3 Slowly, gently, mildly; मोहे मोहे रामभद्रस्य जीवं स्वैरं स्वैरं प्रेरितैस्तर्पयेति U. 3. 2. –4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly (opp. स्पष्ट); पश्चात्स्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9. –Comp. –**आलापः** confidential talk. Mu. 4. 8. –**कथा** unreserved conversation. –**चारिन्** *a.* free, independent. –**विहारिन्** *a.* unimpeded. –**वृत्त**, –**वृत्ति**, –**आचार** *a.* acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

स्वैरकम् *ind.* 1 Freely. –2 Plainly.

स्वैरता, –त्वम् Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence; also स्वैरिता in this sense.

स्वैरिणी 1 A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; स्वैरिणी या पतिं हित्वा सवर्णं कामतः श्रयेत् Y. 1. 67. –2 A bat. –3 A line of ascetics; वाराणस्यामुपातिष्ठन्मैत्रेयं स्वैरिणीकुले Mb. 13.120. 3 (com. स्वं ईरयति धर्माय प्रेरयति स्वैरिणी मुनिश्रेणी).

स्वैरिन् *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिन्ध्री See सैरन्ध्री.

स्वोरसः 1 The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone. –2 A husk, shell.

स्वोवशीयम् Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

ह

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translateable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनारदौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br.; द्वया ह प्राजापत्या देवाश्चासुराश्च Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 1. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. –हः 1 A form of Śiva. –2 Water. –3 Sky. –4 Blood. –5 A cipher. –6 Meditation. –7 Auspiciousness. –8 Paradise. –9 Heaven. –10 Drying. –11 Fear. –12 Knowledge. –13 The moon. –14 N. of Viṣṇu. –15 War, battle. –16 A horse. –17 Pride. –18 Horripilation. –19 A physician. –20 Cause, motive. –हम् 1 The Supreme Spirit. –2 Pleasure, delight. –3 A weapon. –4 The sparkling of a gem. –5 The sound of a lute (*–m.* also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हस्-अच्-पृषो° वर्णागमः] (said to be derived from हस्; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck; हंसाः संप्रति पाण्डवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा Subhāṣ.; R. 17. 25. (The description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water *e.g.* सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवाम्बुमध्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः Ś. 6. 28; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत्। विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). –2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. –3 The individual soul (जीवात्मन्); प्रीणीहि हंसशरणं विरमक्रमेण Bhāg. 4. 29. 56. –4 One of the vital airs. –5 The sun; हंसः शुचिषद्वसुरन्तरिक्षसद्धोता वेदिषत् Kaṭh. 2. 5. 2; उपसि हंसमुदीक्ष्य हिमानिकाविपुलचामरया परियन्त्रितम् Rām. ch. 4. 91. –6 Śiva. –7 Viṣṇu. –8 Kāmadeva. –9 An unambitious monorch. –10 An ascetic of a particular order; Bhāg. 3. 12. 43. –11 A spiritual preceptor; Bhāg. 7. 9. 18. –12 One free from malice, a pure person. –13 A mountain. –14 Envy, malice. –15 A buffalo. –16 A horse. –17 A particular incantation; L. D. B. –18 The best of its kind (at the end of a compound; cf. कविहंस); L. D. B. –19 A temple of a particular form. –20 Silver. *–a.* 1 moving, going (गतिमान्); नवद्वारं पुरं गत्वा हंसो हि नियतो वशी Mb. 12. 239. 31 (see com.) –2 Pure; हंसाय संवनगिरे निगमेश्वराय Bhāg. 12. 8. 47; 6. 4. 26. –साः (*m.* pl.) N. of a tribe said to live in the Plakṣa-Dvīpa. –Comp. –अंशुः *a.* white. –अङ्घ्रिः vermilion. –अधिरूढा an epithet of Sarasvatī. –अभिख्यम् silver. –आरूढः N. of Brahman. –उदकम् a kind of cordial liquor (prepared from infusion of cardamoms). –कान्ता a female goose. –कालीतनयः a buffalo. –कीलकः, नीलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. –कूटः 1 N. of one of the peaks of the Himālaya. –2 the hump on the shoulder of an ox (for अंसकूट). –गति *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. –गद्गदा a sweetly speaking woman. –गामिनी 1 a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; अव्यङ्गाङ्गीं सौम्यनाम्नीं हंसवारणगामिनीम् (उद्वहेत् स्त्रियम्) Ms. 3. 10. –2 N. of Brahmāṇī. –गुह्यम् N. of a particular hymn; अस्तौषीद्धंसगुह्येन भगवन्तमधोक्षजम् Bhāg. 6. 4. 22. –च्छत्रम् dry ginger. –तूलः –लम् the soft feathers or down of a goose; रत्नखचितहेमपर्यङ्के हंसतूलगर्भशयनमानीय Dk. 1. 4; 2. 2. –दाहनम् aloe-wood. –नादः the cackling of a goose. –नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजेन्द्रगमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता। नितम्बे गुर्विणी या स्यात् सा स्मृता हंसनादिनी). –पक्षः a particular position of the hand. –पदः a particular weight (कर्ष). –पादम् 1 vermilion. –2 quick-silver. –बीजम् a goose's egg. –माला a flight of swans; तां हंसमालाः शरदीव गङ्गाम् Ku. 1. 30. –यानम् a car drawn by swans. –युवन् *m.* a young goose or swan. –रथः, –वाहनः epithets of Brahman. –राजः a king of geese, a large gander. –लिपिः a particular mode of writing (with Jainas). –लोमशम् green sulphate of iron. –लोहकम् brass. –श्रेणी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. –2 An ornament for the ankles (नूपुर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणदितहंसकभूषणा विरेजुः Śi. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also); Dk. 2. 5; पादलग्नेनैव कलहंसयुगेन हंसकयुगलेन परिष्कृताभ्यां पादकमलाभ्यां ...... Cholachampū p. 6. –3 A particular beating of time in music; L. D. B. See हंस above for other senses.

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंसिरः A kind of mouse.

हंहो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho', 'hallo'; हंहो चिन्मयचित्तचन्द्रमणयः संवर्धयध्वं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. –2 A particle expressing haughtiness, contempt or wonder; तां गामृषिः स्यूमरश्मिः प्रविश्य यतिमब्रवीत्। हंहो वेदाः यदि मता धर्माः केनापरे मताः ॥ Mb. 12. 268. 9. –3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a

form of address by characters of the middling class; हंहो ब्राह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1.).

हकः The calling of elephants. -का An owl.

हकारः Calling; L. D. B. (Mar. हाकारा).

हकाहकः Calling on; challenging.

हञ्जा, हञ्जिका A female servant.

हञ्जा, हञ्जे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हञ्जे कञ्चणमाले अहं ईदिसी कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3.

हञ्जिः *m.* Sneezing or sneeze.

हञ्जिका A kind of medicinal plant (भार्गी—Mar. भारंग).

हट् 1 P. (हटति, हटित) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः [हट्-ट टस्य नेत्वम्] A market, a fair. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a market-superintendent. -चौरकः a thief who steals from fairs and markets. -वाहिनी a gutter in a market place. -विलासिनी 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. -2 a sort of perfume. -3 turmeric. -वेश्माली a row of market-houses.

हट्टी A small market or fair.

हठ् 1 P. (हठति) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To be wicked. -3 To oppress. -4 To bind to a post. -5 To take by force; L. D. B.

हठः 1 Violence, force. -2 Oppression, rapine. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Absolute necessity. -5 Going in the rear of an enemy. -6 Pistia Stratiotes (आकाशमूली). -7 An unexpected gain; अकस्मादिह यः कश्चिदर्थं प्राप्नोति पूरुषः। तं हठेनेति मन्यन्ते स हि यत्नो न कस्यचित्॥ Mb. 3. 32. 16 (com. अचिन्तितस्यातर्कितस्य च लाभो हठः). (हठेन and हठात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अम्बालिका च चण्डवर्मणा हठात् परिणेतुमात्मभवनमनीयत Dk.; वानरान् वारयामास हठेन मधुरेण च Rām. -Comp. -आदेशिन् *a.* prescribing forcible measures against. -आयात *a.* absolutely necessary, indispensable. -पर्णी moss. -बुद्धिः the belief in the unexpected gain (without doing any effort); तथैव हठदुर्बुद्धिः शक्तः कर्मण्यकर्मकृत् Mb. 3. 32. 15. -योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -वादिन् *m.* one using force obstinately; दुर्ग्राह्यविद्विपद्दुर्गग्राहिणा हठवादिना Śiva B. 31. 59. -वादिकः a चार्वाक type person; see हठबुद्धिः (प्राग्जन्माभावात् अकृतमेवोपस्थास्यतीति वदन्); Mb. 3. 32. 13. -विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हठालुः *f.* Pistia Stratiotes.

हठिक *a.* Sudden, voilent. -का Great noise, din; भेरीझाङ्कारेण हठिकाकर्णनाक्रान्तभयचण्डिमानं दिग्दन्तावलवलयं विघूर्णयन् Dk. 1. 1.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हडि (ड्डि) कः, हड्डिः (also हड्डुकः, हड्डिपः) A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डम् A bone. -Comp. -जम् marrow.

हढकः, -कम् A small hand-drum; cf. ढक्का.

हण्डा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हण्डे हञ्जे हलाह्वाने नीचां चेटीं सखीं प्रति Ak. -*f.* 1 A large earthen vessel (?). -2 A low caste female; cf. हञ्जा.

हण्डिका, हण्डी An earthen pot.

हण्डे *ind.* See हण्डा *ind.*

हद् 1 Ā. (हदते, हन्न) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -*Desid.* (जिहत्सते).

हदनम् Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हन्नम् Excrement, ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हन्ति, जघान, अवधीत्, अवधिष्ट-अहत; हनिष्यति, हन्तुम्; हत; *pass.* हन्यते; *caus.* घातयति-ते; *desid.* जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हन्त्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 To strike, beat; चण्डी चण्डं हन्तुमभ्युद्यता मां विद्युद्दाम्ना मेघराजीव विन्ध्यम् M. 3. 21; Śi. 7. 56. -3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon; तृष्णां छिन्द्धि भज क्षमां जहि मदम् Bh. 2. 77. -5 To remove, take away, destroy; अम्भोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हन्ति नितरां कुपितो विधाता Bh. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome; विघ्नैः सहस्रगुणितैरपि हन्यमानाः प्रारब्धमुत्तमजना न परित्यजन्ति Subhāṣ. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil; सकला हन्ति स शक्तिसंपदः Ki. 2. 37. -9 To raise; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः Ś. 1. 31. -10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); *e. g.* कुञ्जं हन्ति कृशोदरी S. D. 7; or तीर्थान्तरेषु स्नानेन समुपार्जितसत्कृतिः। सुरस्रोतस्विनीमेष हन्ति संप्रति सादरम् K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थत्व). -12 (In astr.) To touch, come into contact. -13 To ward off, avert. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy, ruin, mar, spoil; घातयतिमेव नीचः परकार्यं वेत्ति न प्रसाधयितुम् Pt. 1. 363. -With अति to injure excessively. -अन्तर् to strike in the middle.

हत *p. p.* [हन्-क्त] 1 Killed, slain; सुषेणं च हतोऽसीति ब्रुवन्नादत्त सायकम् Mb. 8. 48.31. –2 Hurt, struck, injured; चक्षुरादिषु हताः स्वार्थावबोधक्रियाः Mu. 3. 1. –3 Lost, perished; धर्मं न लेभे हृदयज्वरार्दितो नरर्षभो यूथहतो यथर्षभः Rām. 2. 85. 21. –4 Deprived or bereft of. –5 Disappointed, frustrated; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषात् हताः Ś. 1. 23. –6 Impeded, obstructed. –7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. –8 Multiplied. –9 Whirled up, raised. –10 Suffering from. –11 Violated (sexually). –12 Miserable, wretched. –13 Defective. See हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed', 'worthless'; अनुशयदुःखायेदं हतहृदयं संप्रति विबुद्धम् Ś. 6. 6; Māl. 9. 28; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ह्री विचित्रो विपाकः Śi. 11. 64. –तम् 1 Killing, striking. –2 Multiplication. –ता 1 A violated woman. –2 A despised girl (unfit for marriage). –Comp. –आश *a.* 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. –2 weak, powerless. –3 cruel, merciless. –4 barren. –5 low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. –आश्रय *a.* one whose refuge is destroyed; Bu. Ch. 13. 70. –ईक्षण *a.* blind; Bu. Ch. 8. 7. –उत्तर *a.* giving no answer. –उद्यम *a.* broken in purpose; Bu. Ch. 13. 71. –कण्टक *a.* freed from thorns or foes. –किल्बिष *a.* freed from sins; धर्मप्रधानं पुरुषं तपसा हतकिल्बिषम् । परलोकं नयत्याशु भास्वन्तं खशरीरिणम् ॥ Ms. 4. 243. –चित्त *a.* bewildered, confounded. –छाया *a.* bereft of beauty. –जल्पितानि useless talk. –त्रप *a.* shameless. –त्विष् *a.* dimmed in lustre; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतत्विषो बभूवुरालेख्यसमर्पिता इव R. 3. 15. –दैव *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. –प्रभाव, –वीर्य *a.* bereft of power or vigour; मन्त्रेण हतवीर्यस्य फणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21. –प्रमाद *a.* freed from carelessness. –बुद्धिः *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. –भग, –भाग्यः *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate. –मूर्खः a dolt, blockhead. –युद्ध *a.* destitute of martial spirit. –रथः a chariot of which the horses and the charioteer are slain. –लक्षण *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. –विनय *a.* lost to a sense of propriety, wicked; सेव्यानां हतविनयैरिवावृतानां संपर्कं परिहरति स्म चन्दनानाम् Ki. 7. 29. –शेष *a.* surviving. –श्री, –संपद् *a.* reduced to indigence, impoverished. –साध्वस *a.* freed from fear. –स्त्रीक *a.* one who has killed a woman.

हतक *a.* [हत इव नष्टप्रायत्वात् कन्] Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसन्तश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2; दूषिताः स्थ परिभूताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. –कः A low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* [हन्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Killing, destruction; वृत्रहत्यै यथा देवाः परिवव्रुः पुरंदरम् Mb. 7. 153. 37. –2 Striking, wounding. –3 A blow, stroke. –4 Loss, failure. –5 A defect. –6 Multiplication.

हतुः Winter.

हत्नुः [हन् क्त्नुः Uṇ. 3. 30] 1 A weapon. –2 A disease or sickness. –3 A killer.

हत्या [हन्-भावे क्यप्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भ्रूणहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हत्वन् A killer (निघ्नन्); ते सदोषा हतास्साभी राज्यस्य परिपन्थिनः । तान् हत्वा भुङ्क्ष्व धर्मेण युधिष्ठिर महीमिमाम् ॥ Mb. 12. 10. 8 (see com.).

हन् *a.* Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in वृत्रहन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c.

हनः Killing, slaying.

हननम् [हन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. –2 Hurting, injuring. –3 Multiplication. –नः 1 A drum-stick. –2 A kind of worm.

हन्तुः 1 Killing, death; वधान्निवृत्तं तं भूयो हन्तवेऽग्निरचोदयत् Bhāg. 4. 19. 15; 11. 5. 50. –2 A bull.

हन्तृ *a.* (–न्त्री *f.*) [हन्-तृच्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; न तादृशं भवत्येनो मृगहन्तुर्धनार्थिनः Ms. 5. 34; Ku. 2. 20. –2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. –*m.* 1 A slayer, killer. –2 A thief, robber.

हथः 1 A stroke, blow. –2 Killing. –3 Death. –4 A man who is sad or depressed.

हनीलः Pandanus Odoratissimus (केतकी).

हनु, –नू *m.*, *f.* [हन्-उन्-स्त्रीत्वे वा ऊङ्] The chin, jaw. –नु *f.* 1 That which injures life. –2 A weapon. –3 A disease, sickness. –4 Death. –5 A kind of drug. –6 A wanton woman, prostitute. –Comp. –ग्रहः locked jaw. –भेदः 1 the gaping of the jaws. –2 N. of a particular form of eclipse. –मूलम् the root of the jaw. –मोक्षः relaxation of the jaws. –स्तम्भः = हनुग्रहः. –स्वनः sound made with the jaws.

हनुका A jaw.

हनु (नू) मत् *m.* N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Añjanā by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Māruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rāma whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sītā was carried off by Rāvaṇa, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Laṅkā.] –Comp. –कवचम् N. of various hymns addressed to हनुमत्. –जयन्ती the day of the full moon of Chaitra.

हनूषः [हन्-ऊषन् Uṇ. 4. 75] A demon.

हन्त *ind.* A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh !); हन्त भो लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यम् Ś. 4; हन्त प्रवृत्तं संगीतकम् M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity; पुत्रक हन्त ते धानाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh !, alas !); हन्त धिङ् मामधन्यम् U. 1. 42; स्मरामि हन्त स्मरामि U. 1; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हन्त चिन्तामणिर्मया Śānti. 1. 12; Me. 106. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle (expressive of an exhortation to do any thing, or asking attention); हन्तास्मिञ्जन्मनि भवान्न मां द्रष्टुमिहार्हति Bhāg. 1. 6. 22; Bṛi. Up. 2. 4. 1; हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f* uttering the word 'alas !', tenderness, compassion. -कारः 1 the exclamation 'hanta'. -2 an offering to be presented to a guest; निवीती हन्तकारेण मनुष्यांस्तर्पयेदथ.

हपु (वु) षा N. of a medicinal substance; Uṇ. 4.78.

हम् *ind.* An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हम्बा (म्भा) The lowing of cattle; हम्भायमाना कल्याणी वसिष्ठस्याथ नन्दिनी (आगम्य) Mb. 1. 175. 23. -Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle.

हम्म् 1 P. To go.

हय् 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हयः [हय्-हि-वा अच्] 1 A horse; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यन्दने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 296; R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class; see under अश्व. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -6 The zodiacal sign Sagittarius. -7 The Yak (Bos Grunniens). -Comp. -अङ्गः Sagittarius (धनुराशि). -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. -अरिः the fragrant oleander. -आनन्दः green grain of Phaseolus Mungo (Mar. हिरवे मूग). -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरूढः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1 a rider. -2 riding (also आरोहम् in this sense). -आलयः a horse-stable. -आसनी the gum-olibanum tree. -इष्टः barley. -उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कर्मन् *n.* knowledge of horses. -कातरा, -कातरिका N. of a plant; (Mar. घोडे कायर). -कोविद *a.* versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. -गन्धा N. of a plant (Mar. आसंध). -ग्रीवः 1 N. of a form of Viṣṇu. -2 N. of a demon; ज्ञात्वा तद्दानवेन्द्रस्य हयग्रीवस्य चेष्टितम् Bhāg. 8. 24. 9. (-वा) N. of Durgā. -च्छटा a troop of horses. -ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -द्विषत् *m.* the buffalo. -पः -पतिः a groom. -पुच्छिका, -पुच्छी Glycine Debilis (Mar. रानउडीद). -प्रियः barley. -प्रिया the *Kharjuri* tree. -मारः, -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. -मुखः N. of a form of Viṣṇu; Mb. 1. 23. 16. -मेधः a horse sacrifice; सर्वान् कामानवाप्नोति हयमेधफलं तथा Y. 1. 181. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Kubera. -2 Revanta, the son of the sun. -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रम् the art or science of training and managing horses. -शिक्षा hippology. -संग्रहणम्, -संयानम् the restraining or curbing of horses; driving horses; पश्य मे हयसंयाने शिक्षां केशवनन्दन Mb. 3. 19. 5.

हयंकषः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हया, हयी A female horse, mare.

हयनः A year. -नम् A covered carriage.

हयिः *m.*, *f.* Wish, desire.

हर *a.* (-रा, -री *f.*) [हृ-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अपथहराः Ki. 5. 50; R. 12. 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to; as in रिक्थहर &c.; परिहृतमयशः पातितमस्मासु च घातितोऽर्धराज्यहरः Mu. 2. 19. -6 Occupying; समादिदेशैकवधूं भवित्रीं प्रेम्णा शरीरार्धहरां हरस्य Ku. 1. 50. -7 Dividing. -रः 1 Śiva; श्रुताप्सरोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40, 67; 1. 50; Me. 7. -2 N. of Agni or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravisher. -Comp. -अद्रिः the Kailāsa mountain. -ईश्वरः Śiva and Viṣṇu forming one person. -गौरी one of the forms of Śiva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्धनारीनटेश्वर). -चूडामणिः 'Śiva's crest-gem', the moon. -तेजस् *n.* quick-silver. -नेत्रम् 1 Śiva's eye. -2 the number 'three'. -प्रियः Nerium Odorum (करवीर). -बीजम् 'Śiva's seed', quick-silver. -वल्लभः the white thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -वाहनः a bull. -शेखरा 'Śiva's crest', the Ganges. -सखः N. of Kubera; -सूनुः Skanda; व्याजहार हरसूनुसंनिभः R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 A long flexible sword.

हरणम् [हृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्याहरणम् Ms. 3. 33; धेनुवत्सहरणम् R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in प्राणहरणम्. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present, (= यौतक q. v.); आजग्मुः खाण्डवप्रस्थमादाय हरणं बहु Mb. 1. 221. 33. -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि *a.* [हृ-इन्] 1 Green, greenish-yellow; हरिता हरिभिः शष्पैरिन्द्रगोपैश्च लोहिताः Bhāg. 10. 20. 11. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84; 3. 43. -3 Yellow; महोरगवराहाद्य हरिकेश विभो जय Mb. 6. 65. 52; 3. 42. 7. -रिः 1 N. of Viṣṇu; हरिर्यथैकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; प्रजिघाय समाधि-

भेदिनीं हरिरस्मै हरिणीं सुराङ्गनाम् R. 8. 79; 3. 55, 68. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun; एवं स्तुतः स भगवान् वाजिरूपधरो हरिः Bhāg. 12. 6. 73. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind; तासां तु वचनं श्रुत्वा हरिः परमकोपनः। प्रविश्य सर्वगात्राणि बभञ्ज भगवान् प्रभुः॥ Rām. 1. 32. 23. -12 A lion; करिणामरिणा हरिणा हरिणाली हन्यतां नु कथम् Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse; ततः कदाचिद्धरिसंप्रयुक्तं महेन्द्रवाहं सहसोपयातम् Mb. 3. 165. 1; Śukra. 4. 946. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः Ś. 1; 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45; शत्रुर्वज्रधरात्मजेन हरिणा घोरेण घानिष्यते Mv. 4. 6; R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartṛihari. -23 The sign of the zodiac, Leo. -24 An organ of sense (इन्द्रिय); युक्ता ह्यस्य हरयः शता दशेति Bṛi. Up. 2. 5. 19. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a lion. ...... हर्यक्षसमविक्रमान् Śiva B. 31. 53. -2 N. of Kubera. -3 of Śiva; सशूलमिव हर्यक्षं वने मत्तमिव द्विपम् Mb. 9. 12. 3. -4 N. of an Asura (हिरण्याक्ष); एवं गदाभ्यां गुर्वीभ्यां हर्यक्षो हरिरेव च Bhāg. 3. 18. 18. -अश्वः 1 Indra; हयाश्च हर्यश्वतुरंगवर्णाः Bhāg. 8. 15. 5. -2 Śiva. -कान्त a. 1 dear to Indra. -2 beautiful as a lion. -केलीयः the country called वङ्ग q. v. -केशः N. of Śiva; हरिकेशस्तथेत्युक्त्वा भूतानां दोषदर्शिवान् Mb. 10. 17. 11. -गणः a troop of horses. -गन्धम् a kind of sandal. -गोपकः cochineal. -चन्दनः, -नम् 1 a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); ततः प्रकोष्ठे हरिचन्दनाङ्किते R. 3. 59; 6. 60; Ś. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2 one of the five trees of paradise; पञ्चैते देवतरवो मन्दारः पारिजातकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचन्दनम्॥ Ak. (-नम्) 1 moonlight. -2 saffron. -3 the filament of a lotus. -चापः, -पम् a rainbow. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लम्) yellow orpiment; अचल एष भवानिव राजते स हरितालसमाननवांशुकः Śi. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33; पारदं हरितालं च ...... Śiva B. 30. 19; H. D. 1. (-ली) 1 the Dūrvā grass. -2 a streak or line in the sky. -3 = हरितालिका (1). -तालकः a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कम्) 1 yellow orpiment. -2 a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1 the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Viṣṇu. -दिनम् the 11th day (एकादशी) in a fortnight sacred to Viṣṇu. -दिश् f. 'Indra's quarter', the east. -देवः the asterism Śrāvaṇa. -द्रवः 1 a green fluid. -2 powder of the blossoms of the Nāgakeśara tree. -द्रुः a tree. -द्वारम् N. of a celebrated Tīrtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रम् 1 the eye of Viṣṇu. -2 the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पदम् the vernal equinox. -पर्णम् a radish. -प्रियः 1 the Kadamba tree. -2 a conch-shell. -3 a fool. -4 a madman. -5 Śiva. (-यम्) 1 the root Uśīra. -2 a sort of sandal. -प्रिया 1 Lakṣmī. -2 the sacred basil. -3 the earth. -4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -बीजम् yellow orpiment. -भक्तः a worshipper of Viṣṇu. -भुज् m. a snake. -मन्थः, -मन्थकः a chick-pea; Śukra. 4. 969. -मेधः, -मेधस् m. N. of Viṣṇu; नमो विशुद्धसत्त्वाय हरये हरिमेधसे Bhāg. 4. 30. 24; 11. 29. 45. -रोमन् a. having fair hair on the body, very young; सुवर्णशिरसोऽप्यत्र हरिरोम्णः प्रगायतः Mb. 5. 110. 12 (com. हरिरोम्णः अपलितस्य नित्यतरुणस्येत्यर्थः). -लोचनः 1 a crab. -2 an owl. -वंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyāsa supplementary to the Mahābhārata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa. -वल्लभा 1 Lakṣmī. -2 the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Viṣṇu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuḍa. -2 Indra. -3 N. of the sun. °दिश् f. the east; अलकसंयमनादिव लोचने हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखम् V. 3. 6. -वीजम् yellow orpiment. -शरः an epithet of Śiva (Viṣṇu having served Śiva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva; सपदि हरिसखैर्वधूनिदेशाद्ध्वनितमनोरमवल्लकीमृदङ्गैः Ki. 10. 18. -संकीर्तनम् repeating the name of Viṣṇu. -सुतः, -सूनुः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1 Indra; रक्षसां रुवतां रावं श्रुत्वा हरिहयानुजः Rām. 7. 7. 41; हरिहयाग्रसरेण धनुर्भृता R. 9. 12. -2 the sun. -3 N. of Skanda. -4 of Gaṇeśa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Viṣṇu and Śiva conjoined; see हरेश्वरः. °आत्मकः 1 N. of Garuḍa. -2 of Śiva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1 the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुभः) Māl. 9. 18. -2 the discus of Viṣṇu. °हूतिः the ruddy goose; हरिहेतिहूति मिथुनं पततोः Śi. 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि-संज्ञायां कन्] 1 A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. -2 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (-णी f.) [हृ-इनन्] 1 Pale, whitish; न चाश्वेन विनिर्यासि विवर्णो हरिणः कृशः Mb. 1. 100. 61; रूपेण पश्ये हरिणेन पश्य N. 22. 134. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -3 Having rays; विश्वरूपं हरिणं जातवेदसम् Praśna U. 1. 8. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:— हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पञ्चभेदोऽत्र भैरव। ऋष्यः खड्गो रुरुश्चैव पृषतश्च मृगस्तथा Kālikā P.); अपि प्रसन्नं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Viṣṇu. -6 Śiva. -Comp. -अक्ष a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-क्षः) N. of Śiva. (-क्षी f.) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अङ्कः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -कलङ्कः, -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kinnara. -लाञ्छनः the moon. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः 1 A deer; क्व वत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलम् Ś. 1. 10. -2 A small deer.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 84; R. 9. 55; 14. 69. –2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q.v.). –3 Yellow jasmine. –4 A good golden image. –5 N. of a metre. –6 The green colour. –7 Turmeric. –8 Madder. –Comp. –दृश् *a.* deer-eyed. (*–f.*) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विपिने हरिणीदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित् *a.* [हृ-इति] 1 Green, greenish. –2 Yellow, yellowish. –3 Greenish-yellow. *–m.* 1 The green or yellow colour. –2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः Ś. 1.; दिशो हरिद्भिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30; Ku. 2. 43. –3 A swift horse. –4 A lion. –5 The sun. –6 Viṣṇu. –7 The kidney-bean. *–m., n.* 1 Grass. –2 A quarter, region. –3 A quarter or point of the compass; आयात् प्रतीचीं हरितं विचिन्वंश्च ततस्ततः Rām. 7. 75. 10; R. 3. 30. –4 Turmeric (usually *f.* only in the last 3 senses). –Comp. –अन्तः the end of the quarters (दिगन्त); दगन्तानाधत्से किमिति हरिदन्तेषु परुषान् Bv. 1. 60. –अन्तरम् different regions, various quarters; आमोदानथ हरिदन्तराणि नेतुम् Bv. 1. 15. –अश्वः 1 the sun; प्रविघाटयिता समुत्पतन् हरिदश्वः कमलाकरानिव Ki. 2. 46; R. 3. 22; 18. 23; Śi. 11. 56. –2 the *arka* plant. –गर्भः green or yellowish Kuśa grass with broad leaves. –पर्णम् a radish. –पतिः the regent of a quarter. –मणिः (हरिन्मणिः) an emerald; हरिन्मणिश्यामतृणाभिरामैर्गृहाणि नीध्रैरिव यत्र रेजुः Śi. 3. 49. –रञ्जनी Turmeric. –वर्ण *a.* greenish, green-coloured.

हरित *a.* (–ता or हरिणी *f.*) [हृ-इतच्] Green, of a green colour, verdant; रम्यान्तरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः Ś. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. –2 Tawny. –3 Dark-blue. –तः 1 The green colour. –2 A lion. –3 A kind of grass. –Comp. –अश्मन् *m.* 1 an emerald. –2 blue vitriol. –उपलः an emerald; प्रेक्षां क्षिपन्तं हरितोपलाद्रेः Bhāg. 3. 8. 24. –उपलेपनम् green plastering or drawing. –कपिश *a.* yellowish brown. –छद *a.* green-leaved. –पण्यम् trading in vegetables; Kau. A. 2. 1. –हरिः the sun.

हरितकम् 1 A pot-herb, green grass; अश्नन् पुरो हरितकं मुदमादधानः Śi. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. –2 Turmeric. –3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रः, हरिद्रकः The yellow sandal tree.

हरिद्रा [हरिं पीनवर्णं द्रवति द्रु-गतौ-ड] 1 Turmeric. –2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. –Comp. –अङ्गः a kind of pigeon. –आभ *a.* of a yellow colour. (–भः) 1 the yellow colour. –2 Zedoary. –गणपतिः, –गणेशः a particular form of the god Gaṇeśa. –राग, –रागक *a.* 1 turmeric-coloured. –2 unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halāyudha:— क्षणमात्रानुरागश्च हरिद्राराग उच्यते).

हरिद्रुः 1 A tree. –2 A kind of plant (Mar. दारुहळद).

हरिमन् *m.* 1 Yellowness. –2 Paleness. –3 Time. –4 Jaundice.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चन्द्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Triśaṅku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasiṣṭha commended his qualities in the presence of Viśvāmitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Viśvāmitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and–as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Viśāmitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]

हरिषः = हर्षः q. v.

हरीतकी The yellow myrobalan tree (Mar. बाळहिरडा); सौवर्चलं यवक्षारं सर्जिकां च हरीतकीम् Śiva B. 30. 17.

हरेणुः [हृ-एणुः Uṇ. 2. 1] 1 Pease, pulse. –2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. –3 N. of Laṅkā. –णुः *f.* 1 A respectable woman. –2 A copper-coloured deer. –3 A fragrant drug; L. D. B.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तृ *a.* (–र्त्री *f.*) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. *–m.* 1 A thief, robber; हर्तुर्याति न गोचरम् Bh. 2. 16. –2 The sun.

हर्मन् *n.* Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित *p. p.* 1 Gaped; yawned. –2 Cast, thrown. –3 Burnt.

हर्मुटः *1 The sun. –2 A tortoise.*

हर्म्यम् [हृ-यत् मुट् च] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्म्यपृष्ठं समारूढः काकोऽपि गरुडायते Subhāṣ.; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7;

Rs. 1. 28; Bk. 8. 36; R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. –2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. –3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. **–Comp. –अङ्गनम्, –णम्** the court-yard of a palace. **–तलम्, –पृष्ठम्, –वलभी** *f.* the upper room of a palace. **–स्थलम्** the room of a palace.

हर्मिका *f.* A summer house on a Stūpa.

हर्य् 1 P. (हर्यति) 1 To go. –2 To worship. –3 To take. –4 To threaten. –5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्यतः 1 A horse. –2 A horse fit for the Aśvamedha sacrifice. –3 A sacrifice; Uṇ. 3. 109.

हर्षः [हृष्-घञ्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पञ्चबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; सहोत्थितः सैनिकहर्षनिःस्वनैः R. 3. 61. –2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q.v.; नेत्रे जलं गात्ररुहेषु हर्षः Bhāg. 2. 3. 24. –3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विष्टावाप्तेर्मनःप्रसादोऽश्रुगद्गदादिकरः S. D. 195; or इष्टप्राप्त्यादिजन्मा सुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. –4 The erection of the sexual organ; lustfulness. –5 Ardent desire. **–Comp. –अन्वित** *a.* full of joy, happy; so हर्षाविष्ट. **–आकुल** *a.* agitated with joy. **–उत्कर्षः** excess of happiness or joy, ecstacy. **–उदयः** rise of joy. **–कर** *a.* gratifying, delighting. **–कीलकः** a kind of sexual enjoyment. **–गर्भ** *a.* blissful. **–जम्** semen. **–जड** *a.* dull or paralyzed with joy; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयमङ्गं कुलिशव्रणाङ्कितम् R. 3. 68. **–दोहलः, –लम्** lustful desire. **–वर्धनः** N. of a great king of Northern India and founder of an era, A. D. 605 or 606. **–विवर्धन** *a.* increasing joy. **–संपुटः** a kind of sexual enjoyment. **–स्वनः** a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक *a.* (–र्षका or –र्षिका *f.*) [हृष्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण *a.* (–णा or –णी *f.*) [हृष्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. –2 Causing the hair of the body to stand erect; संवादमिममश्रौषमद्भुतं रोमहर्षणम् Bg. 18. 74. **–णः** 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. –2 A morbid affection of the eyes. –3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. –4 A funeral and other rites; L. D. B. –5 One of the 27 yogas (Astr.); L. D. B. **–णम्** 1 Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुर्हृदामप्रहर्षाय सुहृदां हर्षणाय च Mb. –2 Raising the spirit (of an army); खातकव्यूहनस्त्वन्नं बलहर्षणकोविदम् Mb. 12. 118. 11. –3 Erection of the sexual organ, sexual excitement.

हर्षयित्नु *a.* [हृष्-णिच् इत्नु] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. *–n.* Gold. *–m.* A son.

हर्षित *a.* 1 Delighted, happy. –2 Made happy, gladdened. **–तम्** Joy, delight.

हर्षुलः [हृष्-उलच् Uṇ. 1. 93] 1 A deer. –2 A lover. **–ला** A girl with a beard (unfit for marriage). *–a.* 1 Jocular (परिहासशील); हयं वा दन्तिनं ... ... अभिहन्त्यनाद्दृत्य हर्षुले पार्थिवे मुदो Mb. 12. 56. 54. –2 Lustful.

हल् 1 P. (हलति, हलित) To plough.

हलः, हलम् 1 A plough. –2 A weapon. –3 A land-measure.

हलम् [हल् घञर्थे करणे क] 1 A plough; वहसि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलदाभम्। हलहतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम्; or हलं कलयते Gīt. 1. –2 Deformity, ugliness; ततो मया रूपगुणैरहल्या स्त्री विनिर्मिता। हलं नामेह वैरूप्यं हल्यं तत्प्रभवं भवेत्॥ Rām. 7. 30. 22. –3 Hindrance. –4 Quarrel. **–Comp. –अभः** a piebald horse. **–आयुधः** 1 an epithet of Balarāma. –2 N. of the author of अभिधान-रत्नमाला. **–ककुद्** *f.* the projecting beam of a plough. **–गोलकः** a kind of insect; फलं वा मूलकं हृत्वा अपूपं वा पिपीलिकाः। चोरयित्वा च निष्पावं जायते हलगोलकः॥ Mb. 13 111. 100 (com. हलगोलकः दीर्घपुच्छो गोलरूपी कीटविशेषः). **–दण्डः** the shaft or pole of a plough. **–धर, –भृत्** *m.* 1 a ploughman. –2 N. of Balarāma; केशव धृतहलधररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1; अंसन्यस्ते सति हलभृतो मेचके वाससीव Me. 61. **–भूतिः, –भृतिः** *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. **–मार्गः** a furrow. **–मुखम्** a ploughshare. **–वाहा** a particular landmeasure. **–सीरः** a ploughshare. **–हति** *f.* 1 striking or drawing along with a plough. –2 ploughing.

हलदी, हलदीका, हलद्दी *f.* Turmeric.

हलहल *a.* Ploughing, making furrows.

हलहलकः Eagerness; Hch. 8.

हलहला An exclamation of applause or approbation.

हला 1 A female friend. –2 The earth. –3 Water. –4 Spirituous liquor. *–ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female friend; (only in theatrical language); हला शकुन्तले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ Ś. 1; cf. हण्डा also.

हलिः 1 A large plough. –2 A furrow. –3 Agriculture.

हालिकः A ploughman.

हालिन् *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. –2 Balarāma. **–Comp. –प्रियः** the *Kadamba* tree. (–या) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीषा, हलेषा The handle of a plough.

हल्य *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. -ल्यम् 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness; Rām. 7. 30. 22; see हलम् (2).

हल्या A number of ploughs.

हल्लाहः A spotted or variegated horse, a piebald horse.

हलाहलः, हलाहलम् 1 = हाल (ला) हल. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard. -4 A kind of deadly poison; see हाल (ला) हलम्.

हलुहारः A kind of horse.

हल्लकम् The red lotus.

हल्लनम् Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep).

हल्लीशम् (-षम्) 1 One of the 18 Uparūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male and seven, eight or ten female performers; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

हल्लीश (स) कः Dancing in a ring; घोषवासस्यानुरूपोऽयं हल्लीसकनृत्तबन्धं उपयुज्यताम् Bālacharitam 3; हल्लिसकं सललितं रुचिरं वहामि ibid. 4. 6.

हवः [हु-अ, ह्वे-अप् संप्र० पृषो० वा] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice; भीमतामपरोऽम्भोधिसमेऽधित महाहवे Śi. 19. 54. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हवनम् [हु-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 A sacrificial ladle. -4 Calling, summoning, invocation. -5 Challenging to fight. -नः 1 Fire. -2 A fire-receptacle. -Comp. -आयुस् *m.* fire.

हवनी = हवित्री q. v.

हवनीय *a.* [हु कर्मणि अनीयर्] Sacrificial. -यम् 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हवित्री A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविष्मत् *a.* Possessed of oblations.

हविष्मती N. of the mythical cow Kāmadhenu; तस्मै स नरदेवाय मुनिरर्हणामाहरत् । ससैन्यामात्यवाहाय हविष्मत्या तपोधनः॥ Bhāg. 9. 15. 24.

हविष्यम् [हविषे हितं यत्] 1 Anything fit for an oblation; दर्भाः पवित्रं पूर्वाह्णो हविष्याणि च सर्वशः Ms. 3. 256; 11. 77, 106; Y. 1. 239; (नन्दव्रजकुमारिकाः) चेरुर्हविष्यं भुञ्जानाः कात्यायन्यर्चनव्रतम् Bhāg. 10. 22. 1. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. -Comp. -अन्नम् food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. -आशिन्, -भुज् *m.* fire.

हविस् *n.* [हूयते हु-कर्मणि असुन्] 1 An oblation or burnt offering in general; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः Ś. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7; 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति । हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मेव भूय एवाभिवर्धते Bhāg. 9. 19. 14. -3 Water. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 A sacrifice; स्यादन्यायत्वादिज्यागामी हविःशब्दः MS. 6. 4. 21; यदीमानि हवींषीह विमथिष्यन्त्यसाधवः Mb. 12. 8. 10. -6 Food (अन्न); ब्राह्मणेभ्यो हविर्दत्वा मुच्यते तेन पाप्मना Mb. 13. 136. 16. -Comp. -अशनम् (हविरशनम्) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-नः) fire. -गन्धा (हविर्गन्धा) the Śamī tree. -गेहम् (हविर्गेहम्) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. -भुज् *m.* (हविर्भुज्) fire; अन्वासितमरुन्धत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजम् R. 1. 56; 10. 69; 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20; Śi. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. -यज्ञः (हविर्यज्ञः) a kind of sacrifice. -याजिन् (हविर्याजिन्) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* [हु-कर्मणि यत्] To be offered in oblations. -व्यम् 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. कव्य q. v.). -3 An oblation in general; समेष्टं नित्यशो हव्यैर्मन्त्रैः संपूज्य पावकम् Rām. 7. 30. 12. -व्या A cow; इडे रन्ते हव्ये etc. ŚB. on MS. 3. 10. 49. -Comp. -आशः fire. -कव्यम् oblations to the gods and to the Manes, or spirits of deceased ancestors; हव्यकव्याभिवाह्याय सर्वस्यास्य च गुप्तये Ms. 1. 94; 3. 97, 128; *et seq.* -पाकः an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. -लेहिन्, -वाह्, -वाह, -वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire; तथा हि तोयौघविभिन्नसंहतिः स हव्यवाहः प्रययौ पराभवम् Ki. 16. 61; अथ संचिन्तयामास भगवान् हव्यवाहनः Mb. 3. 217. 10.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हससि यदि किंचिदपि दन्तरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरम् Gīt. 10; Bk. 7. 63; 14. 93. -2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with acc.); यमवाप्य विदर्भभूः प्रभुं हसति द्यामपि शक्रभर्तृकाम् N. 2. 16. -3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहासेव वासुदेवम् K.; Śi. 1. 71. -4 To resemble; श्रिया हसद्भिः कमलानि सस्मितैः Ki. 8. 44. -5 To jest, joke. -6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्बन्धुजीवप्रसूनैः. -7 To brighten up, or to clear up; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालम् Subhāṣ. -*Caus.* (हासयति-ते) To cause to smile; प्रमथमुखविकारैर्हासयामास गूढम् Ku. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. -2 Derision. -3 Merriment, mirth. -Comp. -कृत् *a.* causing laughter.

हसत् *pres. p.* Mocking, excelling; मृत्पिण्डशेखरितकोटिभिरर्धचन्द्रं शृङ्गैः शिखाग्रगतलक्ष्ममलं हसद्भिः Śi. 5. 63. -*f.* A portable fire-vessel (Mar. शेगडी).

हसनम् Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. -Comp. -मणिः fire.

हसन्तिका A portable fire-vessel.

हसन्ती 1 A portable fire-vessel. -2 A lamp-stand. -3 A kind of Mallikā. -4 A kind of fairy (=शाकिनी).

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Laughed, laughing. -2 Blown, expanded. -तम् 1 Laughter. -2 Joke, jesting; कीर्तितानि हसितेऽपि तानि यं व्रीडयन्ति चरितानि मानिनम् Ki. 13. 47. -3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् न इट् Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 The hand; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of'; गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयिष्यामि Ś. 3 'I shall send it by Gautamī'; so हस्ते पतिता; हस्तसंनिहितां कुरु &c.; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 62 'leaning on Śambhu's hand'; हस्ते-कृ 1 (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा) 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; Prov. :—हस्तकङ्कणं किं दर्पणे प्रेक्ष्यते Karpūr. 'sight requires no mirror'. -2 The trunk of an elephant; Ku. 1. 36; अथवा हस्तिहस्तचञ्चलानि पुरुषभाग्यानि भवन्ति Avimārakam 2. -3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. -4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *aṅgulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). -5 Hand-writing, signature; धनी वोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितम् Y. 1. 319; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनम् 1. 320 'bearing date and signature'; धार्यतामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. -6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. -7 Help, assistance, support; वात्या खेदं कृशाङ्ग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. -8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c.; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात् परे Ak.; रतिविगलितबन्धे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथे किं करोत्येष बर्ही V. 4. 22. -स्तम् 1 A pair of leather-bellows. -2 Skill (in using the hand); कलासु कौशलमक्षभूमिहस्तादिषु Dk. 2. 2. -Comp. -अक्षरम् one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. -अग्रम् the finger (being the extremity of the hand). -अङ्गुलिः *f.* any finger of the hand. -अभ्यासः contact with the hand. -अवलम्बः, -आलम्बनम् support of the hand; दत्तहस्तावलम्बे प्रारम्भे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. -आमलकम् 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood; cf. करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयताम् K. 43. -आवापः 1 a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणम्); V. 5; Ś. 6. -2 a hand-fetter; व्यालकुञ्जरदुर्गेषु सर्पचोरभयेषु च । हस्तावापेन गच्छन्ति नास्तिकाः किमतः परम् ॥ Mb. 12. 181. 5. -कमलम् 1 a lotus carried in the hand. -2 a lotus-like hand. -कौशलम् manual dexterity. -क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. -गत, -गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; त्वं प्रार्थ्यसे हस्तगता ममैभिः R. 7. 67; 8. 1. -ग्राहः taking by the hand. -चापल्यम् = हस्तकौशलम् q. v. -तलम् 1 the palm of the hand. -2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. -तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. -तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand; हस्ततुलयापि निपुणाः पलप्रमाणं विजानन्ति Pt. 2. 83. -दक्षिण *a.* 1 situated on the right hand. -2 Right, correct. -दोषः a slip of the hand. -धारणम्, -वारणम् warding off a blow (with the hand). -पादम् the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति Ś. 4. -पुच्छम् the hand below the wrist. -पृष्ठम् the back of the hand. -प्रद *a.* supporting, helping. -प्राप्त, -वर्तिन्, -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* 1 held in the hand. -2 gained, secured. -प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand; that can be reached with the hand; हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमन्दारवृक्षः Me. 77. -बिम्बम् perfuming the body with unguents. -भ्रष्ट *a.* escaped. -मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. -रोधम् *ind.* in the hands; हस्तरोधं दधद् धनुः Bk. 5. 32. -लाघवम् 1 manual readiness or skill. -2 a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. -लेखः Sketching practice before producing an object of art, hand-drawing; अस्यैव सर्गाय भवत्करस्य सरोजसृष्टिर्मम हस्तलेखः N. 7. 72; हस्तलेखमसृजत् खलु जन्मस्थानरेणुकमसौ भवदर्थम् ibid. 21. 69. -वापः = हस्तक्षेपः shooting (arrows) with the hand; यस्यैकषष्टिर्निशितास्तीक्ष्णधाराः सुवाससः संमतो हस्तवापः Mb. 5. 23. 22. -वाम *a.* situated on the left (or wrong) hand. -विन्यासः position of the hands. -संवाहनम् rubbing or shampooing with the hands; संभोगान्ते मम समुचितो हस्तसंवाहनानां यास्यत्यूरुः सरसकदलीस्तम्भगौरश्चलत्वम् Me. 98. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1 manual labour, doing with the hands. -2 hire, wages. -सूत्रम् a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; धात्र्यङ्गुलीभिः प्रतिसार्यमाणमूर्णामयं कौतुकहस्तसूत्रम् Ku. 7. 25. -स्वस्तिकः crossing the hands; स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Māl. 4. 10. -हार्य *a.* manifest.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. -2 The position of the hand. -3 A measure of length. -4 A turn-spit.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever; केनचित्तु हस्तवतैकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरङ्गां कारयित्वा Dk. 2. 2.

हस्ता The thirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जन्यमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकम् A multitude of elephants; Mb. 9.

हस्तिका A kind of stringed instrument.

हस्तिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) [हस्तः शुण्डादण्डोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having hands. -2 Having a trunk. -*m.* An elephant; Ms. 7. 96; 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds; भद्र, मन्द्र, मृग, and मिश्र). -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. -अशना Boswellia Serrata (Mar. साळई, कुंदुरु). -आजीवः an elephant-driver. -आयुर्वेदः a

work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. –आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. –कक्ष्यः 1 a lion. –2 a tiger. –कर्णः the castor-oil plant. –गिरिः the city and district of Kāñchī. –घ्नः 1 an elephant-killer. –2 a man. –चारः a kind of weapon. –चारिन् m. an elephant-driver. –जागरिकः a keeper of elephants. –जिह्वा a particular vein. –दन्तः 1 the tusk of an elephant. –2 a peg projecting from a wall. (–न्तम्) 1 ivory. –2 a radish. –दन्तकम् a radish. –नखम् a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. –नासा an elephant's trunk. –पः,–पकः an elephant driver or rider; जज्ञे जनैर्मुकुलिताक्षमनाददाने संरब्धहस्तिपकनिष्ठुरचोदनाभिः Śi. 5. 49; इति घोषयतीव डिण्डिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86. –पर्णी the कर्कटी plant. –प्रधान a. chiefly depending on elephants; Kau. A. 2.2. –बन्धकी a female elephant helping in tethering wild ones; Kau. A. 2. 2. –मदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. –मयूरकः N. of a plant (Mar. आजमोदा). –मल्लः 1 N. of *Airāvata*; सुराधिपाधिष्ठितहस्तिमल्ललीलां दधौ राजतगण्डशैलः Śi. 4. 13. –2 of Gaṇeśa. –3 of Śaṅkha, the eighth of the chief Nāgas. –4 a heap of ashes. –5 a shower of dust. –6 frost. –यूथः, –थम् a herd of elephants. –वक्त्रः N. of Gaṇeśa; Dk. 2. 3. –वर्चसम् the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. –वाहः 1 an elephant-driver. –2 a hook for driving elephants. –विषाणी Musa Sapientum (Mar. केळ). –शाला an elephant-stable. –शुण्डा, –ण्डी A kind of shrub (Mar. इंद्रवारुणी, कवंडळ). –श्यामाकः a kind of millet. –षड्गवम् a collection of six elephants. –स्नानम् = गजस्नानम् q. v.; अवशेन्द्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 17. –हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (ना) पुरम् N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; it's other names are :— गजाह्वय, नागसाह्वय, नागाह्व, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. –2 A kind of drug and perfume. –3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimañjarī thus describes her :— स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनितम्बबिम्बा स्थूलाङ्गुलिः स्थूलकुचा सुशीला। कामोत्सुका गाढरतिप्रिया च नितान्तभोक्त्री (नितम्बखर्वा) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्तेकरणम् Marrying.

हस्त्य a. 1 Belonging to the hand. –2 Done with the hand, manual. –3 Given with the hand.

हस्र a. [हस्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 12] 1 Smiling. –2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलम् A kind of deadly poison.

हहा m. A kind of Gandharva; cf. हाहा.

हा ind. A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas!', 'woe me', in English; हा प्रिये जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयम् U. 3. 38; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11; हा वत्से मालति क्वासि Māl. 10 &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णाभक्तम् Sk.). –2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मदाराः प्रियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. –3 Anger or reproach. –Comp. –कारः the exclamation हा. –हाकृत a. filled with cries.

हा I. 3 Ā. (जिहीते, हान; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहीथा विख्यातां स्फुटमिह भवद्वान्धवरथम् H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. –2 To get, attain. –II. 3 P. (जहाति, हीन) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् Moha M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13; R. 5. 72; 8. 52; 12. 24; 14. 61, 87; 15. 59; Ś. 4. 14; बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 91; 10. 71; 20. 10; Me. 51, 62; Bv. 2. 129; Ṛs. 1. 38. –2 To resign, forego. –3 To let fall. –4 To omit, disregard, neglect. –5 To remove. –6 To avoid, shun. –*Pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; भिन्नतिमिरनिकरं न जहे शशिरश्मिसंगमयुजा नभः श्रिया Ki. 12. 12. –2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणैः Bk. 14. 35; जनयित्वा सुतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यादेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17; 5. 161; 9. 211. –3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. –4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); प्रवृद्धो हीयते चन्द्रः समुद्रोऽपि तथाविधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. –5 To fail (as in a law-suit); भूतमप्यनुपन्यस्तं हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. –6 To be left out or omitted. –7 To be weakened. –*Caus.* (हापयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. –2 To drive away, expel. –3 To lose. –4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; दुतमेतु न हापयिष्यते सदृशं तस्य विधातुमुत्तरम् Śi. 16. 33; Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. –*Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हात a. Given up, abandoned.

हातुः m., f. 1 Death. –2 Road.

हानम् 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure; अज्ञानमेवास्य हि मूलकारणं तद्धानमेवात्र विधौ विधीयते A. Rām. 7.5.9. –2 Escaping. –3 Prowess, power. –4 Want, lack. –5 Cessation.

हानिः f. [हा-क्तिन् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. –2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्वचित्तु स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यत्वहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. –3 Loss, damage, detriment; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāṣ.;

स्य नो हानिः Sarva S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv.; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा°, कार्य°. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि R. 13. 16. -7 = गतिः (from हा 3 Â.); हानिभङ्गविकल्पानां नवानां संनयेन च Mb. 12. 239. 33. -Comp. -कर a. causing loss, detrimental, injurious; अनादिष्टोऽपि भूपस्य दृष्ट्वा हानिकरं च यः। यतते तस्य नाशाय स भृत्योऽर्हो महीभुजाम्॥ Pt. 1. 88.

हापनम् Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हाङ्गरः A large fish.

हाटक a. (-की f.) Golden. -कम् 1 Gold; नवहाटकेष्टकचितं ददर्श सः क्षितिपस्य पस्त्यमथ तत्र संसदि Si. 13. 63. -2 The thorn-apple. -3 A kind of magical drink; या वै बिलायनं प्रविष्टं पुरुषं रसेन हाटकाख्येन साधयित्वा Bhâg. 5. 24. 16. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः N. of a form of Śiva; ततोऽधस्तात्सुतले हरो भगवान् हाटकेश्वरः स्वपार्षदभूतगणावृतः Bhâg. 5. 24. 17. -हाण्डिका An earthen pot. -गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रम् [हा-करणे ष्ट्रन्] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. -त्रः A demon.

हान्त्रः Death, dying. -न्त्रम् A demon; Uṇ. 4. 168.

हापनम् The act of causing to quit or abandon.

हापुत्री, हापुत्रिका A kind of wag-tail.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायक a. Giving up, abandoning; नैव धर्मी न चाधर्मी पूर्वोपचितहायकः Mb. 14. 19. 7.

हायनः, -नम् A year; प्रस्तैकहायनकुरङ्गविलोलदृष्टेः U. 3. 28; Mal 4. 8. -नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [हृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोऽयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमण्डले Amaru. 100; पाण्ड्योऽयमंसार्पितलम्बहारः R. 6. 60; 5. 52; 6. 16; Me. 74; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -Comp. आवलिः, -ली f. 1 a string of pearls; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकम् N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकाञ्चनकाञ्चिदाम Git. 11. -2 N. of a vocabulary of uncommon words by पुरुषोत्तमदेव. -गुटि (लि) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; तमीरोषु पतितं तरुपल्लवेषु निर्धौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमाम्भः R. 5. 70. -फलम्, -फलकम् a necklace of five strings. -यष्टिः f. a necklace, string of pearls; रुचिरं ... हारयष्टिम् R. 2. 25; 1. 8; Ki. 9. 2. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [हृ-ण्वुल्] 1 A thief, plunderer; लवणहारकः Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls. -4 A divisor (in math.) -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler. -7 A kind of science.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः f. 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. -कण्ठः a cuckoo.

हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -4 Robbed, carried. -5 Lost; हृतः शत्रुः कृतं मित्रं रत्नमाला न हारिता Pt. 5. 85. -6 Surpassed, exceeded. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon; कांस्यं हृत्वा तु दुर्बुद्धिर्हारितो जायते नरः Mb. 13. 111. 102.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहूरः Spirituous liquor. -रा A grape.

हारिण a. (-णी f.) Belonging to a deer. -णम् Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् a. (-णी f.) [हारो अस्त्यस्य इनि, हृ-णिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुञ्जराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273; 3. 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; तद्गुणो प्रतिपं विद्यात् सततं हारि देहिनाम् Ms. 12. 28. -4 Obtaining, securing. -5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः Ś. 1. 5; Śi. 10. 13, 69; विटपहारिणि हरौ Bh. 2. 25. -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour; हारिद्रवर्णं सुशुभं च शुभ्रम् Mb. 12. 280. 33. -2 The Kadamba tree. -3 A kind of vegetable poison. -4 A kind of fever. -द्रम् Gold; तथापि नालोकि तदस्य रूपं हारिद्रभङ्गाय विनीर्णभङ्गम् N. 6. 45; 7. 13. -a. yellow, yellow-coloured.

हारी f. A pearl; L. D. B.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; मारीचोद्भ्रान्तहारीता मलयाद्रेरुपत्यकाः R. 4. 46. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्दम् [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा० अण् हृदादेशः] 1 Affection, love; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जन्तुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Śi. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning; अर्जुनः सख्यस्मात हरेर्हार्दमभिगमिना Bhâg. 1. 7. 55. -a. Relating to or being in the heart; ... हार्दमनुमानसमुच्छितिः ... Bhâg. 11. 13. 33.

हार्दिक्यः 1 N. of Kṛita-varman; Mb. 1. 2. 32; कृप हार्दिक्य त्वरतम। Ve. 3. 7. -2 Friendship.

हार्दिन a. Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed. -2 To be borne or carried on; यदृच्छया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; इतः परानर्भकहार्यशस्त्रान् वैदर्भि पश्यानुमता मयासि R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); निःश्वासहार्यांशुकमाजगाम घर्मः प्रिया वेशमिवोपदेष्टुम् R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); विमुच्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरम् Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; नहि तस्यास्ति किंचित् स्वं भर्तृहार्यधनो हि सः Ms. 8. 417. -8 To be destroyed; संनिबद्धमपहर्तुमहार्यं भूरि दुर्गतिभयं भुवनानाम् Ki. 18.30. -9 To be warded off; स संप्रधार्यैवमहार्यसारः सारं विनेष्यन् सगणस्य शत्रोः Ki. 16. 25. -10. Captivating, charming; हार्योऽयं विषयो ब्रह्मन् गान्धर्वो नाम नामतः Mb. 13. 19. 49. **-र्यः** 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhītaka. -3 The dividend (in math.). **-र्या** A kind of sandal-wood.

हालः [हलो अस्त्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 N. of a king, Śālivāhana king. -4 A kind of bird. **-ला** Spirituous liquor. **-ली** A wife's younger sister. **-Comp. -भृत्** *m.* an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल(ला)हलम् 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Śiva); अहमेव गुरुः सुदारुणानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दृप्यः। ननु सन्ति भवादृशानि भूयो भुवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानाम् Subhāṣ.; हालाहलं न विषं विषं रमा Subhāṣ.-2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; हालाहलं खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95; 2.73; मधु तिष्ठति वाचि योषितां हृदये हालहलं महद्विषम् Pt. 1. 188. (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल).

हालहली, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हित्वा हालामभिमतरसां रेवतीलोचनाङ्काम् Me. 51; Pt. 1. 58; Śi. 10. 21; हालया साकमज्ञातं हालाहलमदापयत् Śiva. B. 28. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. **-ला** A small mouse. **-ली** Spirituous liquor. **-लम्** 1 = हालहल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य तस्येदं वा ठक् ठञ् वा] 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist; करिमश्चिदधिष्ठाने हालिकदम्पती प्रतिवसतः स्म Pt. 4. 92/93. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough. -*a.* Relating or belonging to a plough; P.IV. 3. 124.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः [ह्वे-भावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषाः Śi. 10. 13; जगुः सरागं ननृतुः सहावम् Bk. 3. 43; गतैः सहावैः कलहंसविक्रमम् Ki. 8. 29. (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणि :—ग्रीवारेचकसंयुक्तो भ्रूनेत्रादिविकासकृत्। भावादीषत् प्रकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते॥ see S. D. 127 also.

हावकः 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हावु [हा ३ वु] An exclamation of joy; T. Up. 3. 10.

हासः [हस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter; संरम्भं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय ताम् R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्षतयेव तेनुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3. -6 Pride, arrogance; अनन्यहेतुष्वथ मे गतिः स्यादात्यन्तिकी यत्र न मृत्युहासः Bhāg. 3. 27. 30. **-Comp. -शील** *a.* prone to mirth.

हासाः (Ved.) कालाः; Uṇ. 4. 228.

हासकः A buffoon, merry-andrew (भण्ड); न नृत्यगीतशीलेषु हासकेषु च धार्मिकः Mb. 12. 36. 37.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हासन *a.* Funny, comical.

हासनिकः A play-fellow.

हास्य *a.* [हस्-ण्यत्] Laughable, ridiculous; संरुद्धचेष्टस्य मृगेन्द्र कामं हास्यं वचस्तद्यदहं विवक्षुः R. 2. 43. **-स्यम्** 1 Laughter; क्रीडां शरीरसंस्कारं समाजोत्सवदर्शनम्। हास्यं परगृहे यानं त्यजेत् प्रोषितभर्तृका॥ Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; तस्माद्द्यूतं न सेवेत हास्यार्थमपि बुद्धिमान् Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule; दुष्टैर्वेदं तदलघु रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं कुद्वैर्नीतस्त्रिभुवनजयी हास्यमार्गं दशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. **-स्यः** The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined :— विकृताकारवाग्वेषचेष्टादेः कुहकाद्भवेत्। हास्यो हासस्थायिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्थायिभावः) श्वेतः प्रमथदैवतः S. D. 228. **-Comp. -आस्पदम्** a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. **-कथा** a funny tale. **-कारः** = हासकः q. v.; तयोपविष्टं राजानमुपासन्ते विचक्षणाः। कथानां बहुरूपाणां हास्यकाराः समन्ततः॥ Rām. 7. 43. 1. **-पदवी, -मार्गः** ridicule, derision; Vikr. 18. 107. **-रसः** the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हास्स् *m.* The moon.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. **-कम्** A herd of elephants; खेदायत श्वसितवेगनिरस्तमुग्धमूर्धन्यरत्ननिकरैरिव हास्तिकानि Śi. 5. 30.

हास्तिनम् N. of Hastināpura, q. v. -*a.* Having the depth of an elephant (as water); सरस्तलं हास्तिनम् Dk. 2. 7.

हाह (हा) लम् Deadly poison.

हाहचः A kind of hell.

हाहस् *m.* A Gandharva.

हाहा *m.* N. of a Gandharva; हा हेति गायन् यदशोचि तेन नाम्नापि हाहा हरिगायनोऽभूत् N. 2. 27; हाहाहूहूभ्यां त्वा गन्धर्वाभ्यां परिददामि Kaus. 7. 56. 13. *-ind.* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा); हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं ध्वंसते देहबन्धः U. 3. 38. -Comp. -कारः 1 a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. -2 the din or uproar of battle. -रवः the cry हाहा.

हि *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रम् M. 1; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतङ्गजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत्। सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); मूढो हि मदनेनायास्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; *caus.* हाययति; *desid.* जिघीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिघ्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. -6 To go or proceed. -7 To forsake, abandon; सर्वेषु भूतेष्वधियज्ञमीशं यजस्व योगेन च कर्म हिन्वन् Bhāg. 7. 10. 12.

हिंस् 1, 7 P., 10 U. (हिंसति, हिनस्ति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; दीर्घौ बुद्धिमतो बाहू स ताभ्यां हन्ति हिंसितः Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; हिनस्ति प्रत्यङ्गं ज्वर इव गरीयानित इतो Māl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; न हिनस्त्यात्मनात्मानं ततो याति परां गतिम् Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38; 14. 57; 15. 78.

हिंसक *a.* [हिंस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. -कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनम्, -ना [हिंस्-ल्युट्] Striking, hurting, killing; वर्जयेत् ... प्राणिनां चैव हिंसनम् Ms. 2. 177; 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसनीय *a.* To be hurt or killed; पित्र्ये दैवे च कर्मणि श्राद्धादौ पशवो हिंसनीया नान्यत्रेति मनुरभिहितवान् Kull. on Ms. 5. 41.

हिंसा [हिंस्-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal' and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. -2 Killing, slaying, destruction; गान्धर्वमादत्स्व यतः प्रयोक्तुर्न चारिहिंसा विजयश्च हस्ते R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 any hurtful or injurious act. -2 magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy. (=अभिचार q. v.). -प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. -प्राय *a.* generally injurious; हिंसाप्रायां पराधीनां कृषिं यत्नेन वर्जयेत् Ms. 10. 83. -रत *a.* delighting in mischief; हिंसारतश्च यो नित्यं नेहासौ सुखमेधते Ms. 4. 170; also हिंसाविहार in this sense. -रुचि *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief; व्याघ्राघ्रातमृगीकृपाकुलमृगन्यायेन हिंसारुचेः Māl. 5. 29. -समुद्भव *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसारुः 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु [हिंसा अस्त्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. *-m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालुक also).

हिंसित *a.* Injured, hurt. -तम् Injury, hurt.

हिंसीनः A savage animal, beast of prey.

हिंसीरः [हिंस्-ईरन् Uṇ. 5. 22] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; मधुपर्के च यज्ञे च पितृदैवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः॥ Ms. 5. 41; R. 2. 57.

हिंस्र *a.* [हिंस्-र] Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; व्याधिता वाधिवेत्तव्या हिंस्रार्थघ्नी च सर्वदा Ms. 9. 80; 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -स्रः 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; सा दुष्प्रधर्षा मनसापि हिंस्रैः R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of Bhīma. -5 A man who delights in injuring living creatures; Ms. 3. 164. -स्रम् Cruelty; Ms. 1. 29. -Comp. -जन्तुः, -पशुः a beast of prey. -यन्त्रम् 1 a trap. -2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंस्रकः A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंस्रा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard (जटामांसि). -3 The Guñjā plant; L. D. B. -4 A kind of grain (गवेधु); L. D. B. -5 Fat.

हिक्क् I. 1 U. (हिक्कति-ते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 Ā. (हिक्कयते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्किका, हिक्कितम्, हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough; शुकानामपि सर्वेषां हिक्किका प्रोच्यते ज्वरः Mb. 12. 283. 55. -3 (हिक्का) An owl.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like *'him'*; (used in ritual); लोकेषु पञ्चविधं सामोपासीत पृथिवी हिंकारः... Ch. Up. 2. 2. 1. –2 A Tiger.

हिङ्गु *m., n.* [हिमं गच्छति गम्-डु नि॰] 1 The plant called Asa foetida. –2 The substance prepared from this plant (asa foetida) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food; अश्राद्धेयानि धान्यानि कोद्रवाः पुलकास्तथा। हिङ्गुद्रव्येषु शाकेषु पलाण्डुं लशुनं तथा॥ Mb. 13. 91. 38. –3 The Nimba tree; Bhāg. 4. 6. 17. –Comp. –निर्यासः 1 the gummy exudation of the *hiṅgu* tree. –2 the *nimba* tree. –पत्रः the *iṅgudi* tree.

हिङ्गुलः, –लम्, हिङ्गुलिः, हिङ्गुलु *m., n.* Vermilion, cinnabar.

हिङ्गुलिका The prickly nightshade.

हिङ्गुली The egg-plant.

हिङ्गूज्ज्वला A kind of perfume.

हिङ्गूलम् An esculent root (as of Amorphophallus Campanulatus; Mar. सुरण).

हिज्जः, हिज्जलः N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal.)

हिञ्जीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot; Hch. 7.

हिडिम्बः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. –म्बा 1 The sister of Hidimba who married Bhīma. –2 The wife of Hanumat; cf. epithets like हिडिम्बापतिः, –रमणः. –Comp. –जित्, निषूदन, –भिद्, –रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिण्ड् 1 Ā. (हिण्डते, हिण्डित) 1 To go, wander, roam over. –2 To disregard, slight.

हिण्डनम् [हिण्ड्-ल्युट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about. –2 Sexual intercourse. –3 Writing.

हिण्डिकः An astrologer.

हिण्डि(ण्डी)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. –2 A man, male. –3 The egg-plant. –4 A tonic or stomachic. –रम् The pomegranate.

हिण्डी N. of Durgā. –Comp. –कान्तः, –प्रियतमः N. Śiva.

हिण्डुकः N. of Śiva.

हित *a.* [धा-क्त, हि-क्त वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. –2 Held, taken. –3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोभ्यो हितं गोहितम्. –4 Useful, advantageous. –5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. –6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.); माता मित्रं पिता चेति स्वभावात् त्रितयं हितम् H. 1. 35. –7 Sent, impelled. –8 Gone, proceeded. –9 Auspicious. –तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5; आपदामापतन्तीनां हितोऽप्यायाति हेतुताम् H. 1. 28. –ता A causeway, dike; Ms. 9. 274. –2 N. of particular veins; हिता नाम नाड्यो द्वासप्ततिसहस्राणि हृदयात् पुरीततमभिप्रतिष्ठन्ते Bri. Up. 2. 1. 19. –तम् 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. –2 Anything proper or suitable. –3 Well-being, welfare, good. –Comp. –अनुबन्धिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. –अन्वेषिन्, –अर्थिन् *a.* seeking another's welfare; स रामस्य हितान्वेषी त्वदर्थे हि स मावदत् Mb. 3. 280. 56. –आशंसा congratulation. –इच्छा good will, good wishes. –इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. –उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. –उपदेशः 1 friendly advice, salutary instruction. –2 N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Viṣṇu-Śarman; श्रुतो हितोपदेशोऽयं पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु। वाचां सर्वत्र वैचित्र्यं नीतिविद्यां ददाति च॥ H. Pr. 2. –एषिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent; विमलं कलुषीभवच्च चेतः कथयत्येव हितैषिणं रिपुं वा Ki. 13. 6. –कर, –कर्तृ, –कृत्, –कारक *a.* 1 doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. –2 useful, rendering a service, serviceable; मूषिका गृहजातापि हन्तव्या सापकारिणी। उपप्रदानैर्मार्जारो हितकृत् प्रार्थ्यते जनैः॥ Pt. 1. 95. –3 beneficial, doing good; दग्धानां किल वह्निना हितकरः सेकोऽपि तस्योद्भवः Pt. 1. 371. (–रः) a friend, benefactor; नरपतिहितकर्ता द्वेष्यतां याति लोके Pt. 1. 131; पण्डितोऽपि वरं शत्रुर्न मूर्खो हितकारकः 417. –काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting; सुहृदां हितकामानां न करोतीह यो वचः Pt. 1. 315. –काम्या desire for another's welfare, goodwill. –कारिन्, –कृत् *m.* a benefactor. –पथ्य *a.* useful and salutary. –प्रणी *m.* a spy. –प्रवृत्त *a.* intent on the welfare of. –प्रेप्सु *a.* = हितकाम; यो बन्धनवधक्लेशान् प्राणिनां न चिकीर्षति। स सर्वस्य हितप्रेप्सुः सुखमत्यन्तमश्नुते॥ Ms. 5. 46. –बुद्धि *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. –वचनम्, –वाक्यम् friendly advice. –वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. –2 The young of an animal.

हिन्तालः A kind of palm; केसरहिन्तालचयवहलच्छायम् Bk. 13. 33.

हिन्दुः also हिन्दू. N. of the people of Hindusthan or Bhāratavarṣa. The name appears to have been derived from Sindhu, the name of the celebrated river where the Vedic Āryans recited their Vedic mantras. In the Avesta स is pronounced as ह; so सप्तसिन्धु was pronounced by the Persians as हप्तहिन्दु. The Bhaviṣya-Purāṇa speaks of हप्तहिन्दु. Here are a few references in a few Kośas and the Purāṇas :- (1) The Kālikā-Purāṇa says, "कलिना बलिना नूनमधर्मकलिते कलौ। यवनैर्घोरमाक्रान्ता हिन्दवो विन्ध्यमाविशन्॥" (2) The Merutantra of the 8th century A. D.—"हिन्दुधर्मप्रलोप्तारो जायन्ते चक्रवर्तिनः। हीनं च दूषयत्येव

हिन्दूरित्युच्यते प्रिये ॥" (3) The Rāmakośa— "हिन्दुर्दुष्टो नो भवति नानार्यो न विदूषकः। सद्धर्मपालको विद्वान् श्रौतधर्मपरायणः॥" (4) The Hemantakavikośa—"हिन्दुर्हि नारायणादिदेवताभक्तः" (5) The Adbhutarūpakośa— "हिन्दुर्हिन्दूश्च पुंसि द्वौ दुष्टानां च विघर्षणे।" –Comp. –धर्मः the Hindu religion.

हिन्दोलः 1 A swing. –2 The swing on which the figures of Krisna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvaṇa, or the festival itself.

हिन्दोलकः, –हिन्दोला 1 A swing. –2 A cradle.

हिबुकम् The fourth astrological house (पाताल).

हिम a. [हि-मक्] Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. –मः 1 The cold season, winter. –2 The moon. –3 The Himālaya mountain. –4 The sandal tree. –5 Camphor. –मम् 1 Frost, hoar-frost; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचन्द्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46; 9. 25; 9. 28; 15. 66; 16. 44; Ki. 5. 12; अनन्तरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातम् Ku. 1. 3, 11. –2 Cold, coldness. –3 A lotus. –4 Fresh butter. –5 A pearl. –6 Night. –7 Tin. –8 Sandal wood. –Comp. –अंशुः 1 the moon; प्राचीमूले तनुमिव कलामात्रशेषां हिमांशोः Me. 91; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति Ś. 1. 20; R. 5. 16; 6. 47; 14. 80; Śi. 2. 49. –2 camphor. °अभिख्यम् silver. –अङ्कः camphor. –अचलः, –अद्रिः the Himālaya mountain; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेर्मृगनाभिगन्धि किंचित् क्वणत् किंनरमध्युवास Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79; 4. 3. °जा, °तनया 1 Pārvatī. –2 the Ganges. –अम्बु, –अम्भस् n. 1 cold water. –2 dew; निर्धौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमाम्भः R. 5. 70. –अनिलः a cold wind. –अपहः fire. –अब्जम् a lotus. –अभ्रः camphor. –अरातिः 1 fire. –2 the sun. –3 the *arka* and *chitraka* plants. –अरिः fire. °शत्रुः water; Bu. Ch. 11. 71. –आगमः the cold or winter-season. –आनद्ध a. frozen. –आर्त a. pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. –आलयः 1 the Himālaya mountain; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1. –2 the white Khadira tree. °सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. –आह्वः, –आह्वयः camphor. (–यम्) a lotus. –उत्तरा the tawny grape. –उत्पन्ना a kind of sugar. –उद्भवा the plant called Zedoary. –उस्रः the moon; यदाप्यानं हिमोस्रेण भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. –ऋतुः the winter season. –करः 1 the moon; छठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gīt. 7. –2 camphor. –कूटः 1 the winter season. –2 the Himālaya mountain. –खण्डम् a hail stone. –गिरिः the Himālaya. –गुः the moon. –गृहम् a room furnished with cool appliances. –जः the Maināka mountain. –जा 1 the plant Zedoary. –2 Pārvatī. –ज्योतिस् a. cool-rayed (as the moon). –ज्वरः ague. –झटिः, –झण्टिः mist, fog. –तैलम् a kind of camphor ointment. –दीधितिः the moon; प्रथमं कलाभवदथार्धमयो हिमदीधितिर्महदभूदुदितः Śi. 9. 29. –दुर्दिनम् wintry weather, cold and bad weather. –द्युतिः the moon. –द्रुमः the Nimba tree. –द्रुह् m. the sun; हरेः प्रगमनं नास्ति, न प्रभानं हिमद्रुहः Bk. 9. 107. –धातुः the Himālaya mountain. –धामन् m. the moon. –ध्वस्त a. bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. –पातः 1 cold rain; Pt. 3. –2 fall of snow. –प्रस्थः the Himālaya mountain. –भानुः the moon. –भास्, –रश्मि m. the moon; शोभाभिभूतहिमवालुकवालुकेन छायाजुषा सविधरोपितपादपेन Rām. ch. 5. 42; N. 2. 88; कस्तूरिकां च काश्मीरं पाटीरं हिमवालुकाम् Śiva B. 30. 13. –शर्करा a kind of sugar produced from Yavanāla. –शीतल a. ice-cold. –शैलः the Himālaya mountain. –श्रयः the moon; चन्दनद्रुमसंच्छन्ना निराकृत-हिमश्रथाः Bk. 22. 4. –संहतिः f. a mass of ice or snow. –सरस् n. 'a lake of snow', cold water; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चन्द्रमसि वा Māl. 1. 31. –सुत m. the moon. –स्रुतिः the snow-shower. –हासकः the marshy date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् a. Snowy, icy, frosty. –m. The Himālaya mountain; राज्ञा हिमवतः सारो राज्ञः सारो हिमाद्रिणा R. 4. 79; V. 5. 22. –Comp. –कुक्षिः a valley of the Himālaya. –पुरम् N. of Oṣadhiprastha, the capital of Himālaya; तत्प्रयातौषधिप्रस्थं सिद्धये हिमवत्पुरम् Ku. 6. 33. –सुतः the Maināka mountain. –सुता 1 Pārvatī. -2 the Ganges.

हिमवलम् A pearl.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. –2 Small cardamoms. –3 A kind of grass. –4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reṇukā.

हिमानी 1 [महद् हिमम्, आनुक्] A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगमुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. –2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमित a. Changed into snow or ice.

हिमेलु a. Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिम्नः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य a. 1 Snowy, frosty. –2 Cold, frigid.

हिम्ब् To please; L. D. B.

हिरम्गुः N. of Rāhu.

हिरणम् [हृ-ल्युट् नि॰] 1 Gold. –2 Semen. –3 A cowrie.

हिरण्मय a. (–यी f.) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्मयी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2; R. 15. 61. –यः The god Brahman. –यम् One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यम् [हिरणमेव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246. –2 Any vessel of gold; मन्त्रवत् प्राशनं चास्य हिरण्यमधुसर्पिषाम् Ms. 2. 29 (some take in the first sense). –3 Silver; (ददौ) हिरण्यस्य सुवर्णस्य मुक्तानां विद्रुमस्य च Rām. 1. 74. 5; Mb. 13. 57. 34. –4 Any precious metal. –5 Wealth, property; अपदेश्यैश्च संन्यस्य हिरण्यं तस्य तत्त्वतः Ms. 8. 182. –6 Semen virile. –7 A *cowrie*. –8 particular measure. –9 A substance. –10 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). –ण्या One of the seven tongues of fire. –Comp. –अक्षः N. of

a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu; अंशे हिरण्याक्षरिपोः स जात हिरण्यनाभे तनवे नयज्ञः R. 18. 25. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman, he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Viṣṇu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth.] –कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. –कर्तृ *m.* goldsmith; यथा हिरण्यकर्ता वै रूप्यमग्नौ विशोधयेत् Mb. 12. 280. 11. –कवच *a.* having golden armour (said of Śiva). –कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kaśyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrāda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Viṣṇu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Viṣṇu in the form of Narasiṁha; see प्रह्लाद]. –कारः a goldsmith. –केशी a branch (शाखा) of Yajurveda. –कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). –गर्भः 1 N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg). –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –3 the soul invested by the subtile body or सूक्ष्मशरीर q. v. –द *a.* giving or granting gold; भूमिदो भूमिमाप्नोति दीर्घमायुर्हिरण्यदः Ms. 4. 230. (–दः) the ocean. (–दा) the earth. –नाभः 1 the mountain Maināka. –2 N. of Viṣṇu. (–भम्) a building having three halls (towards east, west and south). –बाहुः 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 the river Soṇa. –बिन्दुः fire. –रेतस् *m.* 1 fire; द्विषामसह्यः सुतरां तरूणां हिरण्यरेता इव सानिलोऽभूत् R. 18. 25. –2 the sun. –3 N. of Śiva. –4 the *Chitraka* or *Arka* plant. –वर्चस् *a.* shining with golden lustre. –वर्णा a river. –वाहः 1 the river Soṇa. –2 N. of Śiva.

हिरण्यकः Eagerness for gold.

हिरण्यय *a.* (–यी *f.*) Golden.

हिरण्यवः 1 A divine treasure. –2 Golden ornament.

हिरण्यिनी A gold-mine.

हिरुक् *ind. Ved.* 1 Without, except. –2 Amongst, in the midst of. –3 Near. –4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिलिहिल *a.* Sporting, dallying.

हिलमोचिः, –मोचिका, –मोची Enhydra Hingcha (Mar. चाकवत).

हिल्लः A kind of aquatic bird.

हिल्लोलः 1 A wave, billow. –2 The musical mode called Hindola. –3 A caprice, whim. –4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वलाः *f.* pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); ही वीर कुरुराजेति ही भीम इति जल्पताम् Mb. 1. 135. 2; हताविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Śi. 11. 64; or आः, कष्टम्, बत, ही, चित्रम्... Bk. 6. 11 and ही चित्रं लक्ष्मणेनोचे Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). –2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. –3 Reason (cf. हि).

हीन *p. p.* [हा-क्त तस्य नः ईत्वम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c.; यो वैश्यः स्याद् बहुपशुर्हीनक्रतुरसोमपः। कुटुम्बात् तस्य तद् द्रव्यमाहरेद्यज्ञसिद्धये॥ Ms. 11. 12. –2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); तया (संतत्या) हीनं विधातर्मां कथं पश्यन्न दूयसे R. 1. 70; गुणैर्हीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः Subhāṣ.; so द्रव्य°, मति°, उत्साह° &c.; अन्नहीनो दहेद्राष्ट्रं मन्त्रहीनस्तु ऋत्विजः। दीक्षितं दक्षिणाहीनो नास्ति यज्ञसमो रिपुः Ms. 11. 40 (v. l.) –3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). –4 Decayed, wasted. –5 Deficient, defective; हीनातिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 242. –6 Subtracted. –7 Less, lower; हीनान्नवस्त्रवेषः स्यात् सर्वदा गुरुसंनिधौ Ms. 2. 194; हीना हीनान् प्रसूयन्ते 10. 31. –8 Low, base, mean, vile. –9 Defeated (in a law-suit). –10 Lost, strayed from (a caravan). –नः 1 A defective witness. –2 A faulty respondent; (Nārada enumarates five kinds:—अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः। आहूतप्रपलायी च हीनः पञ्चविधः स्मृतः॥). –3 Substraction. –ना A female mouse; cf. दीना. –नम् Deficiency, want. -Comp. –अङ्ग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; हीनाङ्गी वाधिकाङ्गी वा या भवेत् कन्यका नृणाम्। भर्तुः स्यात् सा विनाशाय स्वशीलनिधनाय च॥ Pt. 5. 95; Ms. 4. 141; Y. 1. 222. (–गी) a small ant. –कर्मन्, क्रिय *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites; Ms. 3. 7. –कुल, –ज *a.* baseborn, of low family. –क्रतु *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice; Ms. 11. 12. –जाति *a.* 1 of a low caste. –2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded; हीनजातिस्त्रियं मोहादुद्वहन्तो द्विजातयः। कुलान्येव नयन्त्याशु ससंतानानि शूद्रताम्॥ Ms. 3. 15. –पक्ष *a.* unprotected. –प्रतिज्ञ *a.* faithless. –यानम् N. of the earliest system of Buddhist doctrine. –योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. –रोमन् *a.* bald. –वर्ण *a.* 1 of low caste. –2 of inferior rank. –वादः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. –वादिन् *a.* 1 making a defective statement. –2 prevaricating. –3 dumb, speechless. –4 cast in law, defeated. –सख्यम् associating with low persons. –सामन्तः a deposed king; Śukra. 1. 189. –सन्धिः an agreement made by an inferior king. –सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीनक *a.* Deprived of.

हीनित *a.* 1 Deprived of one's own. –2 Separated from. –3 Subtracted.

हीन्तालः The marshy date tree.

हीरः [हृ-क नि] 1 A snake. –2 A necklace. –3 A lion. –4 N. of the father of Srīharṣa, the author of the

Naishadha-charita. –5 N. of Śiva. –**रः, –रम्** The thunderbolt of Indra. –2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित). –**Comp.** –**अङ्गः** the thunder-bolt of Indra.

हीरकः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī. –2 An ant.

हीलम् Semen virile.

हीलना Injury.

हीलुकम् A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीही *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हु 3 P. (जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* हूयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते; *desid.* जुहूषति) 1 To offer or present (as oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honour of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice; यो मन्त्रपूतां तनुमप्यहौषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकम् Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहुधि पावकम् Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. –2 To perform a sacrifice. –3 To eat.

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क्त] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering; हुतं च दत्तं च तथैव तिष्ठति Karṇabhāra 1. 22. –2 One to whom an oblation is offered; Ś. 4; R. 2. 71. –**तः** N. of Śiva. –**तम्** 1 An oblation, offering. –2 An Oblation to fire; द्वे देवानभाजयदिति हुतं च प्रहुतं च Bṛi. Up. 1. 5. 2; Bg. 9. 16. –**Comp.** –**अग्नि** *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; हुताग्निर्ब्राह्मणांश्चार्च्य प्रविशेत् स शुभां सभाम् Ms. 7. 145; यथाविधिहुताग्नीनाम् R. 1. 6. (*–m.*) a sacrificial fire. –**अशः** 1 fire. –2 N. of the number 'three'. –3 Plumbago Ceylanica (Mar. चित्रक). –**अशनः** 1 fire; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21; R. 4. 1. –2 N. of Śiva. –3 the Chitraka tree. °सहायः an epithet of Śiva. –**अशनी** the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलिका). –**आशः** fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशम् R. 2. 71. –**जातवेदस्** *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. –**भुज्** *m.* fire; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2. 11; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव च्छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9. °प्रिया Svāhā, the wife of Agni. –**वहः** fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव Ś. 5. 10; शीतांशुस्तपनो हितो हुतवहः Gīt. 9; Me. 45; Ṛs. 1. 27. –**होमः** a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire; आश्रमादाश्रमं गत्वा हुतहोमो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 6. 34. (–**मम्**) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations; यज्ञो न मेऽस्ति हुतिदानदयादियुक्तः Bhagavaccharaṇa S. 10.

हुड् I. 1 P. (होडति) To go. –II. 6 P. (हुडति) 1 To collect. –2 To dive, sink.

हुडः 1 A ram. –2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. –3 A kind of fence. –4 An iron club. –5 A kind of bulwark or fence. –6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. –7 A cloud.

हुडुः A ram; जम्बुको हुडुयुद्धेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum or small cymbal; न ते हुडुकेन न सोऽपि ढक्कया न मर्दलैः सापि न तेऽपि ढक्कया. N. 15. 17. –2 A kind of bird (दात्यूह). –3 The bolt of a door. –4 A drunken man. –5 A stick bound with iron.

हुडुत् *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. –2 A sound of threat.

हुडुम्बः Parched rice (called हुडुम्); L. D. B.

हुण्ड् 1 Ā. (हुण्डते) 1 To collect. –2 To select, choose.

हुण्डः 1 A tiger. –2 A ram. –3 A blockhead. –4 A village-hog. –5 A demon.

हुण्डनम् Becoming benumbed or paralyzed.

हुण्डिः *m., f.* A heap or lump of rice.

हुण्डिका 1 A bill of exchange, bond (Mar. हुंडी); Raj. T. –2 Assignment (for the maintenance of soldiers); *ibid.*

हुम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातम् or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तदबला सीतेति हुम्. –2 Doubt; चैत्रो हुं मैत्रो हुम्. –3 Assent; U. 5. 35. –4 Anger. –5 Aversion. –6 Reproach. –7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुम् is often found used with dat.; *e. g.* ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंकृ means 'to utter the sound *hum*', 'to roar, grunt, bellow', as in अनुहुंकृ 'to roar in return'; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Śi. 16. 25.). –**Comp.** –**कारः, –कृतिः** *f.* 1 uttering the sound 'hum'; पृष्टा पुनः पुनः कान्ता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. –2 a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति Ś. 3. 1; R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. –3 roaring, bellowing in general. –4 the grunting of a boar. –5 the twang of a bow. –**कृतम्** 1 an incantation. –2 the grunt of a wild boar. –3 the roar of thunder.

हुंभा = हंबा; तस्या हुंभारवोत्सृष्टाः पह्नवाः शतशो नृप Rām. 1. 54. 18.

हुरुट्टकः A kind of bolt or hook (for elephants).

हुर्च्छ् 1 P. (हूर्च्छति) 1 To be crooked. –2 To act dishonestly, deceive. –3 To escape; L. D. B.

हुर्च्छनम् Dishonesty, cunning.

हुल् 1 P. (होलति) 1 To go. –2 To cover or conceal. –3 To kill.

हुलः A kind of implement or knife.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुलिहुली 1 Nuptial music. –2 Roaring, howling; Mk.

हुहुः A ram.

हुहु (हू), हूहू *m.* A kind of Gandharva; मुक्तो देवलशापेन हूहूर्गन्धर्वसत्तमः Bhāg. 8. 4. 3.

हू *ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. –2 Of contempt. –3 Of pride. –4 Of grief (oh! ah! alas &c.).

हूड् 1 Ā. (हूडते) To go.

हूणः (-नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो माण्डितमत्तहूणचिबुकप्रस्पर्धि नारङ्गकम्; ग्रासं ग्रासं चरति परितः कश्चिदेणाङ्कहूणः Rām. ch. 6. 96. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūṇas). -णाः m. pl. N. of a country or its people; हूणावरोधानाम् R. 4. 68.

हूत p.p. [ह्वे-क्त संप्रसारणम्] 1 Called, summoned, invited &c.; see ह्वे.

हूतम् The act of calling; P. VIII. 2. 84.

हूतिः f. [ह्वे-क्तिन् संप्रसारणम्] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहूति q. v.

हूम् &c. See हुम्; (a particle expressing anger); ...हूं मातर्, दैवतानि धिक् Bk. 6. 11.

हूरवः A jackal.

हृ 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जह्रे, अहार्षीत्, अहृत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तुम्, हृत; pass. ह्रियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; हरामि रामसौमित्री मृगो भूत्वा मृगाद्युवौ Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यन्तीति शङ्कया Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47; Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; वृन्तात्श्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानाम् R. 5. 69; Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; उत्कण्ठां तां हरिष्यामि मेघलेखामिवानिलः Rām. 7. 40. 19; तथापि हरते तापं लोकानामुन्नतो घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue, enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरङ्गनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हरन्ति 1. 103; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः Ś. 1. 5; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखम् V. 3. 6; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 10. 83; Rs. 6. 21; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरन्ति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; 6. 44; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विंशं नृपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; Y. 2. 123; स हरतु सुभगपताकाम् Dk. -8 To have, possess; अङ्गैः सुकुमारतरैः सा कुसुमानां श्रियं हरति Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; त्वां हरन्तीं श्रियं प्रियः Bk. 5. 71. -10 To marry; पित्रे न दद्याच्छुल्कं तु कन्यामृतुमतीं हरन् Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. -Caus. (हारयति-ते) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one, (with acc. or instr.); भृत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिम् Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. -Desid. (जिहीर्षति-ते) To wish to take &c. -II. 3 P. (जिहर्ति) To take by force.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत p. p. [हृ-क्त] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. -तम् A portion, share. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. -2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तर a. deprived of an answer; हृतोत्तरं तत्त्वविचारमध्ये Ki. 17. 43. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -दार a. bereft of one's wife. -द्रव्य, -धन a. spoiled of wealth. -प्रसाद a. deprived of calmness. -मानस a. robbed of one's senses. -शिष्ट a. spared from pillage. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined. -सार a. robbed of the best part.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction. -4 (In astr.) A portion of a particular side of a triangle on the celestial globe.

हृ (हि) णीयते Den. Ā. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); त्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि दण्डधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; दिवोपि वज्रायुधभूषणाया हृणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणिः m. 1 Anger. -2 Flaming.

हृणी (णि) या 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame; निलीय तस्यैव तनौ हृणीयया Rām. ch. 2. 73. -3 Compassion.

हृत्वन् m. [हृ-क्वनिप् Uṇ. 4. 105] 1 A fisherman. -2 N. of Śiva.

हृद् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart; त्यक्तं गृहाद्यपि मया भवतापशान्त्यै नासीदसौ हृतहृदो मम मायया ते Bhagavaccharaṇa S. 15. -2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -Comp. -आमयः sickness of heart. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -उत्क्लेदः, -उत्क्लेशः nausea. -कम्पः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -ग a. reaching up to the breast (as water, आचमनजल); हृद्गाभिः पूयते विप्रः कण्ठगाभिस्तु भूमिपः Ms. 2. 62. -गत a. 1 seated in the mind, conceived, designed. -2 cherished. (-तम्) design, meaning, intent. -ग्रन्थः a heart-sore. -ग्रहः spasm of the heart. -देशः the region of the heart. -द्योतन a. breaking the heart. -द्रवः too quick pulsation. -पिण्डः, -ण्डम् the heart. -रोगः 1 a heart-disease, heartburn. -2 sorrow, grief, anguish. -3 love. -4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -लासः (हृल्लासः) 1 hiccough. -2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः (हृल्लेखः) 1 knowledge, reasoning; कीर्त्यर्थमल्पहृल्लेखाः पटवः कृत्स्ननिर्णयाः Mb. 12. 262. 27. -2 heart-ache. -लेखा (-हृल्लेखा) grief, anxiety; यदा व्यपेतहृल्लेखं मनो भवति तस्य वै Mb. 12. 294. 31. -वण्टकः the stomach. -शयः 1 the god of love; अहोरूपमहो धाम अहो अस्या नवं वयः । इति ते तामभिद्रुत्य पप्रच्छुर्जातहृच्छयाः ॥ Bhāg. 8. 9. 2. -2 love; हृच्छयेनाभिभूतात्मा भीमसेनमकामयत् Mb. 3. 12. 95. -3 soul, conscience (अन्तर्यामी); नूनं तयोरनुमते हृदि हृच्छयचोदितः Mb. 12. 334. 13. -शूलम् an acute pain in the chest. -शोकः heartburn or anguish. -सारः courage; अद्राक्षमहमेतत्ते हृत्सारं महदद्भुतम् Bhāg. 7. 3. 18. -स्तम्भः paralysis of the heart. -स्फोटः breaking of the heart.

हृदयम् 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्धशरैरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयोहृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast; बाणाभिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection.-4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science; अश्व°, अक्ष° &c.; ऋतुपर्णो नलसखो योऽश्वविद्यामयान्नलात्। दत्वाऽक्षहृदयं चास्मै सर्वकामस्तु तत्सुतः ॥ Bhag. 9. 9. 17. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. -8 Wish, intention; एवं विरिञ्चादिभिरीडितस्तद्विज्ञाय तेषां हृदयं तथैव Bhāg. 8. 6. 16. -9 = अहंकारम् q. v.; मनो विसृजते भावं बुद्धिरध्यवसायिनी। हृदयं प्रियाप्रिये वेद त्रिविधा कर्मचोदना Mb. 12. 248. 1. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. a heron. -आविध् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing; रोचनैर्भूषितां पम्पामस्माकं हृदयाविधम् Bk. 6. 73. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a husband. (-शा, -री f.) 1 a wife. -2 a mistress. -उदङ्कः heaving of the heart. -उद्वेष्टनम् contraction of the heart. -उन्मादकर a. bewitching hearts. -कम्पः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -क्लमः weakness of the heart. -क्षोभः agitation of the heart. -ग्रन्थिः anything which binds the soul or grieves the heart (as अविद्यारूपसंसारबन्धन); भिद्यते हृदयग्रन्थिश्छिद्यन्ते सर्वसंशयाः Muṇd. 2. 2. 8. -ग्रहः spasm of the heart. -ग्राहिन् a. heart-captivating. -चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing. -जः a son. -ज्ञ a. knowing the heart or its secret. -दाहिन् a. heart-burning. -दीपः, -दीपकः N. of a glossary of materia medica by Vopadeva. -दौर्बल्यम् faint-heartedness. -पुरुषः beating of the heart. -प्रमाथिन् a. agitating the heart; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधम् M. 3. 1. -प्रस्तर a. cruel. -रज्जुः (in geom.) a central line. -रोगः, -शल्यम् a thorn or wound in the heart, a heart-disease; P. VI. 3. 51; समुत्खाता नन्दा नव हृदयशल्या इव भुवः Mu. 1. 13. -लेखः 1 knowledge. -2 heart-ache, anxiety. -विध्, -वेधिन् a. heart-piercing. -विरोधः oppression of the heart. -वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. -शैथिल्यम् depression, faintheartedness. -शोषण a. heart-withering. -संघट्टः paralysis of the heart. -संमित a. breast-high. -स्थ a. being or cherished in the heart. -स्थानम् the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome; Māl. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3; वल्लकी च हृदयंगमस्वना R. 19. 13; Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24. -मम् An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदय्य a. Dear to the heart; पुत्रान् स्मरंस्ता दुहितॄर्हृदय्या Bhāg. 7. 6. 12.

हार्दि (दी) कः N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिस्पृश् a. 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत्] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिराकृतिरार्तहृद्या Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि Māl. 1. 4; 8. 4; R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. -5 Savoury, dainty; रम्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्त्विकप्रियाः Bg. 17. 8. -द्या 1 Red arsenic. -2 A she-goat. -द्यम् 1 White cumin. -2 Thick sour milk. -Comp. -गन्धः the Bilva tree. -गन्धा the great-flowered jasmine. -गन्धम् 1 small cumin. -2 sochal salt.

हृद्यता, हृद्यत्वम् Heartiness, cordiality, agreeableness.

हृष् 1, 4 P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चन्द्र हृष्यसि Bv. 2. 54; Mv. 7. 13. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); सुखवेदनाहृषितरोमकूपया Śi. 13. 13; हृषितास्तनूरुहाः Dk.; हृष्यन्ति रोमकूपानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -4 To lie, tell a lie.-Caus. (हर्षयति-ते) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषिः m., f. 1 Joy, satisfaction.-2 Splendour.-3 A liar.

हृषित p. p. [हृष्-क्त वा० इट्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling.-3 Astonished. -4 Bent, bowed. -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred. -8 Dulled, blunted.

हृषीकम् [हृष्-ईक् Uṇ. 4. 26] An organ of sense; न मे हृषीकाणि पतन्त्यसत्पथे Bhāg. 2. 6. 33. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Viṣṇu; or Kriṣṇa; पाञ्चजन्यं हृषीकेशो देवदत्तं धनंजयः (दध्मौ) Bg. 1. 15; et. seq. (हृषीकाणीन्द्रियाण्याहुस्तेषामीशो यतो भवान्। हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो ख्यातो देवेषु केशव ॥ Mb.)

हृषु a. 1 Pleased, rejoiced. -2 Telling lies. -षुः 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -3 The moon.

हृष्ट p. p. [हृष्-क्त] 1 Pleased, rejoiced (= हृषित). -2 Bristling, erect, standing on end. -3 Rigid, stiff. -4 Blunted. -5 Surprised. -Comp. चित्त, -मानस a. rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. -तनु, -तनूरुह, -रोमन् a. having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). -रूप a. in a happy mood. -वदन a. having a cheerful countenance. -संकल्प a. contented, pleased. -हृदय a. joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः f. [हृष्-क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure; वत्स्यत्यत्वं देवि भूयादभीष्टयै च हृष्टयै च नः Māl. 5. 23. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge. -Comp. -योनिः a kind of semi-impotent man.

हे ind. 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबन्धे विरोधम् Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेट् 1 P. (हेठति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce happiness.

हेठः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेड् I. 1 Ā. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect; अहेडमानास्त्वरया स्म दूता रात्र्यां तु ते तत्पुरमेव याताः Rām. 2. 68. 22. -II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेडः Disregard, slight. -**Comp.** -जः anger, displeasure.

हेडावु (वु) कः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः *m.*, *f.* [हन्-करणे क्तिन् नि०] A weapon, a missile; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56; 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame; वहन्ति सर्वभूतानि त्वत्तो निष्क्रम्य हेतयः Mb. 5. 16. 6; Śi. 14. 25. -6 An implement, instrument; सध्य्र्यङ् नियम्य यतयो यमकर्तहेतिं जहुः स्वराडिव निपानखनित्रमिन्द्रः Bhāg. 2. 7. 48. -7 Shot, impact (of a bow-string). -8 A young sprout.

हेतुः [हि-तुन् Uṇ. 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Māl. 1. 23; R. 1. 10; नीचैराख्यं गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25; Ś. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech); it is thus defined :— हेताहतुमता सार्धमभेदो हेतुरुच्यते. -8 (In gram.) The agent of the causal verb; P. I. 4. 55. -9 (with Buddhists) Primary cause. -10 (with Pāśupatas) The external world and senses (that cause the bondage of the soul). -11 Mode, manner. -12 Condition. -13 Price, cost; दीनाराणां दशशती पञ्चाशदधिकाभवत् । धान्यखारीक्रये हेतुर्देशे दुर्भिक्षविक्षते Rāj. T. 5. 71. (*N.B.* The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of', with gen. or in comp.; तमसा बहुरूपेण वेष्टिताः कर्महेतुना Ms. 1. 49; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.). -**Comp.** -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -अवधारणम् (in dram.) reasoning. -आक्षेप (in Rhet.) an objection accompanied with reasons; न स्तूयसे नरेन्द्र त्वं ददासीति कदाचन । स्वमेव मत्वा गृह्णन्ति यतस्त्वद्धनमर्थिनः ॥ इत्येवमादिराक्षेपो हेत्वाक्षेप इति स्मृतः । Kāv. 2. 167-168. -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason', a fallacious middle term, fallacy; (it is of five kinds :— सव्यभिचार or अनैकान्तिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and बाधित). -उत्प्रेक्षा, -उपमा a simile accompanied with reasons. -उपक्षेपः, -उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -कर्तृ *m.* the causal subject; याजयेदिति हेतुकर्तुरेवैतत् प्रत्यक्षं वचनम्, लक्षणया यजेः कर्तुः ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 39. -दुष्ट *a.* unreasonable. -दृष्टिः scepticism. -बलिक *a.* strong in argument. -युक्त *a.* well-founded. -रूपकम् a metaphor accompanied with reasons. -वादः 1 disputation, controversy; -2 fraud (कपट); न हेतुवादाल्लोभाद्वा धर्मं जह्यां कथंचन Mb. 5. 91. 24. -3 assigning a cause (sceptically); न यक्ष्यन्ति न होष्यन्ति हेतुवादविमोहिताः Mb. 3. 190. 26. -वादिन् 1 a disputant. -2 a sceptic. -विशेषोक्तिः a mention of difference accompanied with reasons; एकचक्रो रथो यन्ता विकलो विषमा हयाः । आक्रामत्येव तेजस्वी तथाप्यर्को नभस्तलम् ॥ सैषा हेतुविशेषोक्तिस्तेजस्वीति विशेषणात् ॥ Kāv. 2. 328-329. -शास्त्रम् a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smṛitis or revelation; योऽवमन्येत ते मूले हेतुशास्त्राश्रयाद् द्विजः Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m.* du. cause and effect. °भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* 1 Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -2 Destined for. -कः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician; Ms. 12. 111.

हेतुता, -त्वम् Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेतुवन्निगदः A prose (Vedic) statement supplying or stating the purpose; असति हेतौ न ह्यन्नानुयाजान् यक्ष्यन् भवतीति हेतुवन्निगदो नोपपद्येत । ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 41.

हेमम् [हि-मन्] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury. -मा 1 The earth. -2 A handsome woman.

हेमन् *n.* [हि-मनिन्] 1 Gold; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -2 Water. -3 Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Keśara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -8 The Dhattūra plant.; हेमनामकतरुप्रसवेन त्र्यम्बकस्तदुपकल्पितपूजः N. 21. 34. -**Comp.** -अङ्कः *a.* adorned with gold; Mu. 2. 10 (v. l.); see next word. -अङ्ग *a.* golden; सुगाङ्गे हेमाङ्गं नृवर तव सिंहासनमिदम् Mu. 2. 10. (-ङ्गः) 1 Garuḍa. -2 a lion. -3 the mountain *Sumeru*. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 of Viṣṇu. -6 the *Champaka* tree. -अङ्गदम् a gold bracelet. -अद्रिः 1 the mountain *Sumeru*. -2 N. of an author of the encyclopædic work चतुर्वर्गचिन्तामणि. -अम्भोजम् a golden lotus, Nelumbium Speciosum (variety yellow); हेमाम्भोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानसस्याददानः Me. 64. -अम्भोरुहम् golden lotus; हेमाम्भोरुहसस्यानां तद्वाप्यो धाम सांप्रतम् Ku. 2. 44. -आह्वः 1 the wild *Champaka* tree. -2 the *Dhattūra* plant. -कक्ष *a.* having golden walls. -क्षः a golden girdle. -कन्दलः coral. -करः, -कर्तृ, -कारः, -कारकः a goldsmith; (हृत्वा) विविधानि च रत्नानि जायते हेमकर्तृषु Ms. 12. 61; हेममात्रमुपादाय रूपं वा हेमकारकः Y. 3.

147. –कलशः a golden pinnacle; Inscr. –किंजल्कम् the Nāgakesara flower. –कुम्भः a golden jar. –कूटः N. of a mountain; Ś. 7. –केतकी the *Ketaka* plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेतकी). –केलिः 1 an epithet of Agni. –2 the Chitraka plant. –केशः N. of Śiva. –गन्धिनी the perfume named Reṇukā. –गर्भ *a.* containing gold in the interior. –गिरिः the mountain *Sumeru*. –गौरः the Aśoka tree. –घ्नम् lead. –घ्नी turmeric. –चन्द्रः N. of a celebrated Jaina lexicographer (of the 11th century). –छन्न *a.* covered with gold. (–न्नम्) gold covering. –ज्वालः fire. –तरुः the thorn-apple. –तारम् blue vitriol. –दुग्धः, –दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. –धान्यकः the $1\frac{1}{2}$ Māṣaka weight. –धारणम् the 8-Palas weight of gold. –पर्वतः the mountain Meru. –पुष्पः, –पुष्पकः 1 the Aśoka tree. –2 the Lodhra tree. –3 the Champaka tree. (*-n.*) 1 the Aśoka flower. –2 the flower of China rose. –पुष्पिका yellow jasmine. –पृष्ठ *a.* gilded. –र (व) लम् a pearl. –माला the wife of Yama. –माक्षिकम् pyrites. मालिन् *m.* the sun. –यूथिका the golden or yellow jasmine. –रागिणी *f.* turmeric. –रेणुः a kind of atom (त्रसरेणु). –वलम् a pearl. –व्याकरणम् Hemachandra's grammar. –शङ्खः N. of Viṣṇu. –शृङ्गम् 1 a golden horn. –2 a golden summit. –सारम् blue vitriol. –सूत्रम्, –सूत्रकम् a kind of necklace (Mar. गोफ).

हेमकम् Gold.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. –2 A touchstone. –3 A chameleon.

हेम्य *a.* Golden.

हेमन्तः, –न्तम् One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष); नवप्रवालोद्गमसस्यरम्यः प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः । विलीनपद्मः प्रपततुषारो हेमन्तकालः समुपागतः प्रिये ॥ Ṛs. 4. 1. –Comp. –नाथः the wood-apple tree.

हेमन्ती Winter.

हेम्नः The planet Mercury.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned; स्वप्ने निरुक्त्या गृहमेधिसौख्यं न यस्य हेयानुमितं स्वयं स्यात् Bhāg. 5. 11. 3.

हेरम् [हि-रन्] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. –2 Turmeric. –3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरकः, हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेरम्बः [हे शिवे रम्बति रम्ब्-अच् अलुक् समा॰ Tv.] 1 N. of Gaṇeśa; जेता हेरम्बभृङ्गिप्रमुखगणचमूचक्रिणस्तारकारेः Mv. 2. 17; हे हेरम्ब, किमम्ब, रोदिषि कथं, कर्णौ लुठत्यग्निभूः Subhāṣ. –2 A buffalo. –3 A boastful hero. –Comp. –जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Gaṇeśa).

हेरुकः 1 An attendant on Śiva. –2 N. of Gaṇeśa. –3 N. of a Buddha (=चक्रसम्बर).

हेल् 1 Ā. (हेलते) To disregard; see हेड्.

हेलञ्ची A common herb; L. D. B.

हेलनम्, –ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. –2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हेड्-भावे-ह्रस्य लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult; तत्पूर्वमंसद्वयसं द्विपाधिपाः क्षणं सहेलाः परितो जगाहिरे Śi. 12. 72. –2 (*a*) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport; हेलात्यन्तं समालक्ष्य विकारः स्यात् स एव च S. D. 128; भावो हावश्च हेला च त्रयस्तत्र शरीरजाः D. R. 2. 32. (*b*) Pleasure, delight, pastime; मुग्धेन्दुसुन्दरतदीयमुखावलोकहेलाविशृङ्खलकुतूहलनिह्नवाय Māl. 9. 43. –3 Strong sexual desire; प्रौढेच्छयाऽतिरूढानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृङ्गारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञैर्हेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ –4 Ease, facility; निवेशयामासिथ हेलयोद्धृतम् Śi. 1. 34; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. –5 Moonlight. –6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेलावत् *a.* Careless, taking things easily.

हेलाबुकः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [हिल्-इन्] The sun; व्यतरन्नरुणाय विश्रमं सृजते हेलिहयालिकाल्नाम् N. 2. 80; 3. 80; विक्रीय तं हेलिहिरण्यपिण्डं तारावराटानियमादित द्यौः N. 22. 13; हेलिः केलिसरोजबन्धुः Yaśastilaka 3. 403; also हेलिकः in this sense. –*f.* 1 Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance. –2 An embrace. –3 A marriage-procession in the street.

हे (है) लिहिल *a.* Of a sportive or wanton nature.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness; (this word, like the word लम्भ q.v., is used only by later writers like Kalhaṇa, Bilhaṇa, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic, cf. Mar. हेवा); अस्मिन्नासीत्तदनु निबिडाश्लेषहेवाकलीलविह्वलाहुक्रणितवलया संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent; हेवाकसस्तु शृङ्गारो हावोक्षिभ्रूविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक?).

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.); जायन्ते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगपिशुना वार्ता विपत्तावपि Kalhaṇa.

हेष् 1 Ā. (हेषते, हेषित) To neigh (as a horse); to bray, roar (in general).

हेषः, हेषा, हेषितम् Neighing, braying; रथाङ्गसंक्रीडितमश्वहेषः Ki. 16. 8; सरावधूताभ्रविमानसंकुलं कुर्वन्नभो हेषितभीषिताखिलः Bhāg. 10. 37. 1.

हेषिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

है *ind.* A vocative particle.

हैडिम्बः, –म्बिः Ghaṭotkacha (son of Hiḍimbā); तत्राद्भुतमपश्याम हैडिम्बस्य पराक्रमम् Mb. 6. 58. 15.

हैतुक *a.* (–की *f.*) [हेतौ प्रसृतः ठण्] 1 Causal, causative. –2 Argumentative, rationalistic. –कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. –2 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā

doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic; वेदवादरतो न स्यान्न पाखण्डी न हैतुकः। शुष्कवादविवादे न कंचित् पक्षं समाश्रयेत्॥ Bhāg. 11. 18. 30. -4 A heretic; हैतुकान् बकवृत्तींश्च वाङ्मात्रेणापि नार्चयेत् Ms. 4. 30.

हैम *a.* (**-मी** *f.*) [हिम-हेमन्-अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागम् R. 16.7. -2 Golden, made of gold; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पीठम् R. 6. 15; Bk. 5. 89; Ku. 6. 6. -3 Of a golden yellow colour. **-मा, -मी** Yellow jasmine. **-मम्** Hoar-frost, dew. **-मः** An epithet of Śiva. **-Comp. -मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका** a golden coin.

हैमन *a.* (**-नी** *f.*) [हेमन्त एव हेमन्ते भवो वा अण् तलोपः] 1 Wintry, cold; गजपतिद्वयसीरपि हैमनस्तुहिनयन् सरितः पृषतां पतिः Śi. 6. 55; Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights); प्रेम्णा मनःसु रजनीष्वपि हैमनीषु Śi. 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter; हैमनैर्निवसनैः सुमध्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. **-नः** 1 The month Mārgaśīrṣa. -2 The winter season (=हेमन्त q. v.). -3 A kind of rice which grows in winter (षष्टिक).

हैमन्तिक *a.* [हेमन्ते काले भवः ठञ्] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. **-कम्** A kind of rice.

हैमल See हेमन्त.

हैमवत *a.* (**-ती** *f.*) [हिमवतो अदूरभवो देशः तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy, *i. e.* Himālaya mountain; आनन्दशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रुतिं हैमवतीं ससर्ज R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himālaya mountain; यद्यच्चक्रे महाबाहुस्तस्मिन् हैमवते गिरौ Mb. 3. 160. 4; स्थाण्वाश्रमं हैमवतं जगाम Ku. 3. 23; 2. 67. **-तः** A kind of poison. **-तम्** Bhāratavarṣa or India.

हैमवतिक *a.* Living in the Himālaya mountain; स हैमवतिकान् जित्वा करं सर्वानदापयत् Mb. 3. 254. 6.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pārvatī. -2 Of the river Ganges; एवमुक्तः प्रत्युवाच राजा हैमवतीं तदा Mb. 3. 108. 16. -3 A kind of myrobalan. -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयंगवम्, हैयंगवीनम् [ह्यो गोदोहात् भवं ह्यस् गो ख नि॰] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter; भित्त्वा मृषाश्रुर्दृषदश्मना रहो जघास हैयंगवमन्तरं गतः Bhāg. 10. 9. 6.

हैरण्य *a.* Golden, made of gold. **-Comp. -वासस्** *a.* clothed in golden feathers (as an arrow).

हैरण्यकः 1 Goldsmith. -2 A guardian of golden treasure.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैहय *m.* pl. N. of a people and their country. **-यः** 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Paraśurāma q. v.); धेनुवत्सहरणाच्च हैहयस्त्वं च कीर्तिमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R. 11. 74.

हैहेयः Arjuna Kārtavīrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होड् I. 1 Ā. (होडते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होडति) To go.

होडः A raft, float.

होडृ *m.* A robber.

होढम् Stolen goods; न होढेन विना चौरं घातयेद्धार्मिको नृपः Ms. 9. 270.

होतृ *a.* (**-त्री** *f.*) [हु-तृच्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री Ś. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Ṛigveda at a sacrifice; जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताश्वलो बभूव. -2 A sacrificer; इति वादिन एवास्य होतुराहुतिसाधनम् R. 1. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni. **-Comp. -कर्मन्** *a.* the function of the होतृ. **-प्रवरः** the election of a होतृ. **-ष (स) दनम्** the होतृ's seat; होतृषदनाद्धैवापि दुरुद्गीथमनुसमाहरति Ch. Up. 1. 5. 5.

होतृकः, होत्रकः An assistant of the Hotṛi.

होत्रम् [हु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise; सत्त्वेन कुरुते युद्धे राजन् सुबलवानपि। नोद्यमेन न होत्राभिः सर्वाः स्वीकुरुते प्रजाः॥ Mb. 3. 33. 69. -3 Ved. Speech. -4 The office of होतृक priest.

होत्रिन् *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Śiva; या हविर्या च होत्री Ś. 1. 1.

होत्रिय *a.* [होत्राय हितं होतुरिदं वा छ] Belonging to an oblation. **-यः** The priest who offers oblations to gods. **-यम्** The sacrificial hall.

होत्वन् A sacrificer.

होमः [हु-मन्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajñas, to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa, called देवयज्ञ q. v.); इष्टिर्यागः। स एवासिचनाधिको होमः ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 7. -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice; R. 3. 38; Mb. 12. 165. 26. **-Comp. -अग्निः** the sacrificial fire. **-कर्मन्** sacrificial act. **-कल्पः** mode of sacrificing. **-कुण्डम्** a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. **-तुरङ्गः** a sacrificial horse; नियुज्य तं होमतुरङ्गरक्षणे R. 3. 38. **-धानम्** a sacrificial chamber. **-धान्यम्** 1 sesamum. -2 barley. **-धूमः** the smoke of a burnt offering or sacrificial fire. **-धेनुः** a cow yielding milk for an oblation. **-भस्मन्** *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. **-भाण्डम्** a sacrificial implement. **-वेला** the time for offering oblations. **-शाला** a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमकः See होतृ.

होमिः [हु-इन् मुट् च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m*. [होमोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, –होम्य *a*. Belonging to or fit for an oblation. **–म्यम्** (also हौम्यम्) 1 Ghee. –2 Anything for an oblation (होमद्रव्य); अग्नीनामन्ययं ह्येतद्धौम्यं वेदविदो विदुः। तस्माद्ददाति यो धेनुं स हौम्यं संप्रयच्छति ॥ Mb. 13. 66. 47.

होरा [हु-रन्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign; होरासु गणितेष्वपि Śiva B. 10. 35. –2 Part of the duration of a sign. –3 An hour. –4 A mark, line. –5 Horoscope; horoscopy.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod (Mar. हुळा).

होला The Holi festival.

होलाकः A kind of vapour-bath.

होलाकम् A religious act performed by those that hail from east India; ये प्राच्या इति (समाख्याताः) ते होलाकादीन् (करिष्यन्ति) ŚB. on MS. 1. 3. 19. –Comp. **–अधिकरणन्यायः** A rule of interpretation according to which in the absence of a श्रुति text supporting what is stated in स्मृतिs and कल्पसूत्रs, the existence of a general श्रुति text in its support may be assumed on the strength of inference. It is not, however, admissible to assume the existence of restricted श्रुति texts (*i. e*. texts restricting a particular act to a particular class or land); सामान्यश्रुतिकल्पनायामस्ति प्रमाणं न विशेषश्रुतिकल्पनायाम्। This rule is discussed by जैमिनि and शबर at MS. 1. 3. 15–23.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten-but particularly three or four-days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). –2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होहौ, हौ *ind*. A vocative particle (ho! holla!).

हौड् 1 P. (हौडति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. –2 To go.

हौतभुजम् The कृत्तिका constellation.

हौत्रक *a*. Belonging to the Hotṛi priest, sacerdotal.

हौत्रम् [होतुरिदम् अण्] The office of the priest called Hotṛi q. v.

हौम्यम् Clarified butter.

ह्नु 2 Ā. (ह्नुते-ह्नुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of; अभ्यगीष्टार्थशास्त्राणि यमस्याह्नोष्ट विक्रमम् Bk. 15. 88. –2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. –3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय ह्नुते Sk.; P. I. 4. 34.

ह्नवः, –वनम् Hiding, concealment.

ह्नुतिः *f*. 1 Abstraction, concealment. –2 Denial.

ह्मल् 1 P. (ह्मलति) 1 To go. –2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind*. [गते अहनि नि०] Yesterday. –Comp. **–भव** *a*. what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a*. (–नी *f*.) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः, ह्यस्तनेन च कोपेन शार्ङ्गं वै प्राहिणोन्मयि Mb. 5. 184. 4. –Comp. **–दिनम्** yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a*. Belonging to yesterday, hesternal; P. IV. 2. 105.

ह्रग् 1 P. (ह्रगति) To hide, cover, conceal.

ह्रणीया Censure, reproach, shame.

ह्रदः [ह्राद्-अच् नि०] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water; आपगा गरुडेनेव ह्रदादुद्धृतपन्नगा Rām. 2. 47. 17; Ki. 15. 17; ह्रदे गभीरे हृदि चावगाढे शंसन्ति कार्यावतरं हि सन्तः N. 3. 53. –2 A deep hole or cavity; नाभिह्रदैः परिगृहीतरयाणि निम्नैः Śi. 5. 29. –3 A ray of light. –Comp. **–ग्रहः** a crocodile.

ह्रदिनी 1 A river; सुशीततोयां विस्तीर्णां ह्रदिनीं वेतसैर्वृताम् Mb. 3. 64. 12; Bhāg. 2. 7. 28; 10. 21. 9. –2 A lightning.

ह्रद्रोगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

ह्रप् 10 P. (ह्रापयति) 1 To speak. –2 To sound, creak.

ह्रस् 1 P. (ह्रसति, ह्रसित) 1 To sound. –2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear; चक्षुर्भ्राम्यति रूपमेव ह्रसते वक्त्रं च लालायते Pt. 4. 78. –*Caus*. To shorten, lessen, diminish.

ह्रसित *p. p*. 1 Sounded. –2 Shortened, curtailed.

ह्रसिमन् *m*. Smallness, shortness.

ह्रसिष्ठ *a*. (Superl. of ह्रस्व) Shortest, smallest.

ह्रसीयस् *a*. (Compar. of ह्रस्व) Shorter, smaller.

ह्रस्व *a*. [ह्रस्-वन्] (compar. ह्रसीयस्; superl. ह्रसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. –2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. –3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody). –4 Minor, very young in age; जाता ह्रस्वा प्रजा प्रमीयते Mb. 3. 197. 13. –5 Unimportant, insignificant. **–स्वः** 1 A dwarf. –2 A short vowel. **–स्वम्** Green or black sulphate of iron. –Comp. **–अग्निः** Calotropis Gigantea = wort (Arka). **–अङ्ग** *a*. dwarfish, short-bodied. (–ङ्गः) a dwarf. **–गर्भः** the Kuśa grass. **–गवेधुका** Uraria Lagopodioides (Mar. लहान चिकणा). **–जात्य** *a*. of a small kind. **–दर्भः, –कुशः** the short or white Kuśa grass. **–दा** gum olibanum. **–निर्वेशकः** a small sword. **–पर्णः** Ficus Infectoria (Mar. लघुपिंपरी). **–फलः** the date tree. **–बाहुक** *a*. short-armed. **–मूर्ति** *a*. short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. **–मूलः** the short red cane.

ह्रस्वक *a*. See ह्रस्व.

ह्रासः [ह्रस्-घञ्] 1 Sound, noise. –2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; अन्ये कलियुगे नृणां युगह्रासानुरूपतः Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. –3 Small number. –4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्रासक *a*. Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्रासनम् 1 N. of the seventh *i. e*. the last stage of must of an elephant; Mātaṅga L. 9. 18. –2 Diminution.

ह्राद् 1 Ā. (ह्रादते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्रादः [ह्राद्-भावे घञ्] Noise, sound; दुन्दुभीनां ह्रादः Ki. 16. 8; so धनुर्ह्रादः &c.

ह्रादिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्रादुनिः,-नी Hail; ह्रादुनयो विस्फुलिङ्गाः Bṛi. Up. 6. 2. 10.

ह्राम्, ह्रीम्, ह्रूम् &c. An exclamation of sacred mantras; ओं ह्रां ह्रीं ह्रूं ओं नमो भगवते हृषीकेशाय Bhāg. 5. 18. 18.

ह्रिणीयते See हृणीयते; प्रतिहतपरिस्पन्दः स्तोता विपद्य ह्रिणीयते Mv. 1. 51 (v. l.).

ह्रिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity; cf. हृणीया.

ह्री 3 P. (जिह्रेति, ह्रीण-ह्रीत) 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.); जिह्रेम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह गुरुसमीपं गन्तुम् Ś. 7. 6; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनाम् Ki. 11. 58; R. 15. 44; 17. 73; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 102; 6. 132. -*Caus.* (ह्रेपयति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णम् R. 6. 49; ह्रेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो ह्रेपयन्ति Śi. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64; 13. 41; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री *f.* 1 Shame; रतेरपि ह्रीपदमादधाना Ku. 3. 57; दारिद्र्याद् ह्रियमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्रीसन्नकण्ठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ *a.* overcome or confounded by shame; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -धारिन् *a.* bashful. -निरासः shamelessness. -निषेव *a.* modest, shy; जाताः कुले ह्यनृशंसा वदान्या ह्रीनिषेवाः कर्मणा निश्चयज्ञाः Mb. 5. 25. 5. -पदम् cause of shame. -बल *a.* extremely modest. -यन्त्रणा the constraint of bashfulness; ह्रीयन्त्रणामानशिरे मनोज्ञाम् R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ह्री-कन्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear. -कः 1 A father; Uṇ.3.47.-2 A mongoose.

ह्रीकु *a.* [ह्री-उन् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. -कुः 1 Tin. -2 Lac. -3 A cat.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed; तत्रैव दुश्चरितमद्य निवेदयन्ती ह्रीणासि पापहृदये न सखीजनेऽस्मिन् Ve. 2. 12; ह्रीतमिव नभसि वीतमले न विराजते स्म वपुरंशुमालिनः Ki.12.13. -Comp. -मुख *a.* 1 blushing. -2 bashful, modest; इतीरिता पत्ररथेन तेन ह्रीणा च हृष्टा च बभाण भैमी N. 3. 67.

ह्रीतिः Shame, modesty.

ह्रेपणम् The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -2 Embarrassment.

ह्रेपित *a.* 1 Ashamed. -2 Surpassed.

ह्रीच्छ् (ह्रीच्छति) To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीवेरम्, -रम् A kind of perfume (Mar. वाळा).

ह्रुड्, -ह्रूड् 1 P. (ह्रोडति, ह्रूडति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रेप् 1 Ā. (ह्रेपते) To go.

ह्रेष् 1 Ā. (ह्रेषते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep.

ह्रेषा, ह्रेषितम् Neighing.

ह्रेषिन् *a.* Neighing, whinnying.

ह्रेपुकः A kind of spade.

ह्रौड् 1 P. (ह्रौडति) To go.

ह्लग् 1 P. (ह्लगति) To cover, hide.

ह्लत्तिः *f.* Joy, gladness; (ह्लत्तिः *f.* also in this sense.)

ह्लप् 10 P. (ह्लापयति) 1 To speak.-2 To sound, creak. -3 To speak well; L. D. B.

ह्लस् 1 P. (ह्लसति) To sound.

ह्लाद् 1 Ā. (ह्लादते, ह्लन्न or ह्लादित) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. -3 To be pleasant; ह्लादते तनयस्पर्शः L. D. B. -*Caus* (ह्लादयति) To gladden, delight.

ह्लादः, ह्लादकः Pleasure; joy, delight; also ह्लादिका.

ह्लादनम् The act of rejoicing, joy, delight. -2 Refreshing, refreshment.

ह्लादित p. p. Delighted, refreshed.

ह्लादिन् *a.* 1 Delighting, pleasing &c. -2 Very noisy or loud.

ह्लादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

ह्लीक, ह्लीकु See ह्रीक, ह्रीकु; [Uṇ.3.47] (ह्लीकः=लज्जावान्); Uṇ. 3. 86; (ह्लीकुः ह्लीकुश्च लज्जावान्).

ह्लेषा See ह्रेषा

ह्वल् 1 P. (ह्वलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To go astray, stumble. -*Caus.* (ह्व-ह्वा-लयति-ते but ह्वलयति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble; स छिन्नबाहुरपतद् विह्वलो ह्वलयन् भुवम् Bk. 6. 45; (especially with वि).

ह्वला Going astray, failure.

ह्वालः Failure, cessation.

ह्वृ 1 P. (ह्वरति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्वरस् *n.* pl. Crookedness, deceit.

ह्वार्यः 1 A serpent. -2 A horse.

ह्वे 1 U. (ह्वयति-ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे, अह्वत्-त, अह्वास्त, ह्वास्यति-ते, ह्वातुम्, हूत; *Pass.* हूयते; *caus.* ह्वाययति-ते; *desid.* जुहूषति-ते) 1 To call by name; तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बन्धुप्रियां बन्धुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask, beg.

ह्वा A name, appellation. [Saubhari's Dvyākṣaranāmamālā gives other meanings:- ह्वा जिह्वा स्पर्धा सरित्.42.]

ह्वातव्य *a.* To be called.

ह्वानम् 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound. -3 A challenge (for fight); सुग्रीवोऽपनदद् घोरं वालिनो ह्वानकारणात् Rām.4.12.15.

ह्वायक *a.* Calling, summoning, challenging etc.

APPENDIX A

SANSKRIT PROSODY

I

Introduction

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Piṅgala-chhandas-śāstra, attributed to the sage Piṅgala, which consists of Sutras distributed over eight books. The Agni-Purāṇa also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Piṅgala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Śrutabodha, Vāṇībhūṣaṇa, Vṛitta-darpaṇa, Vṛitta-ratnākara, Vṛitta-kaumudī, Chhandomañjarī &c. In the following pages the Chhandomañjarī and Vṛitta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon, Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres being ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of गद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pādas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pāda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛittas are divided into three classes:—समवृत्त in which the Pādas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long', according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, and ऌ are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, ॠ, ए, ऐ, ओ, and औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvāra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in गन्ध or गः. (The consonants प्र & ह्र, as also ब्र, & क्र, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical licence; *e. g.* in Ku. 7. 11 or Śi. 10. 60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre comformable to the general laws of prosody.) So also the last syllable of a *pāda* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सानुस्वारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गी च गुरुर्भवेत् ।
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादान्तगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mātrā is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Gaṇas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मस्त्रिगुरुस्त्रिलघुश्च नकारो
भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्यः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः
सोऽन्तगुरुः कथितोऽन्तलघुस्तः ॥
आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यान्ति लाघवम् ।
भजसा गौरवं यान्ति मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ‿ denoting a short syllable, and — a long one), the different Gaṇas may be represented as follows:—

य	‿ — —	(Bacchius)
र	— ‿ —	(Amphimacer)
त	— — ‿	(Anti-bacchius)
भ	— ‿ ‿	(Dactylus)
ज	‿ — ‿	(Amphibrachys)
स	‿ ‿ —	(Anapæstus)
म	— — —	(Molossus)
न	‿ ‿ ‿	(Tribrachys)

Similarly ल (‿) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N.B.— Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛittas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛittas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of *possible* combinations is $2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2$ or $2^6=64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Piṅgala, as also the Līlāvatī and the last chapter of Vṛitta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धसमवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note—In the following definitions the letters representing the Gaṇas such as भ, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre, *e. g.* म्रभ्न stands for म, र, भ, न; so म्तौ, for म, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme in Gaṇas* with the *Yati* or Cæsura — the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case — denoted in brackets by *Arabic figures, and then comes the example*; (*many of* these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Daṇḍin &c.).

SECTION A

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter

(प्रतिष्ठा)

कन्या

Def. ग्मौ चेत् कन्या ।
Sch. G. ग, म.
Ex. भास्वत्-**कन्या** सैका धन्या ।
यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखेलत् ॥

——

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter

(सुप्रतिष्ठा)

पङ्क्ति

Def. भ्गौ गिति पङ्क्तिः ।
Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.
Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णक**पङ्क्तिः** ।
यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

——

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter

(गायत्री)

(1) तनुमध्यमा

Def. त्यौ चेत् तनुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G. त, य.
Ex. मूर्तिर्मुरशत्रोरत्यद्भुतरूपा ।
आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं **तनुमध्या** ॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा

[also called वाणी]

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मो मः ।
Sch. G. म, म (3. 3).
Ex. (a) श्रीदीप्ती ह्रीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती ।
एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥ Kāv. 3. 86.

(b) गोपस्त्रीणां मुख्या **विद्युल्लेखा**रूपा ।
कालिन्दीतीरे सा रेमे श्रीकृष्णेन ॥

(3) शशिवदना

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G. न, य.
Ex. **शशिवदना**नां व्रजतरुणीनाम् ।
अधरसुधोर्मिं मधुरिपुरैच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी

Def. द्विया सोमराजी ।
Sch. G. य, य (2. 4).
Ex. हरे **सोमराजी**-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।
जगन्मण्डलस्य छिनत्त्यन्धकारम् ॥

——

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter

(उष्णिक्)

(1) कुमारललिता

Def. कुमारललिता ज्सूगाः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ग (3. 4).
Ex. मुरारितनुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा ।
व्रजैणनयनानां ततान मुदमुच्चैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा

Def. मस्गौ स्यान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, स, ग (3. 4).
Ex. रङ्गे बाहुविरुग्णाद् दन्तीन्द्रान्मदलेखा ।
लग्नाभून्मुरशत्रौ कस्तूरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G. न, न, ग (5. 2).
Ex. रविदुहितृतटे नवकुसुमततिः ।
व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter

(अनुष्टुभ्)

(1) अनुष्टुभ् (also called श्लोक)

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघु पञ्चमम् ।
द्विचतुष्पादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥
Ex. वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।
Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4).
Ex. रविसुतापरिसरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।
व्रजवधूगजगतिर्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका

Def. प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ ।
Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4).
Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युताङ्घ्रिपद्मयोः
श्रुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवाम्बुराशितारिका ॥

(4) माणवक

Def. भात्तलगा माणवकम् ।
Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4).
Ex. चञ्चलचूडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः केलिपरम् ।
ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नन्दसुतं माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग (4. 4).
Ex. वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बर्हश्रेणी शाक्रश्चापः ।
यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छित्त्यै गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णाम्भोदः ॥

(6) समानिका

Def. ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।
Sch. G. ग, ल, र, ज (4. 4).
Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हृत्-तडागसद्म ।
धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter

(बृहती)

(1) भुजगशिशुभृता

Def. भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2).
Ex. हृदतटनिकटक्षौणी भुजगशिशुभृता याऽसीत् ।
मुररिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा साऽभूत् ॥

(2) भुजङ्गसङ्गता

Def. सजरैर्भुजङ्गसङ्गता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, र (3. 6).
Ex. तरला तरङ्गरिङ्गितैर्यमुना भुजङ्गसङ्गता ।
कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्भमसाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स (5. 4).
Ex. कालियभोगाभोगगतस्तन्मणिमध्यस्फीतरुचा ।
चित्रपदाभो नन्दसुतश्चारु ननर्त स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter

(पङ्क्ति)

(1) त्वरितगति

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5).
Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतिस्तरणिसुता विपिनगता ॥
मुररिपुणा रतिगुरुणा परिरमिता प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगयुक्ता ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6).
Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली
कालिन्दीये तटवनकुञ्जे ।
उद्दीव्यन्तीर्व्रजजनरामाः
कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती

(Also called चम्पकमाला).

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमस्गाः।

Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5).

Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-
र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भक्तिः।
राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा
रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

—

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter

(त्रिष्टुभ्)

(1) इन्द्रवज्रा

Def. स्यादिन्द्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः।

Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6).

Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरेण धृत्वा
रुष्टे**न्द्रवज्रा**हतिमुक्तवृष्टौ।
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेन्द्रवज्रा

Def. उपेन्द्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा।

Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6).

Ex. **उपेन्द्रवज्रा**दिमणिच्छटाभि-
र्विभूषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते।
स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं
सुरद्रुमूले मणिमण्डपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति

Def. अनन्तरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः।
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु
वदन्ति जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When इन्द्रवज्रा and उपेन्द्रवज्रा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It is said to have 14 varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः।
पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदण्डः ॥ Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18; Ku. 3; Ki. 17, &c.

When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजाति; *e. g.* in the following verse from Māgha there is a combination of वंशस्थ and इन्द्रवंशा.

इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे
गणो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्बहिः।
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेषकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥ Śi. 12. 1.

(4) दोधक

Def. दोधकमिच्छति भत्रितयाद्गौ।

Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5).

Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः
सारतरागमना यतमानम्।
तेन सहेह बिभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सा रतरागमनायतमानम् ॥ Śi. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितम्

(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def. म्भौ न्लौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम्।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7).

Ex. प्रीत्यै यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रौढध्वान्तं दिनमिह जलदाः।
दोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-
क्रीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥ Śi. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता

Def. रात्परैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता।

Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8 or 4. 7).

Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
राममध्वरविघातशान्तये।
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.

See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता म्भौ तगौ गः।

Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7).

Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयाऽपि।
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हन्ति पुंसां
वातोर्मी पोतमिवाम्भोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी

Def. मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः।

Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7).

Ex. अंहो हन्ति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सूते।
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोपास्यमाना
पुंसां श्रद्धा**शालिनी** विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता

Def. स्वागता रनभगैर्गुरुणा च।

Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8).

Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेन्द्रान्
स स्वयंवरमहाय महीन्द्रः।
तावदेव ऋषिरिन्द्रदिदृक्षु-
र्नारदस्त्रिदशधाम जगाम ॥ N. 5. 1.

See Ki. 9; Śi. 10.

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Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter

(जगती)

(1) इन्द्रवंशा

Def. तच्चेन्द्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ ।
Sch. G. इन्द्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below) except that its first syllable is long :— The Gaṇas are, त, त, ज, र.
Ex. दैत्येन्द्रवंशाग्निरुदीर्णदीधितिः
पीताम्बरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।
यस्मिन् ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चन्द्रवर्त्म

Def. चन्द्रवर्त्म निगदन्ति रनभसैः ।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8).
Ex. चन्द्रवर्त्म पिहितं घनतिमिरै
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः ।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुरु सरसे
कुञ्जवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला

Def. अब्ध्यङ्गैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ स्मौ ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, म (4. 8).
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रीकूले
केलीलोला हरितनुरव्यात् सा वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6).
Ex. समीरशिशिरः शिरस्सु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।
बिभर्ति जनयन्नयं मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ Śi. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7).
Ex. स्फुटसुषमामकरन्दमनोज्ञं
व्रजललनानयनालिनिपीतम् ।
तव मुखतामरसं मुरशत्रो
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 4).
Ex. स ततेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः
प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने
प्रतियातमिवान्तिकमस्य गुरोः ॥ R. 8. 91.
See Śi. 6. 71.

(7) द्रुतविलम्बित

Def. द्रुतविलम्बितमाह नभौ भरौ ।
Sch. G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4).
Ex. मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥ Ś. 6.
See R. 9; Śi. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा

(also called मन्दाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5).
Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि पुष्पश्रिया-
मतनुत रतयेव संतानकः ।
तरुणपरभृतः स्वनं रागिणा-
मतनुत रतये वसन्तानकः ॥ Śi. 6. 67; also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (5. 7).
Ex. विहगाः कदम्बसुरभाविह गाः
कलयन्त्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
भ्रमयन्नुपैति मुहुरभ्रमयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः ॥ Śi. 4. 36;
Ki. 6; Śi. 9 also.

(10) भुजङ्गप्रयात

Def. भुजङ्गप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः ।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6).
Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवन्ति
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति ।
धनेभ्यः परो बान्धवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला

Def. त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः ।
Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6).
Ex. प्रह्वामरमौलौ रत्नोपलक्लृप्ते
जातप्रतिबिम्बा शोणा मणिमाला ।
गोविन्दपदाब्जे राजी नखराणा-
मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्वान्तं शमयन्ती ॥

(12) मालती

(Also called यमुना).

Def. भवति नजावथ मालती जरौ ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7).
Ex. इह कलयाच्युत केलिकानने
मधुरससौरभसारलोलुपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि चुम्बति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित).

Def. वदन्ति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7).
Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं
पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।
निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती
प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥ Ku. 5. 1.

See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी

Def. बाणाश्वैश्छिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ ।
Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7).
Ex. अर्चामन्येषां त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वैतेनैकं विष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) स्रग्विणी

Def. कीर्तितैषा चतूरेफिका स्रग्विणी ।
Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6).
Ex. इन्द्रनीलोपलेनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुम्भद्रवालङ्कृता शोभते ।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-
र्मूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी ॥

See Śi. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 syllables in a quarter

(अतिजगती)

(1) कलहंस

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा).

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (7. 6).
Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।
जनचित्तहारिकलकण्ठनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दतनूजः ॥

See Śi. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा

(Also called चन्द्रिका and उत्पलिनी).

Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततौ गः क्षमा ।
Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6).
Ex. इह दुरधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः
सततमसुतरं वर्णयन्त्यन्तरम् ।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेद दिग्व्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी

Def. म्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10).
Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिरङ्गुलीषु चक्रु-
र्मौलिस्रक्च्युतमकरन्दरेणुगौरम् ॥ R. 4. 88.

See Ki. 7; Śi. 8.

(4) मञ्जुभाषिणी

(Also called सुनन्दिनी and प्रबोधिता).

Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मञ्जुभाषिणी ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7).
Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं
तपसस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहर्निशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥ Śi. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरम्

Def. वेदै रन्ध्रैर्म्तौ यसगा मत्तमयूरम् ।
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9).
Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः ।
सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां
यश्चोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥ Ki. 18. 28.

Śi. 4. 44; 6. 76; also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा

(Also called प्रभावती).

Def. जभौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहैः ।
Sch. G. ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9).
Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादृते
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम् ।
अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेन्दुमण्डला
विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥ M. 4. 16.

See Bk. 1. 1; Śi. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter

(शक्वरी)

(1) अपराजिता

Def. ननरसलघुगैः स्वरैरपराजिता ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7).
Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा
यदुनिचयचमूः परैरपराजिता ।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तरिपुव्रजं
स जयति जगतां गतिर्गरुडध्वजः ॥

(2) असंबाधा

Def. म्तौ न्सौ गावक्षग्रहविरतिरसंबाधा ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9).

Ex. वीर्याग्नौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात् क्षिप्ते
दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धरणिरियमसंबाधा ।
धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंबन्धः
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

(3) पथ्या

(Also called मञ्जरी).

Def. सजसा यलौ च सह गेन पथ्या मता ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9).

Ex. स्थगयन्त्यमूः शमितचातकार्तस्वरा
जलदास्तडित्तुलितकान्तकार्तस्वराः ।
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः क्वचित् कपिशयन्ति चामी कराः ॥ Śi. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा

(also called कुररीरुता).

Def. नजभजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ल, ग (6. 8).

Ex. अनतिचिरोज्झितस्य जलदेन चिर-
स्थितबहुबुद्बुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् ।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥ Śi. 4. 41.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका

Def. ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।

Sch. G. न, न, भ, न, ल, ग (7. 7).

Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरण कलिका
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमथनगुणस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा

(Also called हंसश्येनी or कुटिल).

Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्भौ न्यौ गौ ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10).

Ex. नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुस्रै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशङ्कामिह वितरति हंसश्येनी
मध्येऽप्यह्नः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसन्ततिलका

(Also called वसन्ततिलक, उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता).

Def. उक्ता वसन्ततिलका तभजा जगौ गः ।

Sch. G. त, भ, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6).

Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-
माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशान्तरेषु ॥ Ś. 4. 1.

(8) वासन्ती

Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासन्तीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4).

Ex. भ्राम्यद्भृङ्गीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः
श्रीखण्डाद्रेरद्भुतपवनैर्मन्दान्दोला ।
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्धस्तोल्लासैः
कंसारातौ नृत्यति सदृशी वासन्तीयम् ॥

Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिशक्वरी)

(1) तूणक

Def. तूणकं समानिकापदद्वयं विनान्तिमम् ।

Sch G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8).

Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृङ्गपूरितं
पञ्चबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेमतूणकम् ।
राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाद्य मासि माधवे
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे ॥

(2) मालिनी

Def. ननमयययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः ।

Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7).

Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः ॥ R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेल्लीलाखेलः ।

Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.

Ex. मा कान्ते पक्षस्यान्ते पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः
कान्तं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चन्द्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेत् ।
क्षुत्क्षामः प्राटंश्चेतश्चेतो राहुः क्रूरः प्राग्रात्
तस्माद् ध्वान्ते हर्म्यस्यान्ते शय्यैकान्ते कर्तव्या ॥

Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला

Def. गुरुनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला ।

Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except the last).

Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
व्रजयुवतिलसदलिकगगनगता ।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरभसपरितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter

(अष्टि)

(1) चित्र

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम् ।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4).
Ex. विद्रुमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यहृष्ट-
वल्लवीजनाङ्गसंगजातमुग्धकण्टकाङ्ग ।
त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
वन्यपुष्प**चित्र**केश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

(2) पञ्चचामर

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदन्ति पञ्चचामरम् ।
or जरौ जरौ ततो जगौ च पञ्चचामरं वदेत् ।
Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. सुरद्रुमूलमण्डपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।
सुराङ्गनाभवल्लवीकरप्र**पञ्चचामर-**
स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ॥

(3) वाणिनी

Def. नजभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.
Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽद्य ननु वाणि नीतिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं मुकुन्दं
सततमहं स्तवैः स्वरचितैः स्तवानि नित्यम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter

(अत्यष्टि)

(1) चित्रलेखा

(Also called अतिशायिनी).

Def. ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा
Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10. 7).
Ex. इति धौतपुरन्ध्रिमत्सरान् सरसि मज्जनेन
श्रियमाप्तवतो**ऽतिशायिनी**मपसृतलाङ्गभासः ।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशेः
शिशिरेतररोचिषाप्यपां ततिषु मङ्क्तुमीषे ॥ Śi. 8. 71.

(2) नर्दटक

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9).
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमदम्बुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारिकणाः ।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
मदकलनीलकण्ठकलहैर्मुखराः ककुभः ॥
Māl. 9. 18; see 5. 31.

(3) पृथ्वी

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9).
Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयद्विपा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते ।
इतोऽपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-
रहो विततमूर्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥ Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मन्दाक्रान्ता

Def. मन्दाक्रान्ताम्बुधिरसनगैर्मो भनौ तौ गयुग्मम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7).
Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विरहविधुरा काचिदिन्दीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेव स्खलितकबरी निःश्वसन्ती विशालम् ।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रान्तिदूतीसहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामञ्जुकुञ्जं जगाम ॥
Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the Meghadūta is written in this metre).

(5) वंशपत्रपतित

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः ।
Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10. 7).
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि रौप्यभित्तिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः ।
व्रीडमसंमुखोऽपि रमणैरपहृतवसनाः
काञ्चनकन्दरासु तरुणीरिह नयति रविः ॥
Śi. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी

Def. रसै रुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभला गः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11).
Ex. दिगन्ते श्रूयन्ते मदमलिनगण्डाः करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः खलु मृगाः ।
इदानीं लोकेऽस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं
नखानां पाण्डित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥
Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी

Def. नसमरसला गः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता ।
Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7).
Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत् ।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः
स्रजमपि शिरस्यन्धः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशङ्कया ॥
Ś. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter

(धृति)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता

Def. स्याद्भूतर्त्वश्वैः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता म्तौ नयौ यौ
Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7).
Ex. क्रीडत्कालिन्दीललितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्यैः
वातैः खेलद्भिः **कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता** मन्दमन्दम्
भृङ्गालीगीतैः किसलयकरोल्लासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणेश्चकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा

Def. मन्दाक्रान्ता नयरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4.7.7).
Ex. शङ्केऽमुष्मिन् जगति मृगदृशां साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येदं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा सा व्यधायि ।
नैतादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिसुतामन्तरेणाच्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्या नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखाद्भुतायाम् ॥

(3) नन्दन

Def. नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नन्दनम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11.7).
Ex. तरणिसुतातरङ्गपवनैः सलीलमान्दोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपङ्कजरजःसुपूतपृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसंस्मारकं
क्षितितलनन्दनं व्रज सखे सुखाय वृन्दावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8.5.5).
Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रगृह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणे संगमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः ।
रविसुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104

(5) शार्दूलललित

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशऋतुभिः शार्दूलललितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12.6).
Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रमविधिं शार्दूलललितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु दुरं चैद्यप्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवनिवहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिधृति)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता

Def. रसर्त्वश्वैर्यमौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6.6.7).
Ex. कदम्बामोदाढ्या विपिनपवनाः केकिनः कान्तकेका
विनिद्राः कन्दल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा दर्दुरा दृप्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात् किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित

Def. सूर्याश्वैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12.7).
Ex. वेदान्तेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः ।
अन्तर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयऋतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7.6.6).
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपातिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्नौ पाणिमन्तः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7.7.5).
Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमारम्भरभसात्
कालिन्दीकूलकुञ्जे विहरणकुतुकाकृष्टहृदयः ।
गोविन्दो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां प्राप्य सुरसां
शङ्के पीयूषपानैः प्रचुरकृतसुखं व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter

(कृति)

(1) गीतिका

Def. सजजा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका ।
Sch. G. स, ज, ज, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5.7.8).
Ex. करतालचञ्चलकङ्कणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा
रमणीयवेणुनिनादरङ्गिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासरासससमुद्भवा भवरागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु बल्लवीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना

Def. ज्ञेया सप्ताश्वषड्भिर्मरभनययुता भ्लौ गः सुवदना ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, भ, ल, ग (7.7.6).
Ex. उत्तुङ्गास्तुङ्गकूलं स्रुतमदसलिलाः प्रस्यन्दिसलिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकण्ठद्रुममतिमुखराः कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतः खातावसीदत्तटमुरुदशनैरुत्सादिततटाः
शोणं सिन्दूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यन्ति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter

(प्रकृति)

(1) पञ्चकावली

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री)

Def. नजभजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता भुवि पञ्चकावली ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7.7.7).
Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतुरङ्गजन्मनः
प्रमथितभूभृतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भृशं महीभृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः सततं धृतश्रिय-
श्चिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्च तदाऽभवदन्तरं महत् ॥
Śi. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा

Def. म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7.7.7).
Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥

Ś. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter

(आकृति)

हंसी

Def. मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी ।
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग, न, न, न, न, ग, ग
or
म, म, त, न, न, न, स, ग (8. 14).
Ex. सार्धं कान्तेनैकान्तेऽसौ विकचकमलमधु सुरभि पिबन्ती
कामक्रीडाकूतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतरमलघु रसन्ती ।
कालिन्दीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वैच्छं सरभसगतिरिह विलसति **हंसी** ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter

(विकृति)

अद्रितनया

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरू बुधैस्तु गदितेयमद्रितनया ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग (11. 12).
Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतङ्गनिभमम्नदसदनुजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा ।
भुवनहितावतारचतुरश्चराचरधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति तमवोच**दद्रितनया** ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter

(संकृति)

तन्वी

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्भौ भनयाश्च यदि भवति तन्वी ।
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य (5. 7. 12).
Ex. माधव मुग्धैर्मधुकरविरुतैः कोकिलकूजितमलयसमीरैः
कम्पमुपेता मलयजसलिलैः प्लावनतोऽप्यविगततनुदाहा ।
पद्मपलाशैर्विरचितशयना देहजसंज्वरभरपरिदूने–
र्निश्वसती सा मुहुरतिपरुषं ध्यानलये तव निवसति **तन्वी** ॥

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिकृति)

क्रौञ्चपदा

Def. क्रौञ्चपदा भ्मौ स्भौ ननना न्गाविपुशरवसुमुनिविरतिरिह भवेत् ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, न, ग (5. 5. 8. 7).
Ex. क्रौञ्चपदालीचित्रिततीरा मदकलखगकुलकलकलरुचिरा
फुल्लसरोजश्रेणिविलासा मधुमुदितमधुपरवरभसकरी ।
फेनविलासप्रोज्ज्वलहासा ललितलहरिभरपुलकितसुतनुः
पश्य हरेऽसौ कस्य न चेतो हरति तरलगतिरहिमकिरणजा ॥

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter

(उत्कृति)

भुजङ्गविजृम्भित

Def. वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतननयुगरसलगैर्भुजङ्गविजृम्भितम् ।
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7).
Ex. हेलोदञ्चन्न्यञ्चत्पादप्रकटविकटनटनभरो रणत्करतालक-
श्चारुप्रेङ्खच्चूडाबर्हः श्रुतितरलनवकिसलयस्तरङ्गितहारधृक् ।
त्रस्यन्नागस्त्रीभिर्भक्त्या मुकुलितकरकमलयुगं कृतस्तुतिरच्युतः
पायाद् वश्छिन्दन् कालिन्दीह्रदकृतनिजवसति-
बृहद्**भुजङ्गविजृम्भितम्** ॥

दण्डक

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दण्डक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *nagaṇas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *ragaṇas* or *yagaṇas*, or all the feet may be *sagaṇas*. The classes of दण्डक usually mentioned are चण्डवृष्टिप्रयात, प्रचितक, मत्तमातङ्गलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रान्त, कुसुमस्तवक, अनङ्गशेखर, संग्राम &c. Māl. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Daṇḍaka.

SECTION B

अर्धसमवृत्त (Half-equal Metres)

(1) अपरवक्त्र

(Sometimes called वैतालीय)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter).
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-
स्त**मपरवक्त्र**मवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता
व्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमाः ॥

(2) उपचित्र

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
भौ युजि भाद् गुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग, (even quarter).

Ex. सुरवैरिवपुस्तनुतां मुदं
हेमनिभांशुकचन्दनलिप्तम् ।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरैरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा

(Also called औपच्छन्दसिक)

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो
युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter).

Ex. अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवान्तं
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव ।
शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा
किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥
Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी

(Also called वैतालीय or सुन्दरी)

Def. विषमे ससजा गुरुः समे
सभरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी ।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, भ, र, ल, ग (even quarter).

Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ।
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं
गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

(5) वेगवती

Def. सयुगात् सगुरू विषमे चेद्
भाविह वेगवती युजि भाद्गौ ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter).

Ex. स्मरवेगवती व्रजरामा
केशववंशरवैरतिमुग्धा ।
रभसान्न गुरून् गणयन्ती
केलिनिकुञ्जगृहाय जगाम ॥

(6) हरिणप्लुता

Def. सयुगात्सलघू विषमे गुरु-
र्युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणप्लुता ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, भ, भ, र (even quarter).

Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणप्लुता
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

N. B. Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औपच्छन्दसिक and वैतालीय or वियोगिनी are usually treated as *Jatis*; (see Section D). But they are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of Vṛittas.

SECTION C

विषमवृत्त (Unequal Metres)

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गता

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च
नसजगुरुकाण्यनन्तरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युरथो
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्गता ॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल, (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ,,)
भ, न, ज, ल, ग, (third ,,)
स, ज, स, ज, ग, (fourth ,,)

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् ।
क्लान्तिरहितमभिराधयितुं
विधिवत्तपांसि विदधे धनञ्जयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Śi. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is mentioned, wherein the third quarter has भ, न, भ, ग instead of भ, न, ज, ल, ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name 'Gāthā'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D

जाति (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants).

(*a*) The most common variety of such metres is **आर्या**. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च ।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव चार्यायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेऽपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पञ्चदश सार्या ॥ Śrut. 4.

The first and the third quarters must each contain 12 mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18 and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवन्ते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्व्यः।
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यब्धिम् ॥
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते।
छन्दोविदस्तदानीं **गीतिं** तामसृतवाणि भाषन्ते ॥

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम्।
यत् पिंषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत्।
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषन्ते महाकवयः ॥ Śrut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नवगोपसुन्दरीणां रासोल्लासे मुरारातिम्।
अस्मारय**दुपगीतिः** स्वर्गकुरङ्गीदृशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उद्गीति

आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्गीतिः।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllablic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संतत**मुद्गीतिः** संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या।
अर्चायामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति

Def. आर्याप्राग्दलमन्तेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्ध**मार्यागीतिः**।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मिन्ननवरतममन्दरागतामरसदृशः।
नासेवन्ते रसवन्ननवरतममन्दरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Śi. 4. 51.

Note:— All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme

(*b*) वैतालीय

Def. षड्विषमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्नो निरन्तराः।
न समाऽत्र पराश्रिता कला **वैतालीये**ऽन्ते रलौ गुरुः ॥

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— ⏑ —) and a short and a long vowel (⏑ —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that even syllabic instant in each quarter (*i.e.* the 2nd, 4th and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (*i. e.* 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद् वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम्।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥
Śi. 16. 41.

(*c*) औपच्छन्दसिक

Def. पर्यन्ते यौ तथैव शेष**मौपच्छन्दसिकं** सुधीभिरुक्तम्।

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and यगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणामथ संभाव्यपराक्रमं विभेदे।
मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार स्थिरदंष्ट्रोग्रमुखं महेन्द्रसूनुः ॥
Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Śi. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुन्दरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताग्रा and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छन्दसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(*d*) मात्रासमक

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो ल्गान्त्यः।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम्।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M.

II

A Classified List of Sanskrit Metres

(1) Gaṇas with their definitions and symbols

मस्त्रिगुरुस्त्रिलघुश्च नकारो, भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्यः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः सोऽन्तगुरुः कथितोऽन्तलघुस्तः ॥
गुरुरेको गकारस्तु लकारो लघुरेककः ।
क्रमेण चैषां रेखाभिः संस्थानं दर्श्यते यथा ॥

छन्दोमञ्जरी, प्रथमः स्तवकः 8-9.

Ancient symbols	Gaṇa	Modern symbols
ऽऽऽ	मगण (All long)	— — —
।।।	नगण (All short)	◡ ◡ ◡
ऽ।।	भगण (First letter long)	— ◡ ◡
।ऽऽ	यगण (First letter short)	◡ — —
।ऽ।	जगण (Middle letter long)	◡ — ◡
ऽ।ऽ	रगण (Middle letter short)	— ◡ —
।।ऽ	सगण (Third letter long)	◡ ◡ —
ऽऽ।	तगण (Third letter short)	— — ◡
ऽ	ग (The long letter)	—
।	ल (The short letter)	◡

(2) Works consulted

The classification of metres as arranged by Prof. H. D. Velankar, M. A., in the Jayadāman is reproduced herewith for ready reference. An effort has been made to give Sanskrit definitions in the same metre wherever they are available. The number of letters varies from one letter to 45 letters in a pāda. The main section is given as a Heading with a figure on the right, which represents the number of varieties. The Gaṇas of the metres are arranged alphabetically, followed by the यति and the definitions and the names of the metres given in the different works. The readers are requested to make use of the symbols either ancient or modern, given at the top of this section.

The metres listed are collected from the following 11 old and important treatises on Sanskrit metres, arranged in an approximate chronological order :—

1. Chhandassāstra of Piṅgala (P) published in the Kāvyamālā Series No. 91 (3rd edition), Bombay, 1938.

2. Nāṭyaśāstra of Bharata (Bh) published in the Kāśī Sanskrit Series No. 60, Benares, 1929.

3. Jayadevachhandas of Jayadeva (Jd) published in Jayadāman.

4. Vṛittajātisamuchchaya of Virahāṅka (Vjs) published in the Journal BBRAS, 1929 and 1931.

5. Ratnamañjūṣā of an unknown Digambara Jain author (Rm) published by the Bhāratīya Jnāna-Pīṭha, Durgākuṇḍa, Benares.

6. Svāyambhūchhandas of Svāyambhū (Sb) published in the Journal BBRAS, 1935.

7. Vṛittaratnākara of Kedāra (Vr) critically edited in Jayadāman.

8. Chhandonuśāsana of Jayakīrti (Jk) published also in Jayadāman.

9. Chhandonuśāsana of Hemchandra (H) with brief footnotes (Hc) both published in the Jayadāman.

10. Prākrita Paiṅgala (Pp) published in the Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta, 1902.

11. Jānāśrayi (Js) published in the Trivendrum Sanskrit series.

A few additional metres which are not given in these older works are added in this list (the choice being purely subjective) from the following five works which, with the exception of the first, are comparatively modern.

1. Utpala's commentary on Varāhamihira's Bṛihatsaṁhitā ch. 103, quoted by verses (Utpala, V); published in the Viziānagaram Sanskrit series Vol. X Benares 1895 onwards.

2. Kavidarpaṇa of an unknown author who knows Hemachandra (Kd); published in the Annals BORI. 1935-36.

3. Chhandomañjarī of Gaṅgādasa (Chm.) published in the Kāśī Sanskrit Series No 55, 1927.

4. Mandāramarandachampū (Mm) published in the Kāvyamālā Series, No. 52, Bombay, 1895.

5. Chhandaḥkaustubha (Ckau) from a manuscript No. 894 of 1886-92 in the Bhāndārkar Research Institute, Poona.

6. Vāṇībhūṣaṇa of Damodar published in the Kāvyamālā Series No. 53 (VB).

Prākrit metres defined in some of these works (Nos. 4. 6. 9. 10) are not included in the Jayadāman. A list and an index of Prakṛit metres collected from eight old works (including the abovementioned ones) prepared on a similar plan is published [illegible] Journal BBRAS., 1946.

वर्णवृत्तानि-समचतुष्पदी

[The arrangement is as follows :—The capital letters in the beginning denote the Scheme of Gaṇas. The portion within the rectangular brackets gives the definitions of the metres with their source. The words after the bracket denote the different names given to the वृत्तs by the various authors. The cæsura, when indicated, is shown within circular brackets immediately after the Scheme of Gaṇas.]

1 उक्ता

ग [गः श्रीः H. 2. 6] गी, गौ, श्री.

2 अत्युक्ता (4)

गग [गौ स्त्री H. 2. 7] आशिस्, काम, नौ, पद्म, स्त्री.
गल [ग्ले तु यत्र जातु जत्रु Jk. 2. 6] जत्रु, दुःख, सार.
लग [लगौ यदा तदा सुखम् Jk. 2. 5] मही, सुख.
लल [लौ मदः H. 2. 8] पुष्प, मद, मधु, वलि.

3 मध्या (8)

ज [सुविद्धि सुवस्तु Jk. 2. 13] मृगेन्द्र, सुवस्तु.
त [तेनैव सेनेति Jk. 2. 12] पञ्चाल, सेना.
न [नगणयुगथ दृगिति जगति Jk. 2. 15] कमल, दृक्.
भ [यद्यविभोद्य च हृद्यमिहोच्यति Jk. 2. 14] मन्दर, हृद्य.
म [मो नारी H. 2. 11] ताली, नारी, श्यामाङ्गी.
य [यः केशा H. 2. 12] केशा, धूः, धृति, मनोज्ञ, वन, शशी.
र [रो मृगी H. 2. 13] चञ्चला, तडित्, प्रिया, मृगी, सुधी.
स [सो मदनः H. 2. 14] प्रवर, मदन, रजनी, रमण.

4 प्रतिष्ठा (16)

जग [जगौ जया Jk. 2. 21] जया, नगानिता (०णिका), लासिनी, विलासिनी.
जल [जपा जलि Jk. 2. 29] जपा.
तग [तारा तगौ Jk. 2. 20] तारा, सोमप्रिया.
तल [तालि त्रपु Jk. 2. 28] त्रपु.
नग [मधु नगौ Jk. 2. 23] कुसुमिता, मधु, मृगवधू, सती.
नल [नलि दधि Jk. 2. 31] दधि.
भग [भूगौ सुमुखी Jk. 2. 22] ललिता, सुमुखी.
भल [भालि जतु Jk. 2. 30] जतु.
मग [म्गौ कन्या H. 2. 15] कन्या, गीति, तीर्णा.
मल [वल्ली मालि Jk. 2. 24] वल्ली.
यग [युगौ व्रीडा H. 2. 20] वृद्धि, व्रीडा.
यल [यलौ सद्म Jk. 2. 25] सद्म.
रग [र्गौ समृद्धिः H. 2. 18] ऋद्धि, पुण्य, पुष्प, समृद्धि.
रल [वर्त्म रालि Jk. 2. 26] धारी, वर्त्म.
सग [सुमतिः स्गौ Jk. 2. 19] भ्रमरी, सुमति.
सल [कदली स्लि Jk. 2. 27] कदली.

5 सुप्रतिष्ठा (14)

जगग [सती जगौ गः Jk. 2. 35] शिखा, सती.
तगग [तिष्ठद्गु ताग्गौ Jk. 2. 39] तिष्ठद्गु, हारि.
तलग [नन्दा तलगैः Jk. 2. 37] नन्दा, मन्दा.
नलग [नलगि धृतिः Jk. 2. 41] अभिमुखी, कमलमुखी, धृति, मृगचपला.
नलल [नललि यमकम् Pp. 2. 39] यमक.
भगग [भो गौ पङ्क्तिः H. 2. 25] अक्षरोपपदा, अक्षरपङ्क्ति, काञ्चनमाला, कुन्तलतन्वी, पङ्क्ति, भूतलतन्वी, हंस.
भलग [शर्म भलगाः Jk. 2. 36] रति, शर्म.
मगग [मगगा विद्युद्भ्रान्ता Bh. 32. 68] विद्युद्भ्रान्ता, संमोहा.
मलग [म्लगाः सावित्री H. 2. 30] सावित्री.
यलग [यलगा जया Kd. 4. 8] जया.
रगग [रो गौ प्रीतिः H. 2. 23] प्रीति.
रलग [राल्गौ धृतिः Jk. 2. 34] धृति, भामिनी, वागुरा, विदग्धक.
सगग [सो गौ घनपङ्क्तिः H. 2. 31] घनपङ्क्ति, सुदती.
सलग [सलगै रमा Jk. 2. 38] प्रिया, रमा.

6 गायत्री (24)

जज [जजौ सुमालती Pp. 2. 54] सुमालती.
तत [मन्थानस्तौ Pp. 2. 50] कामावतार, मन्थान.
तय [त्यौ चेत् तनुमध्या Jk. 2. 44] तनुमध्या.
तर [त्रौ जला H. 2. 47] जला.
तस [त्सौ चेद् वसुमती Vr. 3. 9] वसुमती.
नन [ननौ दमनकम् Pp. 2. 56] दमनक.
नय [न्यौ शशिवदना H. 2. 39] कनकलता, चतुरंशा, मकरशीर्षा, मुकुलिता, शशिवदना.
नर [मणिरुचिर्नरौ Jk. 2. 48] गिरा, मणिरुचि, शफरिका.
भम [भ्मौ विक्रान्ता H. 2. 49] विक्रान्ता.
भय [भ्यौ कामलतिका H. 2. 41] कामलतिका, कामललिता.
भर [भ्रौ लघुमालिनी H. 2. 45] मालिनी, लघुमालिनी.
मम [मौ सावित्री H. 2. 33] विद्युल्लेखा, शेषराज, सावित्री.
मय [तटी म्यौ Jk. 2. 42] तटी, रम्या, सुनन्दा.
मर [म्रौ तटी H. 2. 34] तटी, नदी.
मस [म्सौ मुकुलम् H. 2. 42] पङ्क्ति, मुकुल, वीथी, (v. l. अनुकूल, सोमकुल).
यम [ग्मौ शिखण्डिनी H. 2. 51] शिखण्डिनी.
यय [यौ सोमराजी H. 2. 38] द्रुत, शङ्खनारी, सोमराजी.
रन [र्नौ कच्छपी H. 2. 44] कच्छपी.
रम [र्मौ मालिनी H. 2. 40] नीलतोया, मालिनी.
रर [हंसमाला ररौ Jk. 2. 51] द्वियोधा, स्रग्विणी, हंसमाला.
सभ [स्भौ गुरुमध्या H. 2. 37] गुरुमध्या.
सम [स्मौ सूचीमुखी H. 2. 50] सूचीमुखी.
सय [स्यौ विमला H. 2. 46] विमला.
सस [सौ रमणी H. 2. 35] कुमुद, तिल्ल, तिलक, नलिनी, रमणी.

7 उष्णिक् (25)

जरग [ज्रौ गः सुभद्रा H. 2. 67] विलम्बिता, सुभद्रा.
जसग (3. 4 or 2. 5) [ज्सौ गः कुमारललिता H. 2. 54] कुमारललिता.
तनग [त्नगा मधुकरिका H. 2. 65] मधुकरिका, वज्र.
तभग [चूडामणिस्तभगाः Vr. 3. 12. 1] चूडामणि.
तसग [त्सौ गो भ्रमरमाला H. 2. 57] भ्रमरमाला, वज्रक.
नजल [नजलाः सुवासः Pp. 2. 60] सुवास.
ननग [मधुमती ननगाः Vr. 3. 12. 2] चपला, द्रुतगति, मधुमती, लटह, हरिविलसित.
नभग [मधुमती नभगाः Vr. 3. 12. 3] मधुमती.
नयग [न्यौ गः कुमुद्वती H. 2. 68] कुमुद्वती, कुसुमवती.

नरग [त्रौ गो मनोज्ञा H. 2. 70] प्रकाशिता, मनोज्ञा.
नसल [नसलाः करहञ्ची Pp. 2. 62] करहञ्ची.
भजग [भ्जौ गः शारदी H. 2. 64] धुनी, पञ्चमगति, शारदी.
भनग [चित्रमिह भनगैः Jk. 2. 59] चित्र.
भभग [भौ गः कलिका H. 2. 59] कलिका, भोगवती, सोपान.
भसग [भ्सौ गो विधुवक्त्रा H. 2. 60] मदलेखा, विधुवक्त्रा.
मभग [म्भौ गः सरलम् H. 2. 61] सरल.
ममग [मौ गा गान्धर्वी H. 2. 52] गान्धर्वी, शीर्षरूपक.
मसग [म्सौ गो मदलेखा H. 2. 55] मदलेखा.
यसग [य्सौ गो मुदिता H. 2. 69] मुदिता.
रजग [र्जौ ग उष्णिक् H. 2. 53] उष्णिक्, कामिनी, खेटक, गोमिनी, रक्ता, शिखा, समानिका.
ररग [रौ गो हंसमाला H. 2. 58] हंसमाला.
रसग [र्सौ ग उद्धता H. 2. 56] उद्यता, उद्धता.
सजग [स्जौ गो विमला H. 2. 66] विमला.
सरग [स्रौ गो दीप्ता H. 2. 71] दीप्ता, हंसमाला.

8 अनुष्टुभ् (35)

जतगग [जतगा गः वितानम् Vr. 3. 19] वितानम्.
जरगल [जरगलाः सुचन्द्रप्रभा Ckau. 2. 27] सुचन्द्रप्रभा.
जरलग [प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ Vr. 3. 18] नगस्वरूपिणी, नाराचक, प्रमाणिका, बालगर्भिणी, मत्तचेष्टित, स्थिर.
तजलग [आनुष्टुभि ताज्जलगाः Jk. 2. 62] अनुष्टुभ्.
ततगग [तौ गौ यदा केतुमाला Jk. 2. 71] केतुमाला.
तमगल [तो मोगला मृत्युञ्जयः । अ० वृ० र० 8. 69] मृत्युञ्जय.
तरगग [त्रौ गौ विभा H. 2. 72] विभा.
तरलग [नाराचकं तरौ लगौ Jk. 2. 70] नाराच (नाराचिका).
तसगग [तसगा गः श्यामा Vjs. 5. 10] श्यामा.
नजगग [नजगा गः चित्तविलासितम् Bh. 15. 26] चित्तविलासित.
नजलग [न्जौ लगौ ललितगतिः H. 2. 80] ललितगति.
ननगग [नौ गौ रतिमाला H. 2. 86] रतिमाला, तुङ्ग, मधुकरसदृशाख्या.
ननलग [ननलगा कुसुमम् Vjs. 5. 14] कुसुम, सुविकासितकुसुम.
नभलग [नभलगा गजगतिः Chm. 2. 21] गजगति.
नरलग [नरलगैः सुमालती Jk. 2. 72] सुमालती.
नसगग [न्सौ गौ गुणलयनी H. 2. 15] गुणलयनी.
नसलग [नसलगा मही Bh. 32. 133] कमल, मही.
भतलग (4. 4) [माणवकं भात्तलगाः Jk. 2. 69] माणवक, माणवकक्रीडितक.
भनलग [भनलगैर्नदी Bh. 32. 139] नदी.
भभगग [चित्रपदा भौ गौ P. 6. 5] चित्रपदा, वितान.
भरलग [नागरकं भरौ लगौ Vr. 3. 19] नागरक.
मनगग [म्नौ गौ हंसरुतम् H. 2. 79] हंसरुत.
ममगग (4. 4) [मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला Chm. 2. 18] विद्युन्माला, विद्युल्लेखा, सोमकान्त.
मरलग [म्रौ लगौः चेद्भ्रूयते क्षमा Jk. 2. 63] क्षमा.
यरगल [सुचन्द्राभा यरौ गलौ Ckau. 8. 146] सुचन्द्राभा.
रजगग [र्जौ गौ सिंहलेखा H. 2. 81] मानिनी, मालिनी, समानिका, सिंहलीला, सिंहलेखा.
रजगल [रात् ज्गलैः समानी Jk. 2. 66] समानी.
रयलग [रो यलौ गुरुः स्याल्लता P. 6. 4] अनुष्टुभ्, लता, हंसिनी.
ररगग [पद्ममाला च रौ गौ Ckau. 2. 26] पद्ममाला, पद्मिनी.
रसगग [गाथो रसगगैः Vjs. 4. 57] गाथ.
सनलग [विमलजला सनलगैः Bh. 32. 128] विमलजला.
सभगग [सभगा गो यदि मोदः अ० वृ० र० 8. 52] मोद.
सरगल [सुविलासा सरौ गलौ Ckau. 2. 28] सुविलासा.
ससलग [सौ लगौ मही H. 2. 85] मही.
8 Short letters [वसुलमचलम् P. 6. 4] अचल.

9 बृहती (30)

जतर [जतौर्यदा चारुहासिनी Jk. 2. 77] चारुहासिनी.
तनम [तन्मा मकरलता H. 2. 102] कनकलता, मकरलता.
तभय [तभ्या रुचिरा H. 2. 100] रुचिरा.
नजय [नज्याः शशिलेखा H. 2 103] शशिलेखा.
नजर [नजरा बुद्बुदम् Bh. 32. 284] बुद्बुद.
ननम [भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः Vr. 3. 21] मधुकरिका, भुजगशिशुभृता, भुजगशिशुसृता.
ननर [ननरयुतमुपच्युतम् Jk. 2. 82] उपच्युत.
ननस [नौ सो लघुमणिगुणानिकरः H. 2. 104] कमला, लघुमणिगुणनिकर.
नयस [नयसैः साराङ्गिका Pp. 2. 79] साराङ्गिका.
नरर [कुसुमिता नरौ रो यदा P. 6. 7] कुसुमिता, बृहतिका.
नसय [नस्या विशाला H. 2. 101] गुर्वी, बिम्ब, विशाला, शलभविचलिता.
भजस [भजसा उदयम् H. 2. 92] उदय.
भमर [भौ रपरौ तदनूत्सुकम् Jk. 2. 80] उत्सुक.
भमम (5-4) [स्निग्धा स्याद् भममा यत्र हराननयुगैर्यतिः Mm. 10. 6] वक्त्र, स्निग्धा.
भमस [स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद् भमसाः Ckau. 9. 199] मणिबन्ध, मणिमध्या, सिंहाक्रान्ता.
मतय [मात् त्यौ स्तश्चेत् सुन्दरलेखा Jk. 2. 74] सुन्दरलेखा.
मनय [मनयैर्मकरलता Kd. 4. 21] मकरलता.
मभस [मभ्साः सिंहाक्रान्ता H. 2. 105] सिंहाक्रान्ता, पवित्रा.
ममम [ममौ मो रूपमाला Pp. 2. 88] रूपमाला, कर्पूर.
मसस [मः सौ कनकम् H. 2. 77] कनक, गाथा.
यमय [बृहत्यं त्रयो याः Jk. 2. 73] बृहत्य.
रजर [रज्राः कामिनी H. 2. 106] कामिनी, तरङ्गवती, भाविनी.
रनर [र्नरा भद्रिका H. 2. 94] भद्रिका.
रनस (3-6) [रान्सौ खलु हलमुखी Jk. 2. 76] हलमुखी.
ररर [ररैर्महालक्ष्मी Pp. 2. 76] महालक्ष्मी.
सजज [सजौ जस्तोमरम् Pp. 2. 86.] तोमर.
सजर [सजरैर्भुजङ्गसंगता Ckau. 2. 32] भुजङ्गसंगता.
सजस [बृहतीजमक्षि सजसैः Jk. 2. 75] अक्षि.
ससम [सो मस्तारम् H. 2. 98] तार.
ससस [सिः सौम्या H. 2. 99] सौम्या.

10 पङ्क्ति (36)

जजजग [जिगाद्युपिता (जजजा ग उपिता) H. 2. 116] उपिता.
तजजग [तो जौ ग उपस्थिता H. 2. 120] उपस्थिता.
ततरग (5-5) [आन्दोलिका ततरगाः सायकैर्यतिः Mm. 16. 8] आन्दोलिका.
तयभग [तयभगाः सुषमा Pp. 2. 96] सुषमा.
तयसग [त्यौ स्गाविति चेत् सा मदिराक्षी Jk. 2. 88] मदिराक्षी.
नजनग (5-5) [कुल्टा स्यान्नजनगाः पञ्चभिः पञ्चभिर्यतिः Mm. 16. 11.] अमृतगति, कुल्टा, त्वरितगति.

नजयग [नज्यगा विपुलभुजा H. 2. 125] विपुलभुजा.

ननगग [निगो निलया (नननगा गो निलया) H 2. 115.] निलया.

नरजग (6-4) [नरजगैर्भवेन्मनोरमा शास्त्रसागरैः Ckau. 10. 344] मनोरमा.

भतनग [भतनगा मृगचपला H. 2. 122] मृगचपला, सुरदयिता.

भनमग [भ्नौ मगौ बन्धूकम् H. 2. 118] बन्धूक.

भभभग [भत्रितयादिह चित्रगतिः Jk. 2. 89] चित्रगति, दोधक, वृत्त, सारवती.

भभमग [भौ मगुरु यदि बन्धूकाख्यम् Jk. 2. 91] बन्धूक.

भमजग [दीपकमाला भो मजौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 28. 2] दीपकमाला.

भमतग [दीपकमाला चेद् द्वौ भ्मौ तगौ Vr. 3. 28. 3] दीपकमाला.

भमनग [भमनगैर्वृत्तसमृद्धा Bh. 32. 204] वृत्तसमृद्धा.

भमसग (5-5) [रुक्मवतीयं भाति भमसगैः (शरैर्बाणैर्यतिः) Jk. 2. 86] चम्पकमाला, पुष्पसमृद्धि, रुक्मवती, रूपवती, सुभावा.

मनजग [म्नौ ज्गौ चेति पणवनामकम् Vr. 3. 28. 5] पणव.

मननग [मो नौ गः कुमुदिनी H. 2. 123] कुमुदिनी, कुसुमसमुदिता.

मनयग (3-7) [मान्यौ गः पणवकमाह ज्ञः Jk. 2. 85] कुवलयमाला, पणव.

मभनग (4-6) [हंसी मभनगैः प्रोक्ता यतिर्वेदैर्गुहाननैः Mm. 13. 4] हंसी.

मभभग (4-6) [हंसक्रीडा मभभा गयुताः Jk. 2. 95] हंसक्रीडा.

मभसग (4-6) [ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगयुक्ता Vr. 3. 26] मत्ता, विलासिता.

मसजग [पङ्क्तौ शुद्धविराण्मसौ जगौ Jk. 2. 84] शुद्धविराट्.

मससग [मः सौ ग उद्धतम् H. 2. 124] उद्धत.

रजरग [स्यान्मयूरसारिणी रजौ र्गौ Jk. 2. 92] मयूरसारिणी.

रमसग [र्मस्गाः कलिका H. 2. 121.] कलिका.

रयजग (5-5) [मौक्तिकं रयौ चेज्जगोत्तरौ Jk. 2. 93] पङ्क्तिका, मौक्तिक, पथ्या, मरालिका.

रसजग [रसजगा लालिनी Mm. 20. 3] लालिनी.

रससग [रः सौ गो मणिरङ्गः H. 2. 117] मणिरङ्ग, मणिराग.

सजजग (5-5) [कमला स्यात् सजजगा विच्छिन्ना सायकैः शरैः Mm. 13. 10] कमला, संयुता.

सजसग [सुजसुगा माला H. 2. 126] प्रमिता, माला.

सतयग (5-5) [[illegible] सतयगाः शरैर्बाणैर्यतिर्भवेत् Mm. 13. 7] [illegible].

ससजग [[illegible] Ind. Stu. VIII. p. 370] [illegible].

सससग [[illegible] Vr. 3. 28. 8] मेघवितान, [illegible].

ररग [[illegible]] [illegible].

11 त्रिष्टुभ् (45)

जतजगग (5-6) [उपेन्द्रवज्रा जतजा गुरू चेत् Jk. 2. 116 (बाणर्तुभिर्यतिः) Mm.] उपेन्द्रवज्रा.

जरजगग [विलासिनी जरौ जगौ गः P. 6. 26] विलासिनी.

जसतगग [उपस्थितमिदं जः सस्तगौ गः । वृत्तसार] उपस्थित, शिखण्डित.

जसयलग [जसयलगा सारिणी Rm. 5. 33] सङ्गता, सारिणी.

जसरगग [शिखण्डितमिदं ज्सौ रगौ गश्चेत् Vr. 3. 43. 2] शिखण्डित.

तजजगग [ताज्जौ गुरुणेवमुपस्थिता स्यात् Jk. 2. 103] उपस्थिता.

तजजलग [स्यान्मोटनकं तजजाश्च लगौ P. 6. 15] मोटक, मोटनक.

ततजगग [स्यादिन्द्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः Chm. 2. 41] इन्द्रवज्रा.

तततगग [विश्वद्धमाला भवेत्तौ तगौ गः । वृ० र० परि० 11. 203] लयग्राहि, विश्वद्धमाला.

तननलग [तो नौ लगौ सुरतचपला H. 2. 149] अभिहिता, सुखचपला.

तनरलग [तनरा लगौ उद्यता Bh. 32. 308] उद्यता.

तभजलग [नभजलगा उत्थापनी H. 2. 148] उत्थापनी, विश्लोक.

नजजलग (5-6) [नजजलगैर्गदिता सुमुखी Vr. 3. 32 (पृषत्कर्तुभिर्यतिः)] द्रुतपादगति, सुमुखी.

नतनलग [अश्रुविलासो नतनलगवः Vr. 3. 43. 5] अश्रुविलास.

नननगग [नननगा गः दमनकम् Pp. 2. 109] दमनक.

नननलग [नननलगैर्दमनकम् Mu. 3. 133] दमनक.

ननरगग [कुसुमरुपजनिता ननौ र्गौ गः Vr. 3. 43. 6] कुसुमरुपजनिता.

ननरलग [ननरलगयुतैव भद्रिका Jk. 2. 104] भद्रिका, अपरवक्त्र, सुभद्रिका (चान्द्रिका).

ननसगग [ननसगगुरुरचिता वृन्ता Vr. 3. 40] चित्रा, वृत्ता, वृत्ताङ्गी, वृन्ता, पृथ्वी.

नयनलग [न्यनल्गाः कमलदलाक्षी H. 2. 150] कमलदलाक्षी, सुनिरमुखी.

नयभगग (6-5) [अनवसिता न्यौ भ्गौ गुरुरन्ते Vr. 3. 43. 8] अनवसिता, पनिता, श्री, माणिक्यमाला.

नयसगग [नयसगा गः Br. Sanhita 33. 29; 35. 8] —The same as above.

नररलग (6-5) [राजहंसी नरौ रौ लगौ यतिः [illegible] Mm. 9. 11.] राजहंसी, विभूषणा.

नसनगग [नस्ना [illegible] H. 2. 152] [illegible], [illegible].

भतनगग (5-6) [[illegible] Chm. 2. 11. 5] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], श्री, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

भतनगल [[illegible] Ckau.] [illegible].

भभभगग [दोधकमिच्छति भत्रितयाद् गौ Chm. 2. 51] दोधक, भित्तक.

भभरगग [भौ रो गौ रोचकम् H. 2. 127] रोचक.

मतजगग (4-7) [म्तौ ज्गौ गः स्यादब्धिनगैर्गुणाङ्गी अ० वृ० र० 11. 353] गुणाङ्गी.

मततगग (4-7) [विश्रामोऽब्धौ शालिनी मेन तौ गौ Jk. 2. 100] शालिनी.

मभतगग (4-7) [वातोर्मी माद्भतगा गेन युक्ता Jk. 2. 111] वातोर्मी, ऊर्मिमाला, वातोर्मिमाला.

मभनलग (4-7) [मात् भ्नौ ल्गौ चेद् भ्रमरविलसितम् Jk. 2. 101] भ्रमरविलसित.

मभभगग (4-7) [मो भौ गौ वा वातोर्मी H. 2. 137] वातोर्मी.

मभसगग [मभसा गौ पीनश्रोणिः Bh. 32. 202) पीनश्रोणि.

मममगग । मत्रितयाद् गौ मालती Pp. 2. 112] मालती.

मसजगग (6-5) [म्सौ ज्गौ गो रसखं सदैकरूपम् Jk. 2. 113] एकरूप, मणि, मेरुरूपा.

रजरलग [श्रेणिरभ्यभाणि राजरौ लगौ Jk. 2. 102] ताल, निःश्रेणिका, श्येनी (वैतिका), श्रेणि, सेनिका.

रजसलग (5-6) [रेण जेन सेन लगयोर्द्रुता Chm. 2. 63] द्रुता, रञ्जिता.

रनभगग [स्वागता रनभगैर्गुरुणा च Chm. 2. 50] दीपक, स्वागता.

रनरलग [रान्नरौ लगयुतौ रथोद्धता Jk. 2. 99] रथोद्धता.

रससलग [अच्युतं रससल्गुरुणोच्यते Jk. 2. 107] अच्युत.

सजयलग [सज्या ल्गौ सारणी H. 2. 153] सारणी.

सभरलग [सभरल्गैः अपरान्तिका भवेत् Jk. 2. 105] अपरान्तिका.

समनलग [स्मनलगा विमला H. 2. 151] विमला.

ससससलग [उपचित्रमिदं ससरा लगौ Vr. 3. 43. 13] उपचित्र, विदुषी.

12 जगती (53)

जजजज [चतुर्जगणं वद मौक्तिकदाम Vr. 3. 64. 1] मौक्तिकदाम.

जतजर (6-6) [वदन्ति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ Chm. 2. 66; गुहास्यर्तुर्भिर्यतिः Ckau. 2. 61] अभ्रवंशा, वंशस्था, वंशस्थविल, शुद्धविराट्.

जभजर [जभौ जरौ वदंति पञ्चचामरम् Vr. 3. 64. 3] पञ्चचामर, प्रियंवदा.

जभसय (4-8) [कृतोद्यतिः स्मृतिरिति जाद्भसौ यः Jk. 2. 147] स्मृति.

जरजर [जरौ जरौ वदन्ति पञ्चचामरम् Vr. 3. 64. 4] पञ्चचामर, प्रमाण, वसन्तचत्वर, वसन्तचामर, विभावरी.

जरभर [जरौ भरौ च हंसाख्यम् Bh. 32. 321] हंसाख्य.

जसजस (6-6) [ऋतौ जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः Jk. 2. 127] जलोद्धतगति.

जससय [जूसौ स्यौ कोलः H. 2. 193] कोल.

ततजर [स्यादिन्द्रवंशा ततजै रसंयुतैः Vr. 3. 46] इन्द्रवंशा.

ततततत [कामावतारस्तकारैश्चतुर्भिस्तु Jk. 2. 119] कामावतार, सारंगरूपक.

तभजर [धीरैरभाणि ललिता तभौ जरौ Vr. 3. 57] ललिता.

तभसय (4-8) [ज्ञाता श्रुतिर्गतियतिभाक्तभौ स्यौ Jk. 2. 146] श्रुति.

तयतय (6-6) [त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः Chm. 2. 79] अब्जविचित्रा, मणिमाला, पुष्पविचित्रा.

तयमय (7-5) [वाहिनी त्यौ म्याग्विकामशराः P. 6. 42] वाहिनी.

नजजय (8-4) [अभिनवतामरसं नजजाद्यः P. 6. 27; Vr. 3. 64] अभिनवतामरस, कमलविलासिनी, तामरस, ललितपदा.

नजजर (6-6, 5-7) [भवति नजावथ मालती जरौ Vr. 3. 63] तति, मालती, यमुना, वरतनु.

नजभय (8-4) [इह नवमालिनी नजपरौ भ्यौ Vr. 3. 62; वसुसमुद्रैर्यतिः P. 6. 43] (7-5) [अर्वसायकैश्छिन्ना M. M.] } नवमालिका, नवमालिनी, वनमालिनी.

ननजस [ननजसा इह कमललोचना Bh. 32. 225] कमललोचना.

नननन [नचतुष्कं तरलनयना Pp. 2. 137] तरलनयना.

ननभर [ननभरसहिताभिहितोज्ज्वला Vr. 3. 59] चलनेत्रिका, उज्ज्वला.

ननमय (8-4) [पुटो नौ म्यौ वसुसमुद्राः P. 6. 32] पुट.

ननमर [ललितमभिहितं नौ म्रौ नामतः Chm. 2. 87] तत, ललित.

ननरय (5-7) [भवति ननरयैस्तु कामदत्ता Jk. 2. 141] कामदत्ता.

ननरर (7-5) [ननररघटिता तु मन्दाकिनी Chm. 2. 75] गौरी, चञ्चलाक्षी, प्रमुदितवदना, मन्दाकिनी.

ननरर (7-5) [स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा Vr. 3. 64. 9] प्रभा.

नभजय (5-9) [नभजयैश्च मुखरं कलहंसा Jk. 2. 132] कलहंसा, द्रुतपद, मुखर.

नभजर [भुवि भवेन्नभजरैः प्रियंवदा Chm. 2. 82] प्रियंवदा, मत्तकोकिल.

नभनय [द्रुतपदं भवति नभनयाश्चेन् Chm. 2. 88] द्रुतपद.

नभभर [द्रुतविलम्बितमाह नभौ भरौ Vr. 3. 48] द्रुतविलंबित, सुन्दरी, हरिणप्लुता, उज्ज्वला.

नयनय (6-6) [नयसहितौ न्यौ कुसुमविचित्रा (भिद्रसै रसैः) Vr. 3. 51] कुसुमविचित्रा, गजललित.

नयरय (6-6) [कुमुदनिभा भवति नयरयैः Bh. 16. 40] कुमुदनिभा.

नरनर (6-6) [मता नरौ नरौ भिन्ना वज्रकोणैर्गुहाननैः P. 6. 27. 9] मता, बहुमता.

नररर [नौ र्रौ मेघावली H. 2. 188] मेघावली, वसन्ता.

भततस (5-7) [ललना भ्तौ तगाविन्द्रियर्षयः P. 8. 6] रति, ललना.

भभभभ (3-3-3-3) [मोटकनाम समस्तभमीरय (त्रिभिर्यतिनतुष्टयम्) Chm. 2. 93] भामिनी, मोटक, मोदक.

भभमस (4-8) [जलमाला भभमसाः सागरैर्वसुभिर्यतिः Mm. 17. 13] जलमाला.

भमसम [कान्तोत्पीडा भ्मौ स्मौ P. 6. 40] कान्तोत्पीडा.

भमसस (5-7) [पञ्चमुनी भ्मौ सासयुता ललना Vr. 3. 64. 12] ललना, ललिता.

मभरय (4-8) [मात्भ्रौ यः खं पुरधाम्नि पुण्डरीकम् Jk. 2. 136] पुण्डरीक.

मभसम (4-8) [अब्ध्यङ्गैर्जलधरमाला म्भौ स्मौ Vr. 3. 61] जलधरमाला.

मममम [सर्वे मा यस्मिन् सोऽयं विद्याधरः स्यात् Chm. 2. 89] कल्याण, काञ्चन, विद्याधर.

मममस [मममसैः विक्रान्ता Bh. 32. 12] विक्रान्ता.

ममयय (5-7) [वैश्वदेवी मौ याविन्द्रियर्षयः P. 6-41] चन्द्रकान्ता, चन्द्रलेखा, वैश्वदेवी.

यययय [भुजङ्गप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः Chm. 2. 69] अप्रमेया, भुजङ्गप्रयात.

रजरज [रजौ रजौ समानम् Rm. 5. 1] समान.

रनभस [चन्द्रवर्त्म भवतीह रनभसैः Jk. 2. 131] चन्द्रवर्त्म, वितान.

रभजर [दुग्धवृत्तं रभजरैरुदीरितम् P. 6. 27. 5] दुग्ध.

रयनय [र्यन्याः कुमुदिनी H. 2. 185] कुमुदिनी.

रररर [रैश्चतुर्भिर्मता वाग्विदः स्रग्विणी Jk. 2. 120] पद्मिनी, लक्ष्मीधर, स्रग्विणी.

सजसस [प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता Chm. 2. 73] प्रमिताक्षरा.

सयसय [शिबिका सयौ स्यौ च महेन्द्रवज्रा Jk. 2. 137] केकिरव, शिबिका, महेन्द्रवज्रा.

सससस [इह तोटकमाह चतुःसमितम् Jk. 2. 121] छित्तक, तोटक, नन्दिनी, भ्रमरावलि.

13 अतिजगती (46)

जनसजग (5-8) [ज्नौ सजौ गो भवति मञ्जुहासिनी Chm. 2. 107] मञ्जुभाषिणी, मञ्जुवादिनी–हासिनी, मन्दभाषिणी, [illegible].

जभसजग (4-9) [जभौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहैः Jk. 2. 163] [illegible], प्रभावती, रुचिरा, अनिन्दिता, [illegible].

जसतसग [उपस्थितमिदं ज्सौ त्सौ सगुरुकौ चेत् P. 7. 1. 12 or Vr. 3. 70. 2] उपस्थित.

नभजजग [न्भौ ज्जौ [illegible] H. 2. 215] [illegible].

तभरजग (4-9) [वेदैरन्ध्रैस्तभरा जगौ प्रभावती Vr. 3. 70. 5] प्रभावती.

तभसजग (4-9) [लक्ष्मीर्भवेत्तभसजगैर्यतिः श्रुतौ Jk. 2. 154] प्रभावती, रति, लक्ष्मी.

नजजरग [भवति मृगेन्द्रमुखं नजौ जरौ गः P. 7. 1. 9] मृगेन्द्रमुख, सुवक्त्रा, अचल.

नजततग (7-6) [कुटिल (कुटज) गतिर्नजौ सप्तभिस्तौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 70. 6] कुटिल (कुटज) गति.

नजनसग [नजनसगैरपि मदकलिता स्यात् Jk. 2. 115] मदकलिता.

नजमतग (7-6) [कुटजगतिर्नजौ सप्तर्तुर्म्तौ गुरुः Chm. 2. 108] कुटजगति.

नजसजग [नजसजगैर्भवति मञ्जुभाषिणी Jk. 2. 156] मञ्जुभाषिणी.

नततग [अतिजगत्यां नतौ तो गुरुः कौमुदी Jk. 2. 149] कौमुदी, उर्वशी.

नततरग (7-6) [उर्वशी नस्ततरगा राज्यार्णैर्ऋतुभिर्यतिः Mm. 1. 19] उर्वशी.

ननततग (7-6) [कुटिलगतिर्नौ तौ ग् स्वरर्तवः P. 8. 8] कुटिलगति, क्षमा, चन्द्रिका, विद्युत्.

ननतरग (4-9) [नौ त्रौ गः क्षमा H. 2. 200] क्षमा.

ननतसग [नौ त्सौ गो गौरी H. 2. 213] गौरी.

नननग [नौगौ त्वरितगतिः H. 2. 219] चपला, त्वरितगति, लघुगति.

नननसग [गौरी नौ न्सौ ग् P. 7. 4] गौरी.

ननमरग (7-6) [नौ म्रौ गः क्षमा H. 2. 203] क्षमा.

ननरयग [नौ र्यौ गश्चन्द्रिका H. 2. 205] चन्द्रिका.

ननसरग [भवति भुवि ननसरैर्गेन गौरी Vr. 3. 70. 8] गौरी.

ननससग [नयुगलसयुगलैर्गैरिति चण्डी Chm. 2. 98] कमललोचना, कमलाक्षी, चण्डी.

नसजजग [न्सौ जौ गो लयः H. 2. 208] लय.

नसतनग [न्सौ तौ गो [illegible] H. 2. 209] [illegible].

नसततग (6-7) [[illegible] नौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 70. 9] विद्युत्.

नसररग (6-7) [[illegible] Vr. 3. 70. 10] चन्द्रलेखा.

भनजजल [भनजा जलौ [illegible] Pp. 2. 118] [illegible].

भनभनग [[illegible] Jk. 2. 161] [illegible].

मतयसग (4-9) [मत्तमयूरं [illegible] P. 7. 5] मत्तमयूर.

मतमरग (5-8) [[illegible] H. 2. 210] [illegible].

मनजरग (3-10) [म्नौ ज्रौ गः पुरविरतिः प्रहर्षिणी स्यात् Jk. 2. 159] प्रहर्षिणी, मयूरपिच्छ.

मभभभग (4-9) [मोहप्रलापः श्रुतिभिर्ग्रहैर्भिन्नो मभत्रिगाः Mm. 1. 60. 2] मोहप्रलाप.

ममजजग (4-9) [मौ जौ गः श्रेयोमाला H. 2. 201] श्रेयोमाला.

ममतनग [ममता नगौ विद्युन्माला Bh. 32. 164] विद्युन्माला.

यमररग (6-7) [यमौ रौ विख्याता चञ्चरीकावली गः Vr. 3. 70. 11] चञ्चरीकावली, चन्द्रिका, चन्द्रिणी, मञ्जरीकावली.

ययययग [इदं कन्दुकं यत्र येभ्यश्चतुर्भ्यो गः P. 7. 1. 2] कन्दुक.

ययययल [यचतुष्कात् लः कन्दः Pp. 2. 145] कन्द.

सजसजग (5-8) [सजसा जगाविति जयाऽथ नन्दिनी Jk. 2. 159] कनकप्रभा, जया, नन्दिनी, प्रबोधिता, मञ्जुभाषिणी, मनोवती, विलम्बिता, सुनन्दिनी, सुमङ्गली.

सजसमग [सुनन्दिनी सजसा मगौ ग० पु० 1. 209. 21] सुनन्दिनी.

सजससग [कुटजं वदन्ति कवयः सजससगैः Jk. 2. 152] कलहंस, कुटज, नन्दिनी, नवनन्दिनी, भ्रमरी, सिंहनाद, सुमङ्गलिका.

सनसतग [सनसा तगौ बुद्बुदकम् Bh. 32. 310] बुद्बुदक.

सभनसग (4-9) [चतुर्भिर्नवभिश्छिन्ना रतिः सभनसा गुरुः Mm. 17. 26] रति.

सयसजग [मणिकुण्डलं स्यौ सजगान्वितौ यदा Jk. 2. 158] मणिकुण्डल, सुदन्त.

ससससग [इह तारकमाह चतुःसचितं गम् Pp. 2. 143] [or यदि तोटकवृत्तपदे गुरुरेको भवतीह तदा किल तारकवृत्तम्; वाणीभूषण 2. 151] तारक.

14 शक्वरी (44)

जभनयगग (4-10) [युगादिभिः कुटिलमिति मतं ज्भौ न्यौ गौ Vr. 3. 77. 1] कुटिल.

जसरनगग (7-7) [ज्सौ नौं गौ राजरमणीयम् H. 2. 229] राजरमणीय.

तभजजगग (8-6) [प्राहुर्वसन्ततिलकां तभजा जगौ गः Jk. 2. 169] इन्दुमुखी, उद्धर्षिणी, कर्णोत्पला, मधुमाधवी, शोभावती, वसन्ततिलका, सिंहोद्धता, सिंहोन्नता.

तयसभगग (6-8) [कलहंसी तयसभाः गौ यनी रसासिद्धिभिः Mm. 18. 2] कलहंसी.

नजभजगग (8-6) [नजभजगैर्गुरुश्च वसुपद् कुमारी Vr. 3. 77. 3] कुमारी.

नजभजलग [नजभजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा Chm. 2. 124] धृति, प्रमदा, मणिकल्पक.

ननतजगग (7-7) [ननतजगुरुभिः सप्तयतिर्नदी स्यात् Vr. 3. 77. 2] नदी.

ननततगग (7-7) [स्वरभिदि यदि नौ तौ न नान्दीमुखी गौ Chm. 2. 117] नान्दीमुखी, वसन्त.

नननगग (8-6) [त्रिनगगिति वसुयति सुपवित्रम् Vr. 3. 77. 5] उपचित्र, सुपवित्र.

ननभनलग (7-7) [ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिता Vr. 3. 73] प्रहरणकलिका–ता.

ननमयलग (7-7) [नौ म्यौ ल्गौ करिमकरभुजा H. 2. 223] करिमकरभुजा.

ननरसलग (7-7) [ननरसलघुगैः स्वरैरपराजिता Vr. 3. 72] अपराजिता.

ननससगग [ननसाः सगगा विभ्रमा Bh. 32. 168] विभ्रमा.

नभनतगग [न्भन्ता गौ शरभललितम् H. 2. 239] शरभललित.

नभनतगग (4-6-4) [तत् (न्भन्ता गौ) शरभा घचैः (चतुर्भिः-षड्भिः) H. 2. 240] शरभा.

नमरसलग (7-7) [न्म्रसल्गाः सिंहः H. 2. 228] सिंह.

नरनरलग [नरनैर्लगौ च रचितं सुकेसरम् Vr. 3. 77. 6] सुकेसर.

भजसनगग [इन्दुवदना भजसनैः सगुरुयुग्मैः Chm. 2. 118] इन्दुवदना, कान्ता, महिता, वनमयूर, वरसुन्दरी, विलासिनी, स्खलित.

भजसनलग [भजसनात् ल्गौ चेदिन्दुवदना H. 2. 238] इन्दुवदना.

भनननलग [चक्रपदमिह भनननलगुरुभिः P. 7. 5. 17] चक्रपद.

भभरसलग [दर्दुरकं भगणद्वयेन रसौ लगौ Jk. 2. 178] दर्दुरक.

भसततगग [भाद्भवति हि लक्ष्मीः सान् ततौ गौ च रुद्रा Jk. 2. 168] रुद्रा, लक्ष्मी.

मतनमगग [मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासन्तीयम् Chm. 2. 115] वासन्ती.

मतनसगग (5-9) [असम्बाधा म्तौ न्सौ गाविन्द्रियनवकौ P. 7. 5] असम्बाधा.

मतयनलग [मतयना लगौ वदन्ति भूतलतन्वीम् Bh. 32. 166] भूतलतन्वी, कुसुमवती.

मतयसगग (4-10) [वेदैर्दिग्भिर्मात्तयसा गोवृष उक्तो गौ; अ० वृ० र०] गोवृष.

मभनमगग (4-10) [मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरामा म्भौ न्मौ गौ P. 7. 5. 2] मध्यक्षामा, हंसश्येनी.

मभनयगग (4-6-4) [मो भो न्यौ गौ यदि कुटिलकमुक्तं वृत्तम्; अ० वृ० र०; वेदरसग्रहाः P. 8. 10] कुटिला, कुटिल, कुटिलक.

मभनयगग (4-10) [हंसश्यामा मभनयगगभाक् तं चाब्धौ Jk. 2. 167] हंसश्यामा, हंसश्येनी, मध्यक्षामा.

मभनयलग [म्भौ न्यौ ल्गौ चेदिह भवति न चन्द्रौरसः P. 7. 5. 14] चन्द्रौरस.

मरततगग (7-7) शक्वर्यां म्रौ च तौ गौ चन्द्रशालाऽद्रियम्याम् Jk. 2. 166] चन्द्रशाला, लक्ष्मी.

मरमयलग (7-7) [म्रम्यलगा ज्योत्स्ना छैः (सप्तभिर्यतिः) H. 2. 227] ज्योत्स्ना.

मररसलग (7-7) [मो रौ सो ल्गौ जया H. 2. 226] जया.

मसतनगग [लक्ष्मीरन्तविरामा म्सौ तनगुरुयुग्मम् P. 7. 5. 10] लक्ष्मी.

मसतभगग [लक्ष्मीरन्तविरामा म्सौ तभौ गुरुयुग्मम् Vr. 3. 77. 9] लक्ष्मी.

मसमभगग (7-7) [द्विसप्ताच्छिदलोला म्सौ म्भौ गौ चरणे चेत् P. 7. 5. 8] अलोला, लोला.

रनभभगग [शोभते वनलता रनभा भगुरु गः Jk. 2. 180] लता, वनलता, वलता.

सजनरलग (5-9) [सजनर्लगाः शरविरतिः सुदर्शना Jk. 2. 174] सुदर्शना.

सजसयलग (5-9) [सजसा यलौ गिति शरग्रहैर्मञ्जरी P. 7. 5. 12] मञ्जरी, वसुधा, पथ्या, प्रथिता.

सजसयलग (10-4) [पथ्या सजसयलौः स्यात् ककुभिः श्रुतिभिर्यतिः Mm. 18. 3.] पथ्या.

सभनयगग (4-10) युगदिग्भिः कुटिलमिति मतं स्भौ न्यौ गौ Vr. 3. 77. 12] कुटिल.

सभसजगग (4-10) [सभसा ज्गौ गिति गतिविश्रमा सुनन्दा Jk. 2. 181] सुनन्दा.

15 अतिशक्वरी (34)

जसनभय [मयूरललितं भवति जातसनभयाश्चेत् Jk. 2. 194] मयूरललित.

तजससय [तजसस्याः शिशुः H. 2. 259] शिशु.

तभजजर [छन्दो भवेत्तभजजै रयुतैर्मृदङ्गकम् Vr. 3. 84. 1] मृदङ्ग.

नजजभर [नजजभरैररविन्दकं कलभाषिणी Jk. 2. 192] अरविन्दक, कलभाषिणी.

नजभजर [भवति नजौ भजौ रसहितौ प्रभद्रकम् P. 7. 11. 8] प्रभद्रक, सुकेसर, सुखेलक.

ननतभर (8-7) [ननतभरकृताष्टस्वरैरुपमालिनी P. 7. 11. 9] उपमालिनी.

नननस (7-8) [चन्द्रावर्ता नौ नौ स् (सप्तभिर्यतिः) P. 7. 11] चन्द्रवर्त्म, चन्द्रावर्ता, शशिकला.

नननस (6-9) [नौ नौ स् माल्र्तुनवकौ चेत् P. 7. 12] माला, शरभ, स्रक्.

नननस (8-7) [वसुमुनियतिरिति मणिगुणनिकरः Chm. 2. 133] मणिगुणनिकर.

नननस (4-1-4-6) [इयमपि गतिगतियतिरिह रुचिरा Jk. 2. 187] रुचिरा.

ननभभर [नाद्नभभ्रा गौः H. 2. 257] गौ.

ननमयय (8-7) [लसति वसुविरामा मालिनी नौ मयौ यः Jk. 2. 183] मालिनी, नान्दीमुखी.

ननमरर (8-7) [नौ मो रौ चन्द्रोद्योतः H. 2. 247] चन्द्रोद्योत.

ननरयय [नौ रो यौ भोगिनी H. 2. 258] भोगिनी.

नसनरर [विपिनतिलकं नसनरेफयुग्मैर्भवेत् Chm. 2. 136] विपिनतिलक.

भजसनर [शंस निशिपालकमिदं भजसनाश्च रः Chm. 2. 147] निशिपालक.

भभमसस [भभमाः ससौ संगतकम् Vjs. 4. 64] संगतक.

भमसभस [भमसा भसौ भूतलतन्वी Bh. 37. 170] भूतलतन्वी.

भयससय [भ्यससयाः केतनम् H. 2. 260] केतन.

मममम (4-4-4-3) [मा बाणाः स्युर्यस्यां सा कामक्रीडासंज्ञा ज्ञेया Vr. 3. 84. 4] कामक्रीडा, ज्योतिस्, मित्र, लीलाखेल, सारङ्गी.

मममयय (8-7) [चित्रानामच्छन्दश्चित्रं चेत् त्रयो मा यकारौ P. 7. 11. 2] चञ्चला, चित्रा, मण्डूकी.

मरमयय (7-8) [म्रौ म्यौ यान्तौ भवेतां सप्ताष्टभिश्चन्द्रलेखा P. 7. 11. 3] चन्द्रलेखा, चन्द्रसेना.

रजरजर (7-8) [राजरौ जरौ यदा महोत्सवो गतागतम् Jk. 2. 190] उत्सव, उत्साह, तूणक, महोत्सव.

रनभभर (5-10) [सुन्दरं त्विह रनौ भभरा मणिभूषणम् Jk. 2. 191] सुन्दर, मणिभूषण.

रनभभर (3-12) [खं पुरे रनभभा रयुता रमणीयकम् Jk. 2. 196] रमणीयक, उत्तर.

ररजजर (7-8) [चामरं रो रजजरा वा द्वीपवसुभिर्यतिः Mm. 18. 10] चामर, तूणक.

ररततम (8-7) [चन्द्रलेखाऽष्टकच्छेदा ररौ तौ मयुक्तौ चेत् Jk. 2. 195] चन्द्रलेखा.

ररतयय (7-8) [ररता ययौ चन्द्रकान्ता Ckau. 2. 120] चन्द्रकान्ता.

ररमयय (7-8) चन्द्रकान्ताभिधा रौ म्यौ यो विरामः स्वराष्टौ Vr. 3. 84. 6] चन्द्रकान्ता, चन्द्रलेखा

ररमसय (7-8) [चन्द्रकान्ता मता रौ मः स्यौ विरतिः स्वराष्टौ P. 7. 11. 4] चन्द्रकान्ता.

रररर [चन्द्रलेखाभिधानं भवेत् पञ्चभी रैः स्फुटम् Vr. 3. 84. 7] चन्द्रलेखा.

सजननय (5-10) [सजना नयौ शरदशयतिरियमेला P. 7. 11. 6] अतिरेखा, एला, रेखा.

सजजभर [कथयन्ति मानसहंसनाम सजौ जभराः Chm. 2. 145] मानसहंस, मनोहंस.

सजससय [ऋषभाख्यमेनदुदितं सजसाः सयौ चेत् P. 7. 11. 5] ऋषभ, वृषभ.

ससससस [सगणैः शिवदक्षभिर्गदिता नलिनी P. 7. 11. 12] नलिनी, भ्रमरावलि, श्री.

16 अष्टिः (33)

जरजरजग [जरौ जरौ जगाविदं वदन्ति पञ्चचामरम् Jk. 2. 203] नाराच, पंचनाराच, महोत्सव.

तनभतयग [तौ नौ भनयगकारयुतश्चेदिह वाल्याख्या Chm. 2. 162] वाला.

तमयरतग (4-4-4-4) [मन्दाकिनी त्मयर्ता गो वेदैर्वेदैर्यतिर्भवेत् Mm. 18. 14] मन्दाकिनी.

नजभजतग [गरुडरुतं नजौ भजतगा यदा स्युस्तदा Chm. 2. 156] गरुडरुत.

नजभजरग (7-9) [नजभजरगसंयुक्ता सप्तभिरश्वैश्च वाणिनी छिन्ना Mm. 18. 19] वाणिनी.

नजरभभग [नजरभभेन गेन च स्यान्मणिकल्पलता Chm. 2. 159] इन्दुमुखी, चिन्तामणि, मणिकल्पलता.

नननजनग (5-11) [कमलदलमिषुविरति नौ नजसगाश्चेन् Jk. 2. 201] कमलदल, ललितपद.

ननननननग [मुगौ चलधृतिः H. 2. 268 (मु=नपञ्चकम्)] चलधृति.

ननननननल [द्विगुणितवसुलघुभिरचलधृतिरिह Chm. 2. 155] अचलधृति, गीत्यार्या.

नभजजजग (4-12) गतियतिर्निभजजा जगिति मङ्गलमङ्गना Jk. 2. 200] मङ्गलमङ्गना.

नमजननग (4-4-4-4) [न्मौ जनगाः सुललिता युगैर्युगयतिर्भवेत् Mm. 18-16] सुललिता.

नयनयसग (12-4) [नयनयसाद्गः शरखरखं चेद् भुवि कान्तम् Jk. 2. 206] कान्त.

भभभभभग [पञ्चभकारयुताऽश्वगतिर्यदि चान्त्यगुरुः Chm. 2.15.8] अश्वगति, अश्वकान्ता, रगति, नील, पद्ममुखी, संगत, सोपानक.

भभभभभल [अष्टिभवा भचतुष्कसगैः स्मरशरमाला Jk. 2. 198] शरमाला, स्मरशरमाला.

भरननगग (7-9) [अश्विनगैर्मुनिः नम्त्रभगजविलसितम् Jk. 2. 202] करभगजविलसित, गजवरविलसित, गजतुरगविलसित, मत्तगजविलसित.

भरनभभग (5-6-5) [भाति हि भामिनी भरनभद्वयगैर्भुवने Jk. 2. 208] भामिनी, शैलशिखा.

भरनरनग (10-6) [शैलशिखा भरौ नरनगाश्च धीरललिता Chm. 2. 157] धीरललिता, प्रमुदिता, महिषी, ललिता.

भरयननग (10-6) [भो रयना नगौ च यस्यां वरयुवतिरियम् Chm. 2. 161] वरयुवति.

भसमतनग (8-8) [[illegible] स्यादिह चकिता Chm. 2. 15[illegible]] चकिता.

मतनततनग (4-5-7) [[illegible] (प=चतुर्; ष = षट्) H. 2. 2[illegible]] [illegible].

मतनतरग [[illegible] H. 2. 2[illegible]] [illegible].

मभनमनग (4-6-6) म्भौ नौ म्नौ गो मदनललिता वेदैः षड्ऋतुभिः Chm. 2. 152] मदनललिता.

ममममममग [यस्मिन् सर्वे गा राजन्ते ब्रह्माद्यं तद् रूपं नाम Chm. 2. 160 or मुगौ कामुकी H. 2. 266] कामुकी, ब्रह्मरूप.

यमनसरग (6-10) [जयानन्दं याम्नौ सुललितमृतुच्छिन्नसरौ गः Jk. 2. 205] जयानन्द, सुललित, प्रवरललित.

रजरजरग [चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं समानिकापदद्वयं तु Chm. 2. 148] चित्र.

रजरजरल [रजौ रजौ रलौ चनला Pp. 2. 172] चनला, चित्रशोभा.

रननननग [नौगा ललना H. 2. 283 (नौ=नचतुष्कम्)] ललना.

सजसससजग [सजसाः सजौ ग उद्गता Bh. 32. 313] उद्गता.

सतयसभग (4-4-4-4) प्रमदा स्त्यसभगा वर्णैर्वर्णैर्यतिर्भवेत् Mm. 18-15] प्रमदा.

सभमसभग [सभमाः सभगाः स्खलितविक्रमा Bh. 16. 32] स्खलितविक्रमा.

ससननमग [सौ नौ मो गो वेल्लिता H. 2. 284] वेल्लिता.

ससससससग [सुगौ कामुकी H. 2. 267 (सु=सपञ्चकं)] कामुकी, सोमडक.

17 अत्यष्टिः (21)

जसजसयलग (8-9) जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः Vr. 3. 88] पृथ्वी, विलम्बितगतिः.

नजजयनलग [नजज्यना लगौ रुचिरमुखी Bh. 32. 175] रुचिरमुखी.

नजभजजगग (7-10) नजभजजेषु गौ यदि वदन्ति च वाणिनीं ताम् Vr. 3. 93. 3] नर्कुटक, वाणिनी.

नजभजजलग (7-10) [हयदशभिर्नजौ भजजला गु नर्कुटकम् P. 7. 16. 6] अविनथ, कुटक, नर्कुटक, नर्दटक.

नजभजजलग (7-6-4) [मुनिगुहकार्णवैः कृतयति वद कोकिलकम्। नर्कुटकमेव यतिभेदात् कोकिलकम् P. 7. 15. 7] कोकिलक.

नजभजभलग (12-5) [समदविलासिनी नजभजम्भैर्लगावितरैः Vr. 3. 93. 1] विलासिनी, समदविलासिनी.

ननननननगग (5-12) [शरविरतिरिपुनगणगतिरिति वसुधारा Jk. 2. 216] वसुधारा.

ननभनरलग (7-6-4) [कथितं च घनमयूरं ननभनल्गं स्वरं [illegible]च्छिन्नम् Mm. 18. 25] घनमयूर.

ननमरसलग (6-4-7) [रसयुगहयवुए नौ म्रौ सो लगौ [illegible] हरिः P. 7. 16. 4] हरि.

ननजनसयलग [[illegible] गौ [illegible] Pp. 2.178] [illegible].

ननमततगग (6-4-7) [नः म्सौ तौ गौ पद्मम् H. 2. 294] पद्म.

ननममयलग (6-4-7) [[illegible] गौहिनी H. 2. 295] गौहिनी.

नसमरसलग (6-4-7) [नसमरसला गः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता Chm. 2. 167] हरिणी, वृषभचरित, वृषभललित.

भरनभनलग (10-7) [दिग्यति वंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः Jk. 2. 213] वंशदल, वंशपत्रपतित, वंशपत्र, ललित.

मभनततगग (4-6-7) [मन्दाक्रान्ता गतिऋतुयतिर्मोभ्नौ तौ च गौ चेत् Jk. 2. 210] मन्दाक्रान्ता, श्रीधरा.

मभनमयलग (4-6-7) [वेदर्तश्वैर्मभनमयला गश्चेत्तदा हारिणी Chm. 2. 170] हारिणी.

मभनरसलग (4-6-7) [भाराक्रान्ता मभनरसला गुरुः श्रुतिषड्हयैः Chm. 2. 171] भाराक्रान्ता.

यतनसभलग [कलातन्त्रं यस्तनसभलघुभिर्गेन सहितम् P. 7. 17. 8] कलातन्त्र.

यभनरसलग (4-6-7) [भवेत् कान्ता युगरसहयैर्यभौ नरसा लगौ P. 7. 17. 5] कान्ता, भाराक्रान्ता.

यमनसभलग (6-11) [रसै रुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभला गः शिखरिणी Chm. 2. 163] शिखरिणी.

ससजभजगग (10-7) [ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा P. 7. 17. 1] अतिशायिनी, चित्रलेखा.

18 धृति (37)

नजभजरर (11-7) [नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नन्दनम् Chm. 2. 177] नन्दन.

ननमतभर (7-4-7) [नौ म्तौ भ्रौ ललितम् H. 2. 308] ललित.

ननममयय (7-4-7) [नौ मौ यौ चन्द्रमाला H. 2. 307] चन्द्रमाला.

ननरभरर (10-8) [भवति नयुगलं रभौ रौ दशभिर्गिरीन्द्रैर्लता Vr. 3-94. 1] लता.

ननरभरस (10-8) [भवति नयुगलं रभौ सौ दशभिर्गजेन्द्रलता Chm. 2. 190] गजेन्द्रलता.

ननरररर (10-8) [इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते (दश-वसुभिर्यतिः) Chm. 2. 178] नाराच, महामालिका, लालसी, निशा, वरदा, लालसा, सिंहविक्रीडित.

ननरररर (13-5) [त्र्यधिकदशयतिर्ननौ रौ भवेतां ररौ तारका Vr. 3. 94. 4] तारका, निशा, प्रिया.

ननससतय (4-9-5) [गतिनिधियतिरिति नौ यदि सौ त्यौ पङ्कज-मुक्ता Jk. 2. 253] पङ्कजमुक्ता, पङ्कजवक्त्रा.

नसमतभर (6-4-8) [न्सौ म्तौ भ्रौ हरिणीपदं चचैः (षट्चतुर्भिः) यतिः H. 2. 318] हरिणीपद.

नसममयय (6-5-7) [न्सौ मौ यावनङ्गलेखा चचैः (षट्पञ्चभिः) यतिः H. 2. 312] अनङ्गलेखा.

भभभभनय (6-4-8) [भीन्या भङ्गिः (भीःचतुर्भकाराः) H. 2. 319] भङ्गि, विच्छित्ति.

भभभभभस [पञ्चभकारकृताश्वगतिर्यदि चान्तसरचिता Vr. 3. 94. 5] अश्वगति.

भभभभभस (11-7) [धूर्जटिविश्रमणं मणिमाला भाद्भौ भभसयुतौ Jk. 2. 222] मणिमाला.

भरननतस (9-9) [भाद्रननना नसौ भ्रमरपदकमिदमभिहितम् Vr. 3. 94. 6] भ्रमरपदक.

भसनजनर (6-5-7) [हीरकमुदितं भसनजनैरिह रगणोऽन्ततः Chm. 2. 195] हीरक.

मतनजभर (5-7-6) [म्तन्जभ्राः कुरङ्गिका ङचैः (पंचसप्तभिः) H. 2. 311] कुरङ्गिका.

मतनयषय (5-6-7) [कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता म्तौ न्यौ याविन्द्रियर्तु-स्वराः P. 7. 21] कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता, चन्द्रलेखा, चित्रलेखा.

मतनययय (4-7-7) [मता यिः घछैः (चतुर्भिःसप्तभिः) चित्रलेखा H. 2. 303] चित्रलेखा.

मननततम (4-7-7) [वर्णाश्वैर्मननततमकैः कीर्तिता चित्रलेखेयम् Chm. 2. 184] चित्रलेखा.

मभनजभर (4-7-7) म्भौ न्जौ भ्रौ चेचलमिदमुदितं युगैर्मुनिभिः स्वरैः Chm. 2. 188] चल.

मभनयय (4-7-7) [वेदाङ्गान्तैर्मभनययगैः स्यादियं चन्द्रलेखा Chm. 2. 194] चन्द्रलेखा.

मभनयरर (4-7-7) [अर्थाश्वाश्वैर्मभनयरयुगैर्वृत्तं मतं केसरम् Chm. 2. 187] केसर, केशर.

ममभमयय (5-6-7) [तद् भूतर्त्वश्वैर्मौ भ्मौ विरतिश्चेत्सिंहवि-स्फूर्जितं यौ Chm. 2. 191] सिंहविस्फूर्जित.

ममभमसम (9-9) [ममभा मसमा मञ्जीरा Pp. 2. 180] मञ्जीरा.

मरभनतस (7-11) [म्रौ भ्नौ त्सौ स्वररुद्रैर्यतिरिति महासेनमुदितम् P. 7. 21. 17] महासेन.

मरभयरर (11-7) [धूर्यां म्रभ्या रौ काञ्ची टैः (एकादशभिः) यतिः H. 2. 300] काञ्ची, वाचालकाञ्ची.

मसजजभर (8-5-5) [मात्सो जौ भरसंयुतौ करिबाणखैर्हरिणप्लुता Chm. 2. 181] हरिणप्लुता, हरनर्तक.

मसजसतस (12-6) [मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशऋतुभिः शार्दूल-ललितम् Chm. 2. 180] शार्दूलललित.

मसजसरम (12-6) [शार्दूलं वद मासपट्कयति मः सौ जसौ रो मश्चेत् Chm. 2. 186] शार्दूल.

मससरर (3-6-8-1) [विलासो मः ससौ राश्च गुणषड्वसुभिर्यतिः Mm. 19. 5] विलास.

यमनसतस (6-6-6) [सुधा तर्कैस्तर्कैर्भवति ऋतुभिर्यो मो नसतसाः Chm. 2. 183] क्रीडा, मुक्तामाला, सुधा.

यमययय [इदं क्रीडाचक्रं यमाभ्यां समस्तैर्यकारैः समेतम् Chm. 2. 193] क्रीडाचक्र.

रसजजभर (8-5-5) [सौ जजौ भरसंयुतौ करिबाणखैर्हरनर्तनम् Chm. 2. 192] उज्ज्वल, चर्चरी, मालिकोत्तरमालिका, विबुधप्रिया, हरनर्तन.

रसजयभर (6-5-7) [सौ जयौ भरसंयुतावृतुबाणाश्वैर्वरकृत्तनम् Vr. 3. 94. 15] वरकृत्तन.

सजसजतर [स्जौ स्जौ त्रौ बुद्बुदम् H. 2. 320] बुद्बुद.

सतनयय (5-6-7) [सतना यौ गः शररसयतिर्भाति मन्दारमाला Jk. 2. 221] मन्दारमाला.

सनजनभस (3-5-5-5) [सुरभिः पुरशरयोर्यतिरिति सनजनभसाः Jk. 2. 225] सुरभि, शुभ.

19 अतिधृतिः (26)

जनभसनजग (5-5-5-4) [शरत्रयैर्युगैश्छिन्ना जनभसनजगा वरूथिनी Mm. 19. 7] वरूथिनी.

जसजसजसग (6-6-7) [जसौ त्रिरमुकौ गुरुश्च रसयोर्यतिश्च रतिलीला Jk. 2. 230] रतिलीला.

जसजसतभग (8-4-7) [गजाब्धितुरगैर्जसौ जसतभा गश्चेत् समुद्रतता Vr. 3. 96. 1] समुद्रतता.

नजभयभजग (7-12) [नजभयभा जगौ च रचना मुन्यर्कैर्यतिरत्र सा Vr. 3. 96. 3] रचना.

नजभयसजग (11-8) नजभयसा जगौ च रचना शूलिककुम्भिरत्र सा Vr. 3. 96. 2] रचना.

नननजननल [नतना जनना लश्चन्द्रमाला Pp. 2. 190] चन्द्रमाला.

नननततनग [नचतुष्कात् तनगाः कनकलता Bh. 32. 177] कनकलता.

नननननग [नषट्कगा धवला Pp. 2. 244] धवला.

ननरजरजग [नयुगलगलघु निरन्तरौ यदा स पञ्चचामरः Chm. 2. 201] पञ्चचामर.

ननजरजरल [नयुगललगुरुर्निरन्तरं यदा स पञ्चचामरः P. 7. 22. 6] पञ्चचामर.

नभरसजजग (9-10) [नवभिर्दशभिश्छिन्नं सरलं न्भ्रसजा जगौ Mm. 19. 8] तरल, सरल.

मतनसततग (5-7-7) [वृत्तं बिम्बाख्यं शरमुनितुरगैर्म्तौ न्सौ ततौ नेद् गुरुः Chm. 2. 202] चन्द्रबिम्ब, बिम्ब, वचित, विचित.

मतनसररग (5-7-7) [भूताश्वाश्वान्तं मतनसररगैः कीर्तितं पुष्पदाम Vr 3. 96. 6] पुष्पदाम, फुल्लदाम.

मरभनयनग (7-7-5) [म्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत्स्वरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् Chm. 2. 199] सुरसा.

मरभससजग (7-12) [म्रौ भः सौ ज्गौ माधवीलता छैः (छ=7) H. 2. 332] माधवीलता.

मसजसततग (12-7) [सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सगुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् Chm. 2. 198] शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

मसजसनजग (12-7) [म्सौ ज्सौ न्जौ गो वायुवेगा H. 2. 322] वायुवेगा.

यभनयजजग (12-7) [इनाश्वैः स्याद् यभनयजजगाः कीर्तिता मणिमञ्जरी Chm. 2. 204] मणिमञ्जरी.

यमननररग (6-7-6) [य्मौ नौ रौ गो मुग्धकं नट्तैः (न=षट्; ट=सप्त) H. 2. 329] मुग्धक.

यमनसजजग (6-6-7) [रसैः षड्भिर्लोकैः यमनसजजा गुरुर्मकरन्दिका Chm. 2. 203] मकरन्दिका.

यमनसततग (5-7-7) [य्मौ न्सौ तौ गश्छाया H. 2. 325] छाया.

यमनसभतग (6-6-7) [इयं छाया ख्याता ऋतुरसहयैर्यौ मनसा भ्तौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 96. 9] छाया.

यमनसररग (6-6-7) [रसर्त्वश्वैः य्मौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् Chm. 2. 196] मेघविस्फूर्जिता, चन्द्रकान्ता, रम्भा, विस्मिता, सुवृत्ता.

रभजततग (10-9) [भ्रौ जतौ तौ सगुरुकौ यदा दिग्ग्रहच्छेदभाग्वल्लकी Vr. 3. 96. 10] वल्लकी.

रससतजजग (10-9) [दिग्विरामि रसौ सतजा ज्गौ शार्ङ्गि भवेच्च गतागतम् Jk. 2. 229] शार्ङ्गि, ऊर्जित.

सतयभममग (10-9) [दशबाणाश्वैर्यतिधारी स्तौ यभमा मौ गः शम्भुः Pp. 2. 194] शम्भु.

ससससससग [सूगौ तरुणीवदनेन्दुः (सू=सषट्कम्) H. 2. 333] तरुणीवदनेन्दु.

20 कृतिः (17)

तभजभजभलग [त्भौ ज्भौ ज्भौ ल्गौ शशाङ्करचितम् H. 2. 344] शशाङ्करचित.

नजनभसनलग [मदकलनी नजनभसा नलगाः Mm. 19. 10] मदकलनी.

नननननलग [कनकलता सा कथिता षण्नैर्युक्ता तथा लगाभ्यांच Mm. 19. 11] कनकलता.

नभभमससलग (11-9) [नभभमाः ससला गिति मुद्रा रुद्रयतिः क्वचिदुज्ज्वलम् Jk. 2. 236] मुद्रा, उज्ज्वल.

भनयननरलग (3-6-11) [भ्नौ य्नौ न्रौ ल्गौ दीपिकाशिखा गनैः H. 2. 343] दीपिकाशिखा.

भभभभरसलग [भत्रितयाद्धरसाल्लगुरू यदि भासते भुवि भासुरम् Jk. 2. 235] नन्दक, भासुर.

भरनभभरलग (9-11) [भ्रन्भभ्रल्गा ग्रहै रुद्रैर्विच्छिन्नोत्पलमालिका Mm. 19. 12] उत्पलमालिका, कामलता.

मनसनमयलग (5-8-7) [म्नौ स्नौ म्यौ ल्गौ सद्रत्नमाला ण्जैः (पञ्चाष्टाभिर्यतिः) H. 2. 340] सद्रत्नमाला.

मरभनततगग (7-6-7) [म्रौ भ्नौ तौ गौ चित्रमाला छ्नैः H. 2. 339] चित्रमाला, सुप्रभा, सुवंशा.

मरभनयभलग (7-7-6) [ज्ञेया सप्ताश्वषड्भिर्मरभनययुता भ्लौ गः सुवदना Chm. 2. 206; Vr. 3. 97] सुवदना.

मरभनससगग (7-6-7) [ख्याता पूर्वैः सुवंशा यदि मरभनाः सद्वयं गो गुरुश्च Chm. 2. 210] सुवंशा.

यमननततगग (6-7-7) [रसैरश्वैर्यमननततगैगैन शोभेत्युक्ता Vr. 3. 98. 2] शोभा.

रजरजरजगल [वृत्तमीदृशं तु नामतो रजौ रजौ रजौ गुरुर्लघुश्च Chm. 2. 208] वृत्त, गण्डका.

रजरजरजलग [रजत्रयलगैर्युक्तं मालवं केचिदूचिरे Mm. 19. 14] मालव.

रससससससलग [रात्सपञ्चकमन्तलगं पुटभेदमत्र गतागतम् Jk. 2. 237] पुटभेद.

सजजभरसलग [सजजा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका Chm. 2. 207] गीतिका, गीता, प्रमदानन.

सभरनमयलग (13-7) [सभरा न्म्या लगिति त्रयोदशयतिर्मत्तेभविक्रीडितम् Vr. 3. 98. 4] मत्तेभविक्रीडित.

21 प्रकृतिः (13)

तरभनजभर (7-7-7) [त्रौ भ्नौ ज्भौ रः कथागतिः छ्छैः H. 2. 346] कथागति.

नजजजजभर [नगणजकारचतुष्कभरैरपि रञ्जिता वनमञ्जरी Jk. 2. 240] वनमञ्जरी.

नजभजजजर [नजभजजा जरौ यदि तदा गदिता सरसी कवीश्वरैः Chm. 2. 213] चित्रलता, चम्पकमालिका, रुचिरा, सरसी, सलिलनिधि, सिद्धि, ध्रुतश्री, सिद्धक.

नजभजजजर (11-10) [नजभजजाज्जरौ हरहरिद्विरतिः खलु पञ्चकावली Vr. 3. 99. 2.] पञ्चकावली, शशिवदना.

भभभभभभर [भौ भभभाश्च भरौ यदि कीर्तय पुत्रक मत्तविलासिनीम् Vr. 3. 99. 3] मत्तविलासिनी.

भरननजजय [भरौ ननौ जजौ यो नरेन्द्रम् Pp. 2. 202] नरेन्द्र.

भरनरनरर (10-11) [भ्रौ न्रौ न्रौ रो ललितविक्रमो जैः H. 2. 347] ललितविक्रम.

ममतननस (8-5-8) [मौ तनिसा मत्तक्रीडा जच्छैः H. 2. 348] मत्तक्रीडा.

मरभनयय (7-7-7) [म्रौ भ्नौ यौ यः प्रकृत्यां स्वरगिरिविरतिः स्रग्धरा नाम वृत्तम् Jk. 2. 238] स्रग्धरा.

रजतननस [र्जतनिसाश्चन्दनप्रकृतिः H. 2. 349] चन्दनप्रकृति, श्रेणि.

रनरनरनर [त्री नौं रस्तरङ्गः H. 2. 352] तरङ्ग, तरङ्गमालिका.

रनरनरनर (6-6-6-3) [सुरनर्तकी रनरना रनरा विरती रसर्तुशास्त्रगुणैः Mm. 19. 17] सुरनर्तकी.

रसनजनभर (11-10) [पद्मसद्म रसान्नजनभरं हरविरतिश्च गतागतम् Jk. 2. 243] पद्मसद्म.

22 आकृतिः (12)

तभयजसरनग (7-15) [मत्तेभाख्यं तभयजसरनगयुक्तं स्वरार्वफणिभिन्नम् Mm. 19. 18] मत्तेभ.

नजभजभजभग [नजा भजा भजभगा अश्वललितम् Bh. 16. 100-101] अश्वललित.

नभजभजभजग [नगणतो भजगणौ त्रिधा गुरुपरौ यदा मदनसायकः Jk. 2. 247] मदनसायक.

भभभभभभभग [सप्तभकारयुतैकगुरुर्गदितेयमुदारतरा मदिरा Chm. 2. 213] मदिरा, लताकुसुम, संगता.

भरनरनरनग (10-12) [मद्रकं भ्रौ न्रौ न्रौ न्गौ दिगादित्याः P. 7. 26.] मद्रक, विशुद्धचरित, भद्रक, प्रभद्रक.

मतयननननग [मत्यनौ(नचतुष्क)गा वरतनुः H. 2. 356] क्रौञ्चा, वरतनु.

ममतनननसग [मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी Chm. 2. 212] हंसी.

मसजयभभनग [लालित्यं भुजगेन्द्रभाषितमेतच्चेन्मसजभ्भनगुरुभिः Vr. 3. 100. 3] लालित्य.

मसजसजसजग (12-10) [म्सौ ज्सौ ज्सौ ज्गौ दीपार्चिष्टैः H. 2. 357] दीपार्चि.

मसरसतजनग [लालित्यं भुजगेन्द्रेण भाषितमेतच्चेत् मसरस्तजनगुभिः Chm. 2. 215] लालित्य.

सजतनसररग (8-7-7) [सजता नसौ ररौ गः फणितुरगहयैः स्यान्महास्रग्धरा Chm. 2. 216] महास्रग्धरा.

सततनसररग (8-7-7) [सततान्नः सश्च रौ गः फणितुरगयतिः स्यान्महास्रग्धराख्या Jk. 2. 245] महास्रग्धरा.

23 विकृतिः (12)

जसजसयययलग [ज्सौ ज्सौ यिल्गा वृन्दारकम् H. 2. 361] वृन्दारक.

तजजजजजजलग [शङ्खाख्यमिदं भगवद्गदितं तगणाज्जगणाः षडतो लगुरू Jk. 2. 252] शङ्ख.

नजजजजजजलग [नगणजषट्कलाद्विति हंसगतिश्च महातरुणीदयितम् Jk. 2. 248] हंसगति, महातरुणीदयित, सुधालहरी.

नजभजभजजलग (11-12) [नजौ भजौ भजौ जलगा अश्वललितं रुद्रादित्यैः H. 2. 358] अश्वललित, हयलीलगति.

नजभजभजभलग (11-12) [नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरू बुधैस्तु गदितेयमद्रितनया Chm. 2. 217] अद्रितनया, अश्वललित, ललित.

नजभजसजनलग (11-12) [नजभजसजनलगयुतं रुद्रार्कैर्भिन्नमश्वललिताख्यम् Mm. 19. 23] अश्वललित.

भभभभभभभगग (12-11) [भैरथ सप्तभिरत्र कृता गुरुणा गुरुणा च मयूरगतिः स्यात् Vr. 3. 102. 1] मयूरगति, मदिरा.

भमनभननगग [भमौ नभौ ननना गौ पुष्पसमृद्धा Bh. 32. 290] पुष्पसमृद्धा.

भमसभननलग [भ्मौ स्भौ निल्गाश्चपलगतिः H. 2. 363] चपलगति.

ममतनननलग (8-5-10) [मत्ताक्रीडं मौ तौ नौ न्लौ गुरुरपि च विषधरशरविरमणम् Jk. 2. 250] मत्ताक्रीड, विद्युन्माला, मन्दक्रीडा.

रनरनरनरलग [चित्रकं क्व च रनौ त्रिधा रलगमत्र भानुरुत्तरङ्गमालिका Jk. 2. 251] चित्रक, उत्तरङ्गमालिका.

ससभसतजजलग [इह सुन्दरिका पिङ्गलमुनिनोक्ता सद्वयतो भसना ज्लभगाः Chm. 2. 219] सुन्दरी, सुन्दरिका.

24 सङ्कृतिः (12)

ननभननननय (7-7-10) [इह ललितलता स्वरगिरिविरतिर्नन-भनननयशोभा Jk. 2. 254] ललितलता.

ननररररररर [नौ र्मेघमाला (र = रषट्कम्) H. 2. 367] मेघमाला, मृङ्गाब्जनीलालका.

नभजभजभजर [अथ महामदनसायको नगणतस्त्रिधाभजगणौ रनैधनौ Jk 2. 256] महामदनसायक.

नयभतननन स [न्यौ म्तौ निसौ संभ्रान्ता (नि = नात्रिकम्) H. 2. 370] संभ्रान्ता.

भतनसभभनय (5-7-12) [भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्भौ भनयाश्च यदि भवति तन्वी Chm. 2. 220] तन्वी.

भभभतलननस [भितनिसा द्रुतलघुपदगतिः H. 2.369] द्रुतलघुपदगति, स्खलित.

भभभभभभभभ [नाम किरीटमिदं भगणा यदि पिङ्गलनागमुनीन्द्रमतं किल Chm. 2. 221] किरीट, सुभद्र.

भमसभननय (5-5-8-6) [हंसपदं स्याद्भाम्र गणाः स्युर्व्रत-शरवसुयति मसभनना न्यौ Jk. 2. 255] हंसपद.

मभयमनभनस (8-8-8) [वेश्याप्रीतिः मभयमनभनसयुक्ताऽहि-फणिगजैश्छिन्ना Mm. 19. 26] वेश्याप्रीति.

मसजसततमर [म्सौ ज्सौ तौ म्रौ विभ्रमगतिः H. 2. 371] विभ्रमगति.

रररररररर (8-8-8) [स्वैरिणीक्रीडनं प्रोक्तमष्टभी रगणैर्युतम् Mm. 19. 25] स्वैरिणीक्रीडन.

ससससससससस (8-8-8) [सगणैरिह वृत्तवरं वसुभिः किल दुर्मिलमुक्तमिदं कविभिः Chm. 2. 222] घोटक, दुर्मिल.

25 अतिकृतिः (6)

तयभभननननग (10-15) [त्यौ भौ नौ (न-चतुष्कम्) गौ हंसपदा वैः (दशभिः) H. 2. 374] हंसपदा.

नजजयननननग [नजज्यां नीगौ चपलम् H. 2. 375] चपल.

नननतसभभभग (8-7-10) [अभिकृतिभवमिति गतिन-स-पुर-भग् हंसलयं भुजगाद्रियतिः Jk. 2. 257] हंसलय.

भमसभनननग (5-5-8-7) [क्रौञ्चपदा स्याद् भो मसभाश्चेदिपु-शरवसुमुनियतिरिनलघुगैः Chm. 2. 223 or क्रौञ्चपदं भात् किंच मसौ भ्नौ त्रिनगणगुरुशरशरवसुयतयः Jk. 2. 258] क्रौञ्चपद–दा.

मममममतयमग (4-4-5-12) [मन्तेभाख्यं मौ मौ मात् त्यौ मश्चान्ते गः स्याद् विश्रामोऽब्धौ चतुरस्मिन् बाणेऽप्येवम् Jk. 2. 259] मन्तेभ.

सजनजभनरनग (8-8-9) [कलकण्ठाख्यं सजनजभनरनगाश्चाहि-भोगिनिविभिन्ना Mm. 19. 27] कलकण्ठ.

26 उत्कृतिः (12)

नजनसभननलग [न्जो न्सौ भनिल्गा वेगवती H. 2. 379] वेगवती.

नजभजजजभजलग (14-12) [मनुविरतिर्नजौ भजगणत्रितयं भजला गुरुर्यदि सुधाकलशः Jk. 2. 264] सुधाकलश.

नननननननगग (8-8-10) [वसुवसुयतिरथ गुरुयुगपरवसु-नयुगिति वनलतिका स्यात् Jk. 2. 262] वनलतिका.

नयनयननननगग (6-6-8-6) [नयनयनान्नत्रयमपि गौ चेद्रसरस-वसुयतिरिति मकरन्दम् Jk. 2. 263] मकरन्द.

भनजनसननभगग (7-7-7-5) [भ्नज्नस्नन्भगगैरर्वार्वावेंषुभिदि रञ्जनम् Mm. 20. 2] रञ्जन.

भननसमनननलग (13-13) [भो नौ स्मौ निल्गा आपीडो डैः H. 2. 378] आपीड. / (14-12) [–do–Rm. 7. 30]

मननननननसगग (9-6-6-5) [मो नाः पट् सगगिति यदि नव-रसरसशरयतियुतमपवाहाख्यम् Chm. 2. 225] अपवाह.

ममतननरसलग (8-11-7) [वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतननयुग-रसलगैः भुजङ्गविजृम्भितम् Chm. 2. 224] भुजङ्ग-विजृम्भित.

मयनतननरयलग (8-11-7) [म्यौ न्तौ नौ रयौ लगौ यदि चाहुर्वसुमदनदहनर्षिभिर्भुजङ्गेरितम् Vr. 3. 106. 2] भुजङ्गेरित.

मयनतननरसलग (8-11-7) [म्यौ न्तौ नौ रसौ ल्गौ यदि च आहुर्वसुमदनदहनर्षिभिर्भुजङ्गेरितम् Vr. 3. 106. 1] भुजङ्गेरित.

...

ययययययययलग [चेटीगतिश्च गायत्री या लगौ छिदिनैर्मृगैः Mm. 20. 1] चेटीगति.

ननभनजननगल (9-7-10) [यस्यां नकारयुगलं परतो भकारः
तस्मान्जौ च नगणत्रयतो गलौ स्तः।
खण्डैर्नगैर्दशभिरत्र यतिर्विशाला
सा पिङ्गलेन कथिता कमलाऽतिरम्या॥
वृत्तचन्द्रिका 2. 139] कमला.

शेषजातिः

27 ... (5)

नननभनभनस (13-6) [गतिनगणभनभनसकलितं त्रिपदललितं तदनुयतिमिलितम् Jk. 2. 267] त्रिपदललित.

नसभनतजतसय (7-7-13) [नसभनतजाङ्गी तसयमृदुपाङ्गी लसतीति तद्वङ्गविरतिः त्रिभङ्गी Jk. 2. 268] त्रिभङ्गी.

मततननयय (11-16) [मतिनायि मालाचित्रं टैः H. 2. 381] मालाचित्र, मालावृत्त. ...

मभनननननस (4-8-8-7) [मालावृत्तं गतिवसुवसुयति मभ-रसमितन-स-विकसितकुसुमम् Jk. 2. 265] विकसित-कुसुम.

ममतनभममभम (8-11-8) [मालावृत्तं मालावृत्तेष्वथ वसुधूर्जटि-यत्तन्वीतं ख्यातं मौ तनभा मौ भ्मौ Jk. 2. 266] मालावृत्त.

28 ... (2)

जरजरजरजरजग [जरौ जरौ जरौ जरौ जगौ क्रमेण चेद्यदा।
तदा भुजङ्गनायको मनोजशेखरं जगौ॥ वृ.चं.] मनोजशेखर.

रजरजरजरजरल [रजौ रजौ रजौ रजौ रलौ क्रमेण चेद्यदा । अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी समीरिता फणीश्वरैः ॥ वृ. चं.] अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी.

29 ... (4)

तननननननननलग [तगणात् परतो यत्र नगणाष्टकमुज्ज्वलम् । ततो लगौ भुजङ्गेन प्रोक्तं शाल्वरमद्भुतम् ॥ P. 7. 36. 3] शाल्वर.

ननननननननलग (8-8-8-5) [त्रिवसुगयतिरथ नवनगणलगिह सुविहितगतिरिति भवति कला Jk. 2. 270] कला.

ननभनजनननलग (7-7-8-7) [ननभनजननैर्ननलगामिह चेन् मुनिगिरिवसुयतिरिति मणिकिरणः Jk. 2. 269] मणिकिरण.

मतयतननरसलग (4-7-11-7) [म्तौ य्तौ निर्सल्गाः प्रमोदमहोदयो घछटैः H. 2. 382] प्रमोदमहोदय.

30 ... (2)

भजसनभजसनभय [वृत्तललितं ललितनृत्तमपि सुन्दरलयात्तवरं भजसना भजसना भ्यौ Jk. 2. 271] वृत्तललित, ललितनृत्त.

ममतननननजभर (8-15-7) [मातनीजभ्राः पिपीलिका जणैः H. 2. 385.] पिपीलिका.

31 ... (2)

नननननननननग (8-8-8-7) [नगणदशकमपि सगुरु सयति यदि सुगमरति लसति जगति लहरिका Jk. 2. 272] लहरिका.

× × × × × × × (16-15) [विचारचर्चा गलयोर्गणानां न यत्र भूपैस्तिथिभिर्यतिर्गुरुः । अन्ते धरापावकवर्णपादा समीरितासौ फणिना घनाक्षरी ॥ P. 7. 36. 4] घनाक्षरी.

32 ... (1)

[भूपैर्भूपैर्विरामः स्याद्गणभेदगलोज्झितैः ज्ञेयान्ते लघुना युक्ता रूपपूर्वा घनाक्षरी ॥ P. 7. 36. 5] रूपघनाक्षरी.

33 ... (1)

भननभननभननभय [त्रिर्भननमुपरि च विदुर्भयुतयगणमवने भवति ललितपदगर्भमिह चक्रे Jk. 2. 273] चक्र.

34 ... (2)

भननभननभननभनग [चित्रलयमतिनिबिडमत्र भुवि भनभगणवत् त्रिरिदमिह बुध परत्र भनगुरुभाक् । Jk. 2. 274] चित्रलय.

ममतननननसजजग [Rm. 7. 32] मेघदण्डक, अतिच्छन्दस्.

35 ... (1)

ममतननननलजरभर [एषैव (पिपीलिका) भीपरतः पञ्चलवृद्धा क्रमेण जभ्रा पिपीलिकाकरभम् H. 2. 386.] पिपीलिकाकरभ.

38 ... (1)

ननननननननननननलग (10-10-10-8) [द्वादश ना लगौ ललितलता त्रिखैः H. 2. 384] ललितलता.

40 ... (1)

ममतनननननननलजभर [मातनी दशलवृद्धा जभ्राः पिपीलिकापणवः H. 3 386] पिपीलिकापणव.

45 ... (1)

ममतनननननननननजभर [मातनी पञ्चदशलवृद्धा जभ्राः पिपीलिकामाला H. 2. 386] पिपीलिकामाला.

II वर्णवृत्तः – दण्डक

Any number of लग pairs [लगावनङ्गशेखरः H. 2. 397] अनङ्गशेखर.

4 ल + any Gaṇas [नगणाद्वितयादेवमेकैकगणवर्धनात् कुमुदाब्जतरङ्गादिनाम्नां भेदाश्च पूर्ववत् ॥ Mm. 21.8-9] अब्ज.

6 ल + 8 रगणs [नद्वयादष्टरैः अर्णः Mm. 20. 8] अर्ण.

6 ल + 9 रगणs [नद्वयाद् नवरैः अर्णवः मतः Mm. 20. 8] अर्णव.

Any number of गल pairs [यत्र दृश्यते गुरोः परो लघुः क्रमात् स उच्यते बुधैः अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी इति Chm. 2. 232] अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी.

6 ल + any Pañchamātras [नाभ्यां पञ्चमात्रैः उत्कलिका H. 2. 401] उत्कलिका.

6 ल + 13 रगणs [नद्वयादुद्दामो विश्वरैर्मतः Mm. 21. 2] उद्दाम.

नग + 13 रगणs [नगभ्यां त्रयोदशराः कङ्केलिः मता H. 2. 390] कङ्केलि.

Any number of तगणs + गग [ताः गौ कामबाणः H. 2. 399] कामबाण.

Any number of सगणs [यथेष्टं साः कुसुमास्तरणः H. 2. 395] कुसुमास्तरण, कुसुमस्तवक.

नग + 12 रगणs [नगभ्यां द्वादशराः केलिः उक्ता H. 2. 390] केलि.

5 ल + any Gaṇas [शरला यथेष्टं गणाः चण्डः Jk. 6. 33] चण्ड.

5 ल + any रगणs [लोर्यथेष्टं राः चण्डकालः H. 2. 391] चण्डकाल, चण्डपाल.

6 ल + 7 रगणs [नद्वयात् सप्तरैः चण्डवृष्टिप्रयाताख्यः दण्डकः Mm. 20. 6] चण्डवृष्टि, चण्डवृष्टिप्रयात.

6 ल + any यगणs [नाभ्यां याः चण्डवेगः Sb. 1. 162] चण्डवेग.

6 ल + 11 रगणs [नद्वयाज्जीमूतो रुद्ररैः मतः Mm. 20.1] जीमूत.

नग + 9 रगणs [नगभ्यां नवरैः दम्भोलिः दण्डकः H. 2. 390] दम्भोलि.

नग + 8 रगणs [नगभ्यामष्टरैः पन्नगो नाम दण्डकः H. 2. 390] पन्नग.

6 ल + 7 यगणs [नाभ्यां सप्तयाः (प्रचित इति नयुग्मतो यैः) Jk. 6. 33] प्रचित.

6 + 16 रगणs [नद्वयात् षोडशरैः भुजङ्गः] भुजङ्ग.

Any number of भगणs + गग [भाः गौ भुजङ्गविलासः H. 2. 400] भुजङ्गविलास.

Any number of रगणs [यथेष्टं रा मत्तमातङ्गः H. 2. 394] मत्तमातङ्ग.

नग + 11 रगणs [नगभ्यां एकादशराः मालती H. 2. 390] मालती.

6 ल + 3 ग + Any यगणs [लगिभ्यां याः मेघमाला H. 2. 393] मेघमाला.

6 ल + 12 रगणs [नद्वयात् लीलाकरः सूर्यरैः उक्तः Mm. 21. 2] लीलाकर.

नग + 14 रगणs [नगभ्यां चतुर्दशराः लीलाविलासः H. 2. 390] लीलाविलास.

6 ल + 7 भगणs + गग [रसलात् सप्तभा गौ वर्णकः Utpala. v. 62] वर्णकः.

7 ल + any Gaṇas [लसप्तकात् यथेष्टं गणाः वातः Jk. 6. 33] वात.

6 ल + 10 रगणs [नद्वयाद् दशरैः व्यालः उदीरितः Mm. 21. 1] व्याल.

6 ल + 14 रगणs [नद्वयात् मनुरै शङ्खनामा दण्डको मतः Mm. 21. 3] शङ्ख.

6 ल+ 15 रगणs [नद्वयात् तिथिरैः पद्मको मतः Mm. 21. 2] पद्मक, समुद्र.

6 ल + 4 रज pairs + रलग [नद्वयात् रजयोः चतुष्कयुता रलगाः समुद्र ईरितः Utpala. v. 63] समुद्र.

3 ल + any Gaṇas [गतिलघ्वादिकाः गणाः सिंहाह्वयः Jk. 6. 33] सिंह.

Any number of यगणs [यथेष्टं याः सिंहक्रीडः H. 2. 396] सिंहक्रीड.

5 ल + Any यगणs [लैर्यथेष्टं याः सिंहविक्रीडः H. 2. 396] सिंहविक्रीड.

नग + 10 रगणs [नगभ्यां दशरैः हेलावली उक्ता H. 2. 390] हेलावली.

III वर्णवृत्तः – अर्धसमचतुष्पदी

(The figures within the brackets refer to the number of letters in the 1st and 2nd lines forming the half.)

र, जरलग (3-8) [ओजे (विषमे पादे) रः; युजि (समे पादे) जलगाः कामिनी H. 3. 20] कामिनी.

र, जरजर (3-12) [ओजे रः, युजि ज्रज्राः शिखी H. 3. 21] शिखी.

र, जरजरजग (3-16) [ओजे रः, युजि ज्रज्रा ज्गौ नितम्बिनी. H. 3. 22] नितम्बिनी.

र, जरजरजरलग (3-20) [ओजे रः, युजि त्रिज्रौ लगौ वारुणी H. 3-23] वारुणी.

र, जरजरजरजर (3-24) [(विषमे) रः (समे) चतुर्ज्रौ वर्तसिनी H. 3. 24] वर्तसिनी.

सलग, ससलग (5-11) [(ओजे) स्लगाः, (युजि) सिलगाः इला H. 3. 26] इला.

सलग, 8 **स** (5-24) [(ओजे) स्लगाः, (समे) सूः (सकाराष्टकं) मृगाङ्कमुखी H. 3. 27] मृगाङ्कमुखी.

रजग, जरलग (7-8) [(ओजे) राज्गौ, (युजि) जरौ लगौ यदा तदा प्रवर्तकम् Jk. 3. 9] प्रवर्तक.

जरलग, र (8-3) [कामिन्याद्या व्यत्यये वानरी H. 3. 25] वानरी.

रसलग, सजजग (8-10) [सौं लगौ विषमे यदि। सजजा गुरुर्ललिता समे Vr. 4. 1. 1] ललिता.

ससस, भभभग (9-10) [(ओजे) ससमा; (अनोजे) भभभा गः Vjs. 3. 51] भामिनी.

तजरग, मसजगग (10-11) [ओजे भद्रविराट् तज्रा गोऽनोजे मसजा गौ Mm. 21. 14] भद्रविराट्.

सजसग, भरनगग (10-11) [ओजे केतुमती सज्सा गोऽनोजे भरना गौ Mm. 21. 15] केतुमती.

ससजग, सभरलग (10-11) [विषमे ससजास्ततो गुरुः। समपादे मुरली सभर्लगाः। Vr. 4. 5. 1] अपरवक्त्र, प्रबोधिता, मुरली, ललिता, विबोधिता, वियोगिनी, शिखामणि, सुन्दरी.

सससग, भभभगग (10-11) [सह सत्रितयेन गुरुश्चेत्। भत्रितयेन च वेगवती गौ Jk. 3. 4] वेगवती, सारसिका.

भभभग, सससस (10-12) [(ओजे) भभभगाः, अनोजे तु सचतुष्कम् Vjs. 3. 52] प्रसन्ना.

मससग, सभभस (10-12) [(ओजे) मसागाः, (अनोजे) सभासाः करिणी H. 3. 13] करिणी.

जतजगग, ततजगग (11-11) [जतौ जगौ गो विषमे, समे स्यात् तौ ज्गौ ग एषा विपरीतपूर्वा Vr. 4.7] विपरीताख्यानकी, हंसी.

ततजगग, जतजगग (11-11) [आख्यानकी तौ जगुरू गमोजे, जतावनोजे जगुरू गुरुश्चेत्॥ Vr. 4. 6] आख्यानकी, भद्रा.

भभभलग, भभभगग (11-11) [उपचित्रं ससौ सल्गा ओजे भभभाः गुरू Mm. 21. 11] उपचित्र.

ननरलग, नजजर (11-12) [अयुजि ननरला गुरुः, समे यदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ Pp. 2. 3. 18] अपरवक्त्र, पल्लविताग्र.

भभभगग, नजजय (11-12) [भत्रयमोजगतं गुरुकौ चेत् युजि च नजौ ज्ययुतौ द्रुतमध्या Ckau.] द्रुतमध्या, चलमध्या.

ससजगग, सभरय (11-12) [ससजाः प्रथमे पदे गुरू चेत् । सभरा येन च मालभारिणी स्यात् Vr. 4. 9. 1] मालभारिणी, वसन्तमालिका, औपच्छन्दसिक, सुबोधिता, प्रिया.

सससलग, नभभर (11-12) [सयुगात् सलघू विषमे गुरुः । युजि नभौ च भरौ हरिणप्लुता Vr. 4. 8] हरिणप्लुता.

भभतलग नजनसग (11-13) [भाति नरां भगणाभ्यां तलगैः । नजनसगैरपि विलसितलीला Jk. 3-17] विलसितलीला.

ततजगग, तभजजगग (11-14) [चूडामणिस्तद्वयजा गुरू चेद् । प्रज्ञामहोदयमता तभजा जगौ गः Jk. 3. 25] चूडामणि.

जरजर, र (11-3) [जरजा रः शिखिण्व्यत्यये शिखण्डी H. 3. 25] शिखण्डी.

नननय, ममग (12-7) [पुरमितनगणयमथ, मौ गः । क्षान्तिः प्रोक्ता चूडेयम् ॥ Jk. 3. 18] क्षान्ति, चूडा.

भभभभ, भभभगग (12-11) [आमलकी भचतुष्टयमत्र तु । भत्रयगा गिति सैव च चुक्षा । Jk. 3. 20] आमलकी, चुक्षा.

जतजर, ततजर (12-12) [(विषमे) जतौ जरौ शङ्खनिधिः । (समे) तु तौ जरौ । श्रीपाल्यकीर्तीशमते सुनन्दिनी Jk. 3. 21.] शङ्खनिधि, सुनन्दिनी.

जभसय, तभसय (12-12) [तयोदिता यतिरिह जाद्भसौ यः । ताद्भः सयावपि विपरीतभामा Jk. 3. 24] विपरीतभामा.

ततजर, जतजर (12-12) [तौ ज्रौ तथा पद्मनिधिर्जतौ जरौ । स्वयम्भुदेवेशमते तु नन्दिनी ॥ Jk. 3. 22] पद्मनिधि, नन्दिनी.

तभसय, जभसय (12-12) [भामा भवेद्भुवि गतिभाग्विरामा । तभौ यदा सयमथ जाद् भसौ यः । Jk. 3. 23] भामा.

ननभभ, ननरर (12-12) [अयुजि ननभभाः समकेऽपि तु । नयुगरयुगलं तदा कौमुदी ॥ Vr. 4. 10. 1] कौमुदी.

नजजर, सजयजग (12-13) [यदि विषमे भवतो नजौ जरौ । सजयाः समे जगुरू मञ्जुसौरभम् Vr. 4. 10. 2] मञ्जुसौरभ.

ननरय, नजजरग (12-13) [नगणयुगरयेण पुष्पिताग्रा । नजजरगैर्विदिता जिनव्रतांशैः Jk. 3. 12) पुष्पिताग्रा.

रजरज, जरजरग (12-13) [ओजे परावती रजा जोऽनोजे तु जरौ जगाः] परावती, यवध्वनि, यवमती, यववती.

रजरज, तरजरग (12-13) [रो जरौ जसंयुतौ पदे पदेऽथ । युग्मे तरौ जरौ गुरुर्मृगी यवानी Vr. 4. 10. 3.] मृगी, यवानी.

नभभर, नभभभर (12-15) [(ओजे) नभभरा, (अनोजे) नभिरा मकरावली H. 3. 12] मकरावली.

जरजरग, रजरज (13-12) [जरजरगा यववनीव्यत्यये जर्जाः पट्पदावली H. 3. 11] पट्पदावली.

सजसजग, सजसस (13-12) [ओजे सजसजगा युक्ते सजससा मितभाषिणी । Mm. 22. 5] मितभाषिणी.

रजरलग, जरजगग (13-13) [(ओजे) रजौ रजौ गो, (अनोजे) जरौ जरौ गो यववती Rm. 2. 27] यवमती.

नननस, ननभनलग (15-14) [विषधरविरमणगुदधिनगणसा यतियतिरुहगी ननभनलघुगा । Jk. 3. 19] उहगी.

जरजरजग, र (16-3) [(ओजे) जरजा जगौ नितम्बिनीव्यत्यये, (अनोजे) रः सारसी H. 3. 22] सारसी.

तभरजरगग, रजरय (17-12) [ओजे तपरौ भरौ जरौ गुरू समे जौ यौ । कीर्तिता बुधैरियं तु पट्पदाख्या Vr. 4. 12. 1] पट्पदा.

भरनजनलग, नजभजनस (17-18) [(ओजे) भ्रनजनलगा यः (अनोजे) न्जभ्जनसाष्टैः मानिनी H. 3. 19] मानिनी.

भरनभनलग, नजभजनस (17-18) [(ओजे) स्यादिह मानिनी दिशि यतिः भरनभनलगाः । (युजि) नजभजना गणाः ससहिता यदि हरविरतिः Jk. 3. 14.] मानिनी.

जरजरजरलग, र (20-3) [(ओजे) त्रिर्ज्रौ लगौ वारुणीव्यत्यये रोऽपरा H. 3. 25] अपरा.

सभतयसभगग, सभतयसस (20-18) [सभतैर्यसभैर्गाभ्यां युक्ता विषमपादयोः । सभतैर्यससैर्युक्ता कलिकाललिता· युजोः । Mm. 22. 7-8] कलिकाललिता.

जरजरजरजर, र (24-3) [(ओजे) चतुर्ज्रौ वर्तसिनीव्यत्यये रो (युजि) हंसी । H. 3. 25] हंसी.

IV वर्णवृत्तः – विषमचतुष्पदी

(Figures within brackets indicate the number of letters regardless of their quantity.)

[वक्त्रं नाद्यान्नसौ स्यातामब्धेर्योऽनुष्टुभि ख्यातम् Vr. 2. 21.] वक्त्र अनुष्टुप्.

(4 ग + लगगग) × 4 [Bh. 16. 131-132] वक्त्र अनुष्टुप्.

(रगग, मरगग, यसगग, जसगग) [Utpala. v. 56] वक्त्र अनुष्टुप्.

(4 ग + लगगग) in 2 and 4 Only [युजोश्चतुर्थतो जेन पथ्यावक्त्रं प्रकीर्तितम् Chm. 5. 3] पथ्यावक्त्र.

(4 ग + लगगग) × 4 [Sb. 3. 16] सुवक्त्र.

(4 + लगगग) in 1 and 3 only [जगणोऽब्धेर्यदौजयोर्यगणो युग्मयोश्चेत्यम् । विपरीतोक्तलक्षणाद्विपरीतादि पथ्या स्यात् Jk. 4. 4 or ओजयोर्जेन वारिधेस्तदेव विपरीतादि Vr. 2. 23] विपरीतपथ्या.

(ससगग, ससलग) × 2 [Bh. 16. 121] पथ्यावृत्त.

(ससलग, ससगग) × 2 [Bh. 16. 122-123] विपरीतपथ्या.

(4 + न + 1) in 1 and 3 only [चपलावक्त्रमयुजोर्नकारश्चेत् पयोराशेः Vr. 2. 24] चपलावक्त्र.

(6 + ल + 1) either in 2 and 4 or in all 4 and other varieties of विपुला like तविपुला [युग्मे सप्तमः सर्वेषु ... युग्मे सा युग्मविपुला मता Vr. 2. 25] विपुलावक्त्र.

(8-12-16-20) [प्रथमोऽयमष्टवर्णः (अनुष्टुप्) द्वादशवर्णो द्वितीयकः पादः । षोडशवर्णोऽथ तृतीयो, विंशत्यक्षरस्तुर्यः । इत्थं तदेतत्पदचतुरूर्ध्वं नामागमि प्रयोदाभा ॥ Jk. 4. 16] पदचतुरूर्ध्व.

(6 ल + गग; 10 ल + गग; 14 ल + गग; 18 ल + गग) (8-12-16-20) [आपीडः सर्वलः प्रोक्तः पूर्वपादन्तगद्वयः (G. P. P. K. 211-2)] आपीड, पदरुचि, दामाधारा.

(गग + 6 ल; गग + 10 ल; गग + 14 ल; गग + 18 ल) (8-12-16-20) [आदौ गुरू न चान्ते चेत् प्रत्यापीडो भवेदयम् Mm. 28. 14] प्रत्यापीड, अनुपदरुचि.

(गग + 4 ल + गग; गग + 8 ल + गग; गग + 12 ल + गग; गग + 16 ल + गग) (8-12-16-20) [तदादौ द्विगं अन्ते च H. 3. 42] प्रत्यापीड, संपीड.

(12-8-16-20) [आद्यपादस्य द्वितीयपादविपर्यासेन कलिका मण्डरी वा H. 3. 44] कलिका , मण्डरी, मञ्जरी.

(16-12-8-20) [प्रथमस्य तृतीयस्य विपर्यासे लवली P. 5. 24] लवली, आपीड.

20. 12. 16. 8 [आपीडस्यादिमस्तुर्यः

8. 12. 20. 16 (आपीडस्य) तुरीयश्चेत् तृतीयकः

8. 16. 12. 20 (आपीडस्य) तृतीयोऽपि द्वितीयोऽङ्घ्रिः

12. 8. 16. 20 (आपीडस्य) द्वितीयः प्रथमः (अङ्घ्रिः) यदि उक्ता साम्प्रतधारेति मञ्जरीत्यपि कैश्चन Mm. 19. 21] अमृतधारा, आपीड, मञ्जरी.

सजसल, नसजग, भनजलग, सजससजग (10-10-11-13) [प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च, नसजगुरुकाण्यनन्तरे। यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युः अथो सजसा जगौ प्रभवतीयमुद्गता ॥ Pp. 2. 324] उद्गता.

सजसल, नसजग, रनभग, सजससजग (10-10-10-13) [उद्गतायास्तृतीयोऽङ्घ्रिः रनभगैः सहितो यदि। तदा सौरभकं वृत्तेऽन्ये सौरलकमूचिरे ॥ Mm. 23. 3-4] सौरभक, सौरलक.

सजसल, नसजग, ननसस, सजससजग (10-10-12-13) [उद्गतायास्तृतीयोऽङ्घ्रिः ननसैर्ललितं मतम् Mm. 23. 5] ललित.

सजसल, नसजग, भनजलग, ननग (10-10-11-12) [उद्गतायाश्चतुर्थोऽङ्घ्रिः ननगै सरलं मतम् Mm. 23. 6] सरल.

सजसल, नसजग, नभजलग, सजससजग (10-10-11-13) [उद्गतायाः तृतीयोऽङ्घ्रिः नभजलगैः भवति कीर्तिः] कीर्ति.

मसजभगग, सनजरग, ननस, नननजय (14-13-9-15) [आद्ये मसजभैर्गाभ्यां द्वितीये स्नजरैर्युतम्। तृतीये ननसैर्युक्तं तुर्ये त्रिनजयैर्यदि ॥ उपस्थितप्रकुपितं तमाहुः पूर्वसूरयः। Mm. 23. 10. 11] उपस्थितप्रचुपित, उपस्थितप्रकुपित.

मसजभगग, सनजरग, ननसननस, नननजय (14-13-18-15) [अस्यैवाङ्घ्रिस्तृतीयश्चेत् ननसैर्ननसैर्युतः। तदा तु वर्धमानाख्यं वृत्तं पूर्वे बभाषिरे ॥ Mm. 23. 13-14] वर्धमान.

मसजभगग, सनजरग, तजर, नननजय (14-13-9-15) [तार्तीयीकस्तु तस्याङ्घ्रिस्तजरैः संयुता यदि। वृत्तं वदन्ति तच्छुद्धविराडर्षभनायकम् ॥ Mm. 23.13.14] शुद्धविराड्ऋषभ.

तमयग, ततजग, सतम, ससससलग (10-10-9-11) [Utpala. v. 53] विलास.

तमम, तरजग, सतम, ससससलग (9-12-9-11) [Utpala. v. 53] विलास.

उपेन्द्रवज्रा + इन्द्रवज्रा [उपेन्द्रवज्रास्फुरदिन्द्रवज्रा, पादौ विमिश्रौ यदि तौ भवेताम्। नानाविकल्पैरुपजातिरेषा, प्रकल्पितार्यैः क्वचिदिन्द्रमाला ॥ Jk. 2. 117] उपजाति, इन्द्रमाला, उपेन्द्रमाला.

A mixture of any of the metres under section I [सर्वजातीनामपि संकरः उपजातिः H. 2.157] उपजाति.

A mixture of वंशस्थ and इन्द्रवंश [यत्रेन्द्रवंशाचरणो युनक्ति चेद्वंशस्थपादेन सहेत्यनेकधा। करम्बजातिर्भवतीह सा क्वचित् कुलालचक्रं क्व च वंशमालिका ॥ Jk. 2. 145] वंशमाला, करम्बजाति, कुलालचक्र.

A mixture of श्रुति and स्मृति [श्रुत्यङ्घ्रिणा स्मृतिचरणौ यथास्वं नियुक्ति चेदिह बहुभिर्विकल्पैः। यदा समार्धसमनियामतोऽन्यत् सिंहप्लुतं मुनिदमसागरोक्तम् ॥ Jk. 2. 148] सिंहप्लुत.

A mixture of रुचि and रुचिरा [पादौ यदा रुचिरुचिरोद्भवाविमौ विमिश्रितौ यदि भवतः कवीच्छया। समाक्षरं गणविपरीतलक्षणं छन्दश्रितौ भवति तदा प्रकीर्णकम् ॥ Jk. 2. 165] प्रकीर्णक.

यमम, भयय, जमसय, ममजलग (9-9-12-11) Bṛihat-saṁhitā 43. 55.

मसर, जसनगग, तरगग, ररगग (9-11-8-8) Bṛihat-saṁhitā 45. 16.

[विषमाक्षरपादं वा पादैरसमं दशधर्मवत्। यच्छन्दो नोक्तमत्र गाथेति तत्सूरिभिः प्रोक्तम् ॥ Vr. 5. 12] गाथा.

A line has first a जगण and then long and short letters following one another regularly until the line gets 16 letters in all. In the last 12 letters a long letter may be replaced by two short ones at the option of the poet. [जकारतो गलयुग्मकं नकारगणविकल्पितम्। स्वकारि गुरुपरं यदा प्रकाश्यते तदा **रमा** ॥ Jk. 6. 31]

No Gaṇas are prescribed (11-18-10-10) [See Anargharāghava of Murāri Com. on I. 19] कुसुदाकर.

V मात्रावृत्तः – द्विपदी

(The चतुर्मात्रगणs mentioned in this and the next sections must be kept separate by avoiding a long letter at their junction, which thus must not combine the last Mātrā of an earlier Chaturmātra with the first Mātrā of a latter one.)

आर्या First half has 7 Chaturmātras and a long letter at the end; second has five Chaturmātras followed by one short letter, one Chaturmātra and one long letter. Thus the two halves have

30 and 27 Mātrās respectively. In each half the Chaturmātras in odd places must not be a जगण, the 6 th Chaturmātra in the first half must be either जगण or सर्वलघु. In the latter case a new word must begin with the 2nd Laghu. But if the 7th Gaṇa of the first half or the 5th Gaṇa of the second half are of the सर्वलघु type, a new word must begin with the first Laghu. (सप्त चतुर्मात्रिगणा गुरुणार्यार्धद्वये न चायुजि जः । जः षष्ठो न्लगणो वा लघुरपरे त्रिगणविषमाङ्घ्रिः ॥ पादौ प्रथमतृतीयौ द्वादशमात्रौ द्वितीय आर्यायाः । अष्टादशमात्रोऽसौ चतुर्थकः पञ्चदशमात्रः ॥ Jk. 5. 2-3.

पथ्या आर्या When a यति is clearly felt at the end of the third Chaturmātra, the Āryā is called Pathyā. (आर्यौजपादनिधने यत्यां पथ्योभयत्र, पूर्वार्धे । यत्यां तु पूर्वपथ्या परार्धयत्यां च परपथ्या ॥ Jk. 5.4.)

विपुला आर्या When a यति is not clearly felt at the end of the 3rd Chaturmātra i. e. when only one letter of a word commenced in the third Chaturmātra belongs to either the 3rd or the 4th Chaturmātra, the Āryā is called विपुला. (गणत्रयं समुल्लङ्घ्य विषमश्चरणो यदि । द्वयोः शकलयोरेनां विपुलार्यां प्रचक्षते ॥ Mm. 24. 1. 2.)

चपला आर्या When the second and the fourth Chaturmātras of an Āryā are जगणs both preceded and followed by a long letter, it is called चपला. When this happens only in the first half, it is मुखचपला; when only in the second, it is जघनचपला; (द्वितीयावोजयोर्यत्र समयोरादिमौ तथा । जगणौ संप्रकाशेते **चपलेति** सा मता ॥ चपलालक्षणं त्वाद्ये पथ्यालक्षणमन्तिमे । शकले स्यात् तर्हि **मुखचपलेति** प्रकीर्तिता ॥ पथ्यार्यालक्षणं त्वाद्ये चपलालक्ष्म चान्तिमे । दले यदि स्या**ज्जघनचपले**ति प्रकीर्तिता ॥ Mm. 24. 3-8.

There are about 80 varieties of the Āryā for which Piṅgala's Chandas-Śāstra may be referred to.

गीतिः When the second half of an Āryā wholly resembles the first, it is called गीति (आर्यार्धसमा गीतिः P. 4. 28).

उपगीतिः When the first half of an Āryā wholly resembles the second it is called उपगीति. (उपगीतिः तु दलयोः पथ्यार्योत्तरलक्ष्म चेत् Mm 24.11.)

उद्गीतिः When the two halves of an Āryā exchange their places, it is called उद्गीति. (उद्गीतिः स्यात् शकलयोः पथ्यार्यायाः व्यत्यये सति Mm. 24. 12.)

आर्यागीतिः or **स्कन्धकः** When each half of an Āryā contains 8 Chaturmātras, it is called Āryāgīti or स्कन्धक. According to some writers like Sulhaṇa, it is an Āryā extended by two Mātrās in each half; so that its two halves have respectively 32 and 29 Mātrās in them. (अर्धे वसुगण आर्यागीतिः P. 4. 31); cf. Mm. 24. 13-18.

आर्यापूर्वार्धं यदि गुरुणैकेनाधिकेन **निधने** युक्तम् ।
इतरत् तद्वन्निखिलं यदीयमुदितैवमार्यागीतिः ॥ Vr. 2.11.

शिखा, चूलिका (28 ल + ग; 30 ल + ग); (रुचिरा लघवो यत्र विंशतिश्चेत् पुनर्नव । अष्टाविंशतिलैर्गेन युतं शिखितमुच्यते ॥ त्रिंशल्लैर्गेन युक्तं तु गाणितं परिकीर्तितम् । विषमे शैखितं युक्ते गौणितं यदि सा शिखा ॥ Mm. 25. 8-11.)

खजा or **खञ्जा** (30 ल + ग; 28 ल + ग) अस्यां तु (शिखायां) विपरीतायां खजेति परिकीर्त्यते ॥ Mm. 25. 12.

अतिरुचिरा, चूलिका (27 ल + ग; 29 ल + ग); त्रिगुणनवलघुरवसितिगुरुरिति दलयुगकृततनु**रतिरुचिरा** ॥ Vr. 2. 42.

अनङ्गक्रीडा, सौम्याशिखा, विशिखा (16 ग + 32 ल); गुरवः षोडशायुक्ते द्वात्रिंशल्लघवो युजि । यदि स्युर्वर्ततेऽनङ्गक्रीडां तां तु मनीषिणः ॥ Mm. 25. 13-14.

अनङ्गक्रीडा, ज्योतिःशिखा (32 ल + 16 ग) द्विघ्नान्यष्टौ दीर्घाण्यर्धे यस्याः सोक्ता**ऽनङ्गक्रीडा** । शकलमपरमपि सलिलनिधिगुणितवसुलघुकुसुपरिघटितपदविरतिः ॥ Jd. 4. 30.

VI मात्रावृत्तः – चतुष्पदी

(These are divided into two groups i.e., the Vaitālīya (Nos. 1-12) and the मात्रासमक (Nos. 13-18). Metres in the second group are all of them of the समवृत्त type, while those in the first are usually of the अर्धसमवृत्त type with a few exceptions. No. 19-28 form a miscellaneous group of metres of four lines. Figures within brackets indicate the number of Mātrās. In the blocks of 6, 8 or 10 Mātrās in Nos. 1-5 and 10, an even Mātrā must not be combined into a long letter with the following one.)

१ **वैतालीय** (6 + रलग; 8 + रलग) As a वर्णवृत्त this becomes वियोगिनी or अपरवक्त्र. ओजयोः पादयोरादौ षण्मात्रा रलगा अथ । युक्तयो पादयोरादावष्टमात्रा रलौ गुरुः ॥ केवलं नैव लघवस्त्वेतयोरायषट्कलः ॥ समस्तेष्वपि पादेषु द्वितुर्यारिस्थिताः कलाः ॥ त्रिबाणसप्तमस्थानस्थितैश्च त्रुटिभिः सह । गुरु त्वं न भजेयुश्चे**द्वैतालीयं** प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ Mm. 25. 17-22.

(१) **समवैतालीयम्**– वैतालीयसमाद्विलक्षणं प्रतिपादं खलु यत्र वर्तते । तत्**समवैतालीय**नामकं संदश्यं छन्दोऽनुशासने ॥ Jk. 6. 5.

(२) **विषमवैतालीयम्**– विषमाद्विगतं यदत्र तद् वैतालीयस्य लक्षणम् । परितो **विषमाभिधानभृद् वैतालीयं** तदुच्यते ॥ Jk. 6. 6.

२ **औपच्छन्दसिकम्** (6 + रय; 8 + रय) **औपच्छन्दसिकं** प्रोक्तं सर्वत्रान्ते रयौ यदि ॥ Mm. 26. 5.

(१) **समौपच्छन्दसिकम्**– औपच्छन्दसिकस्य लक्षणं यत्समपादोदितमत्र वर्तते चेत्। प्रतिपादं तन्नाम **तत्समौपच्छन्दसिकं** छन्दोविदैः प्रणतिम्॥ Jk. 6. 7.

(२) **विषमौपच्छन्दसिकम्**– ओजांह्रिगतं तथा यद्यौपच्छन्दसिकाख्यस्य लक्षणं चेत्। अभितो **विषमाभिधानकौपच्छन्दसिकं** छन्दसीह दृष्टम्॥ Jk. 6. 8.

३ **आपातलिका** (6 + भगग; 8 + भगग) **आपाताली** कीर्तितेयं पर्यन्ते भगगा यदि॥ Mm. 26. 6.

(१) **समापातलिका**– आपातलिकाजातिसमांह्रिप्रणियतलक्षणमष्टकलाढ्यम्। यत्र यदा भगुरुद्वितयान्तं प्रत्यंह्रि **समापातलिका** सा॥ Jk. 6. 1.

(२) **विषमापातलिका**– आपातलिकाविषमांह्रिप्रणिहितलक्ष्मण्यभितोऽस्मिन्। षण्मात्राद्धादिगयुग्मे सति **विषमापातलिका** स्यात्॥ Jk. 6. 10.

४ **प्राच्यवृत्ति** (6+रलग; 3 + ग + 3 + रलग) समयोर्यदि पादगोर्गुरौ तुर्यपञ्चमकलासमागमे। वैतालीयोक्तयोर्यदा **प्राच्यवृत्ति**रितिनाम वर्तते॥ Jk. 6. 11.

There are two more varieties based on Nos. 2 and 3 above:–

(१) **औपच्छन्दसिकाप्राच्यवृत्तिः** – यदि चौपच्छन्दसाख्यजातौ प्राच्यवृत्तिनियमो भवेद्यथास्वम्। विदितौ**पच्छन्दसाभिधानप्राच्यवृत्ति**रियमुच्यते विधिज्ञैः॥ Jk.6.16.

(२) **आपातलिकाप्राच्यवृत्तिः** – आपातलिकाह्वयजातौ प्राच्यवृत्तिगदितिर्यदि यस्याम्। साऽपि तदापात**लिकाख्यप्राच्यवृत्ति**रभवद्गणवृत्त्या॥ Jk. 6. 21.

५ **उदीच्यवृत्ति** (ल + ग + 3 + रलग; 8 + रलग) **उदीच्यवृत्ति**र्द्वितीयलः। सहितोऽन्येण भवेद्युग्मयोः॥ Vr. 6. 16.

It is also of two varieties based on Nos. 2 and 3:–

(१) **औपच्छन्दसिकोदीच्यवृत्तिः** – उदीच्यवृत्तीयलक्षणं चेदौपच्छन्दसिके यथास्वमित्थम्। तदोच्यतेऽसौ कलाप्रवीणै**रौपच्छन्दसिकाद्युदीच्यवृत्तिः**॥ Jk. 6. 17.

(२) **आपातलिकोदीच्यवृत्तिः** – उदीच्यवृत्तेर्नियमोऽसौ यदि तु भवत्या**पातलिकायाम्। उदीच्यवृत्ति**स्त्विति नाम्ना गदितापातलिकादिरभिज्ञैः॥ Jk. 6. 22.

६ **प्रवृत्तक** (ल + ग + 3 + रलग; 3 + ग + 3 + रलग) उदीच्यप्राच्यवृत्त्योस्तु पादयोर्विषमौ समौ। समौ चेद्यदि तद्वृत्तं **प्रवृत्तक**मितीर्यते॥ Mm. 26. 10. 11.

(१) **औपच्छन्दसिकप्रवृत्तकम्**– प्रवर्तकीयं यथास्वमौपच्छन्दसेऽत्र यद्भाणि लक्षणं तत्। प्रवर्तयत्यंशमेत**दौपच्छन्दसप्रजनितं प्रवर्तकाख्यम्**॥ Jk. 6. 18.

(२) **आपातलिकाप्रवृत्तकम्**– उदीरितापातलिकायां यत्प्रवर्तकमतं परिदृष्टम्। यदा तदा**पातलिकादिः** स्यात् **प्रवर्तक**मिहार्धसमाभम्॥ Jk. 6. 23.

७ **अपरान्तिका** It is of 6 kinds according as its four lines are respectively composed of the even Pādas of Nos. 1–4 above. The first two varieties are sometimes called दाक्षिणान्तिका, the 3rd नालिन and the 6th उत्पातलिका. Piṅgala and वृत्तरत्नाकर recognise only one variety of this metre based on No. 4.

८ **चारुहासिनी** It is of 6 kinds according as the four lines are respectively composed of the uneven Pādas of Nos. 1–3 and 5 above. Piṅgala and Vrittaratnākara recognise only one variety of this metre based on No. 5 above.

९ **दक्षिणान्तिका** When the second and the third Mātrās are combined into a long letter in every Pāda we get दक्षिणान्तिका from every one of the above-mentioned metres under Nos. 1 to 3.

१० **मागधी** (8 + ल + 2 + ल + ग; 10 + ल + 2 + ल + ग) अयुजोर्लघवोऽष्टदश युजोर्न्लौ जो वा गुरुणा तदन्तयोः। न्लगणे तु तदादिलघुयतिर्न विषमलघुतोऽन्येति मागधी॥ Jk. 6. 26.

११ **पश्चिमान्तिका** The four lines of this metre are made with the odd lines of No. 10. cf. H. 3. 63.

१२ **उपहासिनी** All the four lines of this metre are made with the even lines of No.10. cf. H.3.64.

१३ **मात्रासमक** Each of its four lines consists of four Chaturmātrās, the first of which must not be a जगण. A short letter must stand for the 9th Mātrā.
मात्रासमेकषु वदन्ति चतुर्मात्रोक्तचतुर्गणमार्यजनाः।
मात्रासमकं गपरांशान्तं मात्रा नवमीह तु लघ्वी स्यात्॥
Jk. 5. 26.

'मात्रासमकं नवमो ल् गोऽन्त्यः। वृ० र०

१४ **उपचित्रा** The composition of the lines is as in No. 13; but the 9th and 10th Mātrās together are represented by a long letter. (**उपचित्रा** तु मात्राभ्यो वसुभ्यो भगणो यदि। Mm. 25. 5.)

१५ **विश्लोक** The composition of the lines is as in No. 13; but the 5th and 8th Mātrās must be represented by short letters. (जो वा नलौ वा **विश्लोकः** ख्यातो मात्राचतुष्टयात्। Mm. 25. 2.)

१६ **चित्रा** The composition of the lines is as in No. 13 but the 5th, 8th and 9th Mātrās must be represented by short letters. (लघुश्चेन्नवम**श्चित्रा** तथैवाष्टमपञ्चमौ Mm. 25. 4.)

१७ **वानवासिका** The composition of the lines is as in No. 13; but the 9th and 12th Mātrās must be represented by short letters. (मात्राचतुष्टयात् जो वा नलौ वा द्वयधिभ्यो मात्राभ्यो **वानवासिका** Mm. 25. 3 or मात्राभ्योऽष्टाभ्य एव यस्या जो न्लौ वा पूर्ववदिह शेषम्। सविशेषाद् **वानवासिके**ति प्रवदन्ति विशेषवादिनस्ताम्॥ Jk. 5. 29.)

१८ पादाकुलक A stanza of this metre consists of lines of any of the metres mentioned in Nos. 13-17 above.

(कैश्चिन्मात्रासमकादीनां पादैर्मिश्रैर्द्विचिचतुर्णाम् ।
पादाकुलकं कविपादैस्तद् व्यापादितं चतुष्पदेवम् ॥
अप्रतिपादितपादैर्गन्तैः प्रतिपादितपादैरपि सार्धम् ।
प्रोक्तं पिङ्गलपादाकुलकं तिलकं सुचतुष्षष्टिकलानाम् ॥
Jk. 5. 31–32).

१९ नटचरण A line consists of one Chaturmātra of any kind, followed by four long letters. The यति is after the 8th Mātrā. (चो गौर्नटचरणं जैः यतिः । H. 3. 71.)

२० नृत्तगति A line contains two Chaturmātras, two long letters, one Chaturmātra and two long letters occurring in succession. The Chaturmātras may be of any kind. (चौ गौ चो गौ नृत्तगतिः ठैः । H. 3. 72.)

२१ अचलधृति Each of the lines contains 16 short letters only. This is called गीत्यार्या by Piṅgala. This is generally regarded as a Mātrā Vṛitta and mentioned at the beginning of the Mātrāsamaka group. From another point of view it is a वर्णवृत्त and for reference cf. P. 1. 16. 8. (उक्ताचलधृतिः प्राज्ञैः द्वयष्टाभिर्लघुभिर्युता । Mm 25. 1).

२२ पद्धति In each of its four lines, we have 4 Chaturmātras; those in the odd places must not be जगणs while the last one must be a जगण or a सर्वलघु. This is really a favourite metre of the Apabhraṁśa poets; but now and then Jain poets composed Sanskrit stanzas in this metre. (चीर्नौजे जो जो लीर्वान्तेऽनुप्रासे पद्धतिः । H. 3. 73).

२३ द्विपदी Each line has 6 Mātrās followed by 5 Chaturmātras with a long letter at the end. A Jagaṇa or a सर्वलघु must be used for the 2nd and the 6th places i. e. for the first and the 5th Chaturmātras. A जगण must not be used anywhere else. When a सर्वलघु is used as said above, the यति must occur after the first short letter i. e. a new word must begin with the 2nd short letter. Jayakīrti 6. 28 regards this and the next two as Sanskṛit metres, but Hemachandra considers these as Prākṛit metres. cf. H. 4. 64–67.

२४ अब्जनाल A line of this metre is obtained by adding a long letter at the end of a line of a द्विपदी; (Jk. 6. 29). Hemachandra calls this आरनाल; (see H. 4. 66 and No. 23 above.)

२५ कामलेखा When the penultimate short letter in the lines of a द्विपदी (No. 23) is dropped, we get a line of Kāmalekhā.

(षष्ठगणान्तलघुविहीना चेत् प्रथम द्विपदीकासौ । निष्टितशेषलक्षणयुता भवतीति हि कामलेखा Jk. 6. 29.)

२६ गुण A line of this metre contains 3 Chaturmātras of any kind except the जगण; but at the end of the 3rd line a couple of short letters must always be added.

(तोयधिमात्रागणत्रितयाद् गो यदि नात्र जकारगणः ।
स्यायितृतीयपदाल्लयुगे सति सोऽयमभाणि गुणो गुणिभिः॥
Jk. 6. 27).

२७ शिखा This is an Ardhasama-Chatuṣpadī obtained by doubling the metre of the same name under Ardhasama-Dwipadī Mātrā Vṛitta; (see V. 9). (शिखा एकोनत्रिंशदेकत्रिंशदन्ते ग् P. 5. 43.)

२८ खञ्जा This is similarly obtained by doubling the metres mentioned under No. V. 10; (खञ्जा महत्यपुजीति P. 5. 44).

२९ शम्या This is a Chatuṣpadī, a Pāda of which contains 5. 4 जगणs or 5 नगणs.

N. B. – For more particulars readers are requested to refer to Jayadāman edited by Prof H. D. Velankar, edition 1949.

APPENDIX B

Giving the dates, works etc. of Important Sanskrit Writers

(Referred to in the dictionary)

अप्पय्य दीक्षित This celebrated author of कुवलयानन्द came from the Southern India and flourished in the first half of the 17th century. कुवलयानन्द is an elementary treatise on Alaṇkār. His other works are the वृत्तिवार्तिक and चित्रमीमांसा.

अमरसिंह This very famous lexicographer is said to have flourished in the 5th century at the court of Vikramāditya. He was a Jaina by religion. His well-known lexicon अमरकोश contains about 1592 verses in the Anuṣṭup metre and treats of about 25000 Sanskrit words.

अमरु, अमरुक or अमरू The author of the अमरुशतक. In a traditional story he is said to be the king in whose dead body Śankarāchārya entered to learn the science of erotics. There are a number of commentaries on the अमरुशतक. This poet had already attained celebrity by the 8th century A. D., as he was referred to by Ānandavardhana.

अश्वघोष This Buddhist author might have flourished in the 1st century A. D. His well-known work, the बुद्धचरित, gives the history and teachings of Buddha. In addition, he wrote the सूत्रालंकार, सौन्दरानन्द काव्य and the drama सारिपुत्रप्रकरण.

आर्यभट्ट This foremost Indian astronomer was born in A. D. 476. His astronomical work, the आर्यसिद्धान्त, is based on higher mathematics.

उज्ज्वलदत्त Was a celebrated commentator on the Śakaṭāyana's Uṇādisūtras. He is reverentially referred to by Bhaṭṭojī Dīxita in his Siddhānta-kaumudī.

उदयनाचार्य This author of the कुसुमाञ्जलि seems to have flourished at the end of the 10th century. His other works are the लक्षणावलि, कर्णावलि and न्यायवार्तिकतात्पर्यटीकापरिशुद्धि.

उद्भट One of the earliest writers on Alankār. He was the chief Pandit at the court of king Jayāpīḍa of Kashmir. His works are the भामहविवरण, कुमारसंभवकाव्य and अलंकारसारसंग्रह. He flourished at about 800 A. D.

कय्यट Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरङ्गिणी 'the chronicle of kings.' He was a contemporary of king Jayasimha of Kashmir who reigned from 1129–1150 A. D. राजतरङ्गिणी is a historical epic and gives information about many kings of Kashmir.

काञ्चनाचार्य The author of a dramatic work named धनंजयविजय. He seems to have flourished in the 12th century at the court of king Jayadeva of Kanoja.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, and ऋतुसंहार and some other minor works. Much has been written by the Eastern and Western scholars about the date of Kālidāsa, and there is no unanimity on this point. Popular tradition identifies his patron Vikramāditya with the founder of the Saṁvat (संवत्) Era, 56 B. C.; but some scholars place the era of Vikramāditya to the year 544 A. D. Hence the range of fixing his time is 600 years. However, the 4th century A. D. i. e. the time of the Gupta dynasty is accepted by a majority of scholars. There is also a similar controversy about his locality.

कुमारदास The author of the poem जानकीहरण. According to tradition, Kumāradāsa was a Simhalese king who lived between 517 and 526 A. D. The entire text of the जानकीहरण has not yet been recovered; however, it seems that the poet has modelled his work in form and spirit on the two Mahākāvyas of Kālidāsa and the subject-matter coincides with the work of Bhaṭṭi.

कुल्लूकभट्ट The famous commentator on the मनुस्मृति. His commentary मन्वर्थमुक्तावलि is taken as an authority to interpret Manu's text. He hails from Bengal and seems to have flourished in the 12th century. His other works are the श्राद्धसागर, विवादसागर, अशौचसागर and स्मृतिसागर.

कुसुमदेव Author of the दृष्टान्तशतक of unknown date. This work consists of 100 verses, each verse having the instruction in the first line and simile in the second.

कृष्णभट्ट सार्वभौम Author of the पदाङ्कदूत, who was at the court of king Raghurāma of Nadia (Bengal) and composed this poem in 1723 A. D. In this work the footprints of Krisṇa are asked by the Gopīs to carry their message to Krisṇa to Mathurā.

कृष्णमिश्र The author of the well-known allegorical drama प्रबोधचन्द्रोदय. He belonged to the second half of the 11th century and wrote this play for his patron king Kīrtivarman of the Chandella dynasty.

केदारभट्ट This author of the वृत्तरत्नाकर might have flourished in the 13th century. His work is a great authority on metres and naturally there seems to have been more than twenty commentaries on this text.

क्षेमीश्वर His play, the चण्डकौशिक, is based on the mythological story of king Hariśchandra. He seems to be a young contemporary of Rājaśekhara and was patronised by the king Mahīpāl, who ruled over Kānyakubja in the 10th century.

क्षेमेन्द्र This Kashmirian writer flourished in the 11th century at the time of king Ananta (1020–1063) of Kashmir. Many works like the समयमातृका, भारतमञ्जरी, वृहत्कथामञ्जरी, राजावलि, औचित्यविचार, कविकण्ठाभरण &c. are to his credit. He was a student of Abhinavagupta.

गङ्गादास The author of the छन्दोमञ्जरी. In this work he describes the varieties of metres and illustrates them by verses in praise of Krisṇa. He also wrote the अच्युतचरित and दिनेशचरित in praise of the sun. He may be placed in the 10th or 11th century.

गुणाढ्य The foremost story-writer of India. His original वृहत्कथा was composed in Paiśāchī Prākrit language. क्षेमेन्द्र and सोमदेव made adaptations of this work in Sanskrit under the names वृहत्कथामञ्जरी and कथासरित्सागर respectively and these Kashmirian versions represent the original text of Guṇāḍhya to a great degree. Guṇāḍhya was born at Pratisṭhāna on the Godāvarī, the capital of Sātavahana kings and might have flourished in the 1st century A. D.

गोवर्धनाचार्य The author of the आर्यासप्तशती. The poet seems to have taken Hala's गाथासप्तशती as his model. He was a court-poet of Laksmaṇasena of Bengal and contemporary of Jayadeo, the author of गीतगोविंद. His erotic poem (आर्यासप्तशती) must have inspired the Hindi poet Vihārilāl to compose his सत्सई.

घटकर्पर The author of the घटकर्परकाव्य. This small poem has many commentaries, one (घटकर्पर–कुलक–वृत्ति) being of Abhinavagupta, and is the earliest यमक–काव्य. Tradition associates Kālidāsa with Ghatakarpara and some scholars place the latter even earlier than Kālidāsa. He has also written another short didactic poem called नीतिसार.

चाणक्य or **कौटिल्य** The author of the well-known कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र. Another name of this author is Visṇugupta or Visṇuśarman. Tradition says that Chāṇakya uprooted the Nanda dynasty and placed Chandragupta Maurya on the throne of Magadha in 321 B. C. He was also a law-maker and the अर्थशास्त्र is nothing but a political science of that period, although some scholars ascribe this work to a later period.

The work चाणक्यशतक, a collection of didactic verses, is ascribed to Chāṇakya, as the other recensions चाणक्यनीति, चाणक्यनीतिदर्पण, वृद्धचाणक्य and लघुचाणक्य are done.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator who has written commentaries on works like मालतीमाधव and वेणीसंहार. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपण्डित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रसगङ्गाधर, a treatise on Rhetorics or Poetics; his other works are भामिनीविलास, the five लहरीs (गङ्गा, पीयूष, सुधा, अमृत and करुणा) and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shahjahan of Delhi. He must have seen the end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date, at least his active career, lay, therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the गीतगोविंद. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwilva in the Vīrabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Laksmaṇasena, who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal, whose inscription is dated as Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

गीतगोविंद has no less than 40 commentaries, and it is actually sung in accompaniment with dancing. It occupies a distinctive place in the history of Sanskrit poetry, both in its emotional and literary aspects.

जयदेव (पीयूषवर्ष) The author of the चन्द्रालोक and प्रसन्नराघव. The first is a treatise on Poetics and the second is a drama embracing the story of Rāma. This Jayadeva is quite different from the author of गीतगोविंद and seems to have flourished not earlier than the 12th century.

जयराम A Maratha poet at the court of Shahaji Bhosale, the father of the great Shivaji. He has very lucidly described the court of his patron Shahaji at Bangalore in his राधामाधवविलासचंपू. The पर्णालपर्वतग्रहणाख्यान is compiled in Tanjore at the court of Vyankoji, Shivāji's step-brother, in the year 1673 A.D. The subject matter of this poem is the siege of the fort Panhāla (पर्णाल) and its capture by Shivaji in the year 1672.

ज्योतिरीश्वर कविशेखर The author of the धूर्तसमागम, a farce (प्रहसन) in one act. This was composed under king Harisimha of Karṇāṭa family, who ruled in Mithilā in the first quarter of the 14th century. There is another work written by this author, named पञ्चसायक, on the art of love.

दण्डिन् Author of the two prominent works-the दशकुमारचरित and काव्यादर्श. Some scholars do not ascribe these two works to one and the same writer. The दशकुमारचरित is described as a romance of roguery and the काव्यादर्श is a work on Sanskrit Poetics. To ascertain the date of Daṇḍin is also difficult. He might have lived in all probability in the 7th century. His अवन्तिसुन्दरीकथा is an epitome of the दशकुमारचरित but in poetry form.

धनञ्जय Author of the दशरूप, a work on dramaturgy. Dhananjaya practically re-edited the भरतनाट्यशास्त्र and is taken as authority by later writers on Alankāra and Nāṭyaśāstra. His commentator धनिक was his own brother and they both were at the court of Munja of Dhar, in the latter half of the 10th century.

नारायण Author of the famous हितोपदेश. This popular didactic work is avowedly based on the पञ्चतन्त्र, but it has its own plan. Some stories are quite new and there is a large selection of didactic matter from the कामन्दकीय नीतिसार. Nārāyaṇa might have flourished in the 14th century.

पतञ्जलि The celebrated author of the महाभाष्य. He wrote a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras and Kātyāyana's Vārtikas. Aphorisms on the Yoga system of philosophy, named the योगसूत्र, are ascribed to this Patañjali.

The grammarian Bhartṛihari wrote a commentary on the महाभाष्य work. There is no unanimity about Patañjali's date among scholars. However, the majority accepts the 2nd century B. C. as the most probable date.

परमानन्द Author of the epic शिवभारत. This Maratha poet flourished in the regime of the great Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, and it is but natural for him to compile a Mahākāvya on the adventurous life of Shivaji. This शिवभारत is not yet found in a complete form.

प्रबोधानन्द सरस्वति Author of the वृन्दावनशतक of unknown date. His other works are the चैतन्यचन्द्रामृत, विवेकशतक and संगीतमाधव.

बाण The well-known author of the हर्षचरित, कादम्बरी and चण्डीशतक. The पार्वतीपरिणय and रत्नावली are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harṣavardhana of Kānyakubja, who was reigning during the whole of Hiuen Tsang's travels in India, which lasted from 629 A. D. to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the 7th century.

The हर्षचरित has the distinction of being the first attempt at writing a prose Kāvya on historical theme and the कादम्बरी deals with a legendary fiction.

बिल्हण Author of the Mahākāvya विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित, the चौरपञ्चाशिका, बिल्हणचरित and कर्णसुन्दरी. Bilhaṇa was a Kashmiri Brāhmaṇa, and had travelled all over India. He composed the विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित in honour of his patron Chalukya Vikramāditya of Kalyāṇī. The चौर (सुरत) पञ्चाशिका is a passionate poem of secret love. In the बिल्हणचरित the legend of Bilhaṇa's love for a princess is told in a voluptuous way. Both these deal with the same story of secret love. The कर्णसुन्दरी is a Nāṭikā on the love-marriage of Chalukya Karṇadeva of Anhilvad (1064-74 A.D.) with a Vidyādhara princess (Karṇasundarī). Bilhaṇa belonged to the second half of the 11th century.

बोपदेव Author of the मुग्धबोध, कविकल्पद्रुम and many other works. He was a contemporary of Hemādri and both flourished at the court of the Yādava kings of Devagiri, in the second half of the 13th century. The मुग्धबोध is a celebrated work on grammar.

भट्टनारायण Author of the वेणीसंहार, a drama based on the sensational incident of Bhīma's ferocious revenge on the Kauravas for violating the decency of Draupadī. This play is one of the earliest and best examples of the declamatory type of drama, which is a half-poetical and half-dramatic composition. The author lived in the first half of the 7th century.

भट्टि Author of the भट्टिकाव्य, also known as रावणवध. This so-called Mahākāvya seeks to comprehend the entire story of the Rāmāyaṇa; but it is composed deliberately to illustrate the rules of grammar and rhetorics. He must have lived between 500 and 600 A. D.

भट्टोजी दीक्षित Author of the सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, a celebrated grammatical work giving a particular arrangement of Pāṇini's Sūtras with commentary. He lived in the 17th century and wrote many other works of reputation.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three celebrated शतक s (शृङ्गार, नीति and वैराग्य). The author's personality is mysterious or semi-historical. Therefore, his exact date cannot be ascertained. Some scholars place him in the 1st or 2nd century A. D. and others put him in the 6th or 7th century. His शतकत्रय is a specimen of sententious poetry, enveloping lofty ideas for the cultivation of a

spirit of detachment. The grammarian भर्तृहरि, the author of the वाक्यपदीय, who died about 651 A.D., was a Buddhist and seems to be different from the भर्तृहरि of Śataka fame.

भवभूति The well-known author of the महावीरचरित, मालतीमाधव and उत्तररामचरित. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yaśovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century. As a dramatist, he occupies a very high place, next to that of Kālidāsa. The मालतीमाधव is a romantic love-story of middle-class life, and the महावीरचरित and उत्तररामचरित deal respectively with the earlier and the later history of Rāma.

भानुदत्त Author of the रसमञ्जरी and रसतरङ्गिणी. The रसमञ्जरी deals with the nature of the heroes and heroines and the parts they play. The रसतरङ्गिणी deals merely with the various components of Rasa. Bhānudatta seems to have flourished towards the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century.

भारवि Author of the किरातार्जुनीय, a Mahākāvya. In the Aihole inscription (634 A. D.) he is mentioned with Kālidāsa, which shows that he must have achieved enough poetic fame at that time. The subject-matter of the किरातार्जुनीय is taken from one of the episodes of Arjuna's career, described in the Vana-parva of the Mahābhārata. Sanskrit critics extol his profundity of thought (अर्थगौरव). He seems to have flourished in the beginning of the 7th century.

भास A very ancient author of many plays including the स्वप्नवासवदत्त, प्रतिज्ञायौगन्धरायण, प्रतिमा &c. Before 1912 Bhāsa was known only by reputation, having been honoured by Kālidāsa and Bāṇa as a great predecessor. Between 1912 and 1915 his thirteen plays discovered in the Kerala were published in a lot. These plays have been based on stories from the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhāratā and the Purāṇas. But the स्वप्नवासवदत्त, प्रतिज्ञायौगन्धरायण, अविमारक and चारुदत्त have legendary plots. Bhāsa's language possesses a peculiar grace and he has attained fame by his versatile imageries and originality of conception. He is generally placed in the 5th century B. C.

भास्कराचार्य Author of the astro-mathematical work, the सिद्धान्तशिरोमणि with its 4 divisions (लीलावती, बीजगणित, ग्रहगणित and गोलाध्याय). He belongs to the 12th century.

भोजदेव Author of the well-known सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, a compilation on Alankāra. Numerous other works are ascribed to him. In his book, the सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, he discusses merits and demerits of poetry, the figures of speech and sentiments. He flourished in the 11th century.

मयूर Author of the well-known poem सूर्यशतक. He was closely related to Bāṇa and both were at the court of Harṣa. The सूर्यशतक is written in praise of the sun but it reveals the author's spirit of literary display; and hence it is favoured by rhetoricians, grammarians and lexicographers.

मम्मट N. of the author of the काव्यप्रकाश. He was a native of Kashmir, but had his education at Benares. His काव्यप्रकाश covers the whole ground of rhetorics or poetics. *It has two parts-सूत्र or कारिकाs and वृत्तिs.* This work has been very much revered and hence we find numerous commentaries on it in all centuries after the 11th, in which Mammaṭa flourished.

मल्लिनाथ A great and much esteemed commentator of famous Sanskrit works of Kālidāsa, Māgha, Bhāravi, Vidyādhara, Varadarāja &c. He was of Kolāchala family in Andhra country and was a Telugu Brāhmaṇa.

He belonged probably to the 14th century.

माघ Author of the शिशुपालवध, a Mahākāvya on the well-known episode of the Mahābhārata. Māgha has a copious and elegant diction, and his phraseology and imagery often attain to perfection. The usually accepted date of this great poet is the latter part of the 7th century.

माधव Author of the सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह, a treatise on all systems of the Indian philosophy. He seems to be different from the well-known Vijayanagar minister, Vidyāraṇya Mādhavāchārya. He is said to be the son of Sāyaṇa, the Vedic commentator and hence the nephew of Mādhavāchārya (Indian Antiquary, Vol. XIV, p. 20). This Mādhava lived in the 14th century.

माधवाचार्य Author of the जैमिनीयन्यायमालाविस्तर. The work is a compendium of the Mīmānsā philosophpy. This Mādhvāchārya is the celebrated scholar and promoter of Vedic studies at the court of the Vijayanagar kingdom. His date is the 14th century A. D.

मित्रमिश्र Author of the वीरमित्रोदय, a work on Dharma-śastra. He also wrote the आनन्दकन्दचम्पू, which treats of the birth of Śrīkriṣṇa. Mitramiśra flourished in the 17th century at the court of Orchha.

मुरारि Author of the अनर्घराघव, a drama in 7 acts on the story of the Rāmāyaṇa. This play has been considered a standard for poetic criticism and grammatical learning. He might have flourished at the end of the 8th or at the beginning of the 9th century.

यास्क Author of the निरुक्त, a commentary on निघण्टु, the Vedic glossary -the fourth Vedāṅga. This vocabulary tries to explain the meaning of Vedic words and Mantras. Yāska may be taken as the foremost linguist or philologist of India. He is supposed to have flourished in the 8th or 7th century B. C.

युवराज Author of the रामचरित. He was a Keral prince (1800-1851) and resided at Koli-lingapur. His other works are the त्रिपुरदहनचरितम्, रससदनभाण, सुधानन्दलहरी and some stotras.

रणछोड Author of the राजप्रशस्ति. Only two cantos of this epic are found in an inscription (E. I., Vol. V). This poet lived at the end of the 18th century.

रत्नाकर Author of a Mahākāvya, named हरविजय. He was a Kashmirian Pandit and flourished under kings Jayāpīda (832-844) and Avantivarman (855-884). His poem is a stupendous work of 50 cantos and it relates to the story of the slaying of the demon Andhaka by the god Śiva.

राघव Compiler of the नानार्थमञ्जरी, a lexicon on the lines of the मेदिनी, शाश्वत &c. This work is critically edited by Shri. K. V. Krishnamoorthy Sharma in 1954. The author seems to belong to the 14th century.

राजशेखर Author of many works like the बालरामायण, बालभारत, विद्धशालभञ्जिका, कर्पूरमञ्जरी and काव्यमीमांसा. The बालरामायण dramatises in ten acts the entire story of the Rāmāyaṇa. The बालभारत is also called प्रचण्डपाण्डव and is a play on the Mahābhārata story. The कर्पूरमञ्जरी a Saṭṭaka and the विद्धशालभञ्जिका a Nāṭikā are smaller works in four acts. The काव्यमीमांसा is a good handbook for poets. He is said to have lived in the first quarter of the 10th century.

रुद्रट Author of the काव्यालंकार and शृङ्गारतिलक. He was the earliest author on Alankāra who had a rational method of classification of Alankāras. His शृङ्गारतिलक delineates Rasas as developed in poems as opposed to plays. This work is ascribed by some scholars to a रुद्रभट्ट of a later period. Rudraṭa lived in the 9th century A. D.

रूपगोस्वामी Author of the उद्धवदूत, हंसदूत and other Dūtakāvyas. He flourished in the 16th century.

वराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer and the author of the बृहत्संहिता. Tradition places him as one of the nine gems at the court of Vikramāditya. He has written many books on astronomy and astrology. The बृहत्संहिता is a well-known astrological technical work. Varāhamihira seems to have flourished in the 6th century A. D.

वर्धमान Author of the गणरत्नमहोदधि, a collection of grammatical Gaṇas. He was a Jain Pandit at the court of Siddharāja Jayasinha of the Solanki dynasty of Gujarat (1094-1143). He seems to have written other books like the क्रियागुप्त (where the predicate is concealed) and the सिद्धराजवर्णन.

वल्लभदेव Author of the सुभाषितावलि, an anthology of 3527 verses of different writers. It contains a large variety of subjects like love, the conduct of life, natural scenery and seasons, worldly wisdom &c. Vallabhadeva seems to have lived in the 15th century.

वात्स्यायन Author of the well-known कामसूत्र, a treatise on sexual love. His date is controversial and varies from the 2nd century B. C. to the 4th century A. D.

वामनभट्टबाण Author of the पार्वतीपरिणय, नलाभ्युदय and शृङ्गारभूषण. He is also named अभिनवभट्टबाण, because he imitated the style of Bāṇa. He was at the court of Vemabhūpāla, the ruler of the Trilinga country in the 1st half of the 15th century.

वासुदेव Author of the नलोदय, a story of Nala in 4 cantos. Nalodaya is a Yamaka Kāvya of this Kerala poet and commands numerous commentaries. He has also written three other Kāvyas–त्रिपुरदहन, सौरीकथोदय and युधिष्ठिरविजय. This poet lived at the court of Kulaśekharavarman (of uncertain date, but probably between the 10th and 12th century).

विशाखदत्त Author of the मुद्राराक्षस, one of the great Sanskrit dramas. It is a drama of purely political intrigue; still it well absorbs the mind of the audience by the unique skill of the poet. The date of the author is again subject to much speculation. However, he may be placed between the 5th and the 9th century.

विश्वनाथ Author of the celebrated work साहित्यदर्पण and also a commentator of the काव्यप्रकाश. He wrote a number of other works, such as the राघवविलास, कुवलयाश्वचरित, प्रभावती, प्रशस्तिरत्नावलि &c. His साहित्यदर्पण was composed in 1384 A. D.

वेङ्कटाध्वरिन् Author of the विश्वगुणादर्शचम्पू. He belonged to the first half of the 17th century. In his curious Champū two Gandharvas take a brid's-eye view of various countries from their aerial car and expose the good and bad manners and customs of the time. The author has also many other works to his credit.

शंकराचार्य The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शारीरभाष्य and of a large number of original works. He is said to have been born in 788 A.D. and to have died in 820 A. D. at the early age of 32. Some scholars put him in the 6th or 7th century. Various Stotras such as आनन्दलहरी, मोहमुद्गर etc. are ascribed to him.

शारदातनय Author of the भावप्रकाश, a treatise on Rasas. He summarises views of all writers before and after the time of Bharata; but he has greatly developed the Śringāra Rasa on the lines suggested by Bhoja in his Śringāraprakāśa. He has also written a commentary on the काव्यप्रकाश. He seems to have flourished in the 12th century.

शिवदास Compiler of a version of the वेताल-पञ्चविंशति, which is a collection of 25 folk-tales. The earliest version is preserved in the बृहत्कथा. Jambhaladatta's version is almost entirely in prose. This work is also known in several forms in modern Indian languages. Śivadāsa may have flourished in the 14th or 15th century.

शूद्रक Author of the मृच्छकटिक, a very old Sanskrit drama, which might be a recast of the fragmentary चारुदत्त, ascribed to Bhāsa. This drama is a departure from the dramatisation of time-worn royal stories and legends to a more refreshing plot of everyday life; yet it is full of real poetry and sentiment found in master pieces of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti. Śūdraka may be assigned to the 1st century A. D.

श्रीहर्ष Author of the नैषधचरित, one of the five great Mahākāvyas. The work is based on the well-known Mahābhārata story of Nala and Damayantī. Śrīharṣa was a logician and philosopher and hence the ideas from these sciences are often imported into his narrations and descriptions. It is a repository of traditional learning and should, therefore, be approached with the full equipment of such learning. The poet may have probably flourished in the second half of the 12th century.

सिल्हणमिश्र Author of the शान्तिशतक a didactic poem in imitation of that of Bhartṛihari. He was a poet from Kashmir and might have lived in the 12th century.

सुन्दरदेव Author of the सूक्तिसुन्दर, an anthology of verses of various poets in praise of the rulers of the 16th and 17th centuries (including Akbar and Shahjahan). Sunderadeva must have flourished in the 17th century.

सुबन्धु Author of the वासवदत्ता, a romantic story, different from the Vāsavadattā of the Udayana legend, and entirely invented and embellished by Subandhu. His sole aim in this work seems to illustrate the potency of expression of the Sanskrit language and his dexterity in framing discourse made of equivoques in every syllable. He was a contemporary of Bāṇa.

सोमदेव Compiler of the कथासरित्सागर, a condensed Sanskrit version of Guṇādhya's Paiśāchī बृहत्कथा (see गुणाढ्य). This is a great ocean of stories of every conceivable description — tales of wondrous maidens and their fearless lovers, of kings, of state-craft and intrigue, of magic and spells, of murder and war, of devil and goblins; stories of animals in fact and fable, of beggars, ascetics, drunkards, gambles, prostitutes and bawds. Somadeva was at the court of king Ananta of Kashmir (1029-1064) and for the amusement of the queen Sūryāvatī he compiled this huge work of 24000 verses.

सोमेश्वर Author of the कीर्तिकौमुदी. This work is the biography of Vastupāla, minister of the Vaghelā princes (Lavaṇa-prasāda and Vīra-dhavala) and has a historical and poetical value. Someśvara also wrote a romantic epic called the सुरथोत्सव. He lived in Gujarat between 1179 and 1262 A. D.

सौभरि Author of the एकार्थनाममाला and द्व्यक्षरीनाममाला. The first work deals with एकाक्षरs i. e. single consonants and the second with double consonants. Dr. E. D. Kulkarni, of the Deccan College is the editor of these Kośas and he remarks in the preface that the author Saubhari must have flourished not later than Samvat 1639.

हनूमत् The mythical author of the well-known महानाटक or हनुमन्नाटक. It is a very extensive work on the entire Rāmāyaṇa story. Its two principal recensions, one of Damodara Miśra and the other of Madhusūdana, ascribe this Nāṭaka to the legandary servant of Rāma, Hanūmat. Hence there is no hisotrical evidence about the author.

हर्ष Author of the three dramas — नागानन्द, रत्नावली and प्रियदर्शिका. The story of the नागानन्द is drawn from the कथासरित्सागर; रत्नावली describes the secret love between king Udayana and Sāgarikā (an attendant of the queen); and the drama प्रियदर्शिका has been modelled on the मालविकाग्निमित्र. All these dramas though attributed to king Harśa of Mālava are supposed to have been written by his court poets like Dhāvaka and Bāṇa.

हलायुध Author of the कविरहस्य, a sort of lexicon of roots (धातुपाठ) and at the same time a eulogy of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king, Kriṣṇarāja III (940–956). His other work, the अभिधानरत्नमाला, is a vocabulary. He flourished in the 10th century.

The author of the धर्मविवेक seems to be different from this.

हेमचन्द्र A great lexicographer and a grammarian of the 11th and 12th centuries. He wrote many works embracing almost all fields of Sanskrit and Prakrit literature. The देशीनाममाला, अभिधानचिन्तामणि, अनेकार्थसंग्रह and निघण्टुशेष are his works on lexicography.

APPENDIX C

On Important Geographical Names in Ancient India

अङ्ग It was one of the sixteen political divisions of India, situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapurī, which is identified with the modern Bhāgalpur. It was the kingdom of Romapāda of the Rāmayaṇa and of Karṇa of the Mahābhārata.

अनुराधपुर (q. v. page 105). The branch of the celebrated Pipaala-tree of Buddha-Gayā was brought to this ancient capital of Ceylon by Mahinda, the son of Aśoka. This tree still exists in the Mahā-vihāra.

अनूपदेश The country on the river Narmadā; south Malwa; same as Haihaya, Mahiṣa and Māhiṣaka. Its capital was Māhiṣmatī.

अन्ध्र N. of a people and their country. It is the modern Telangaṇa or Andhra. The limits of this ancient country were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvarī and Kriṣṇā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (see Dk. 7), and its capital अन्ध्रनगर is probably the old town of Vengi.

अपरान्त It is the Ariaka of Ptolemy. Some scholars identify it with Konkaṇa and others with the whole western sea-board of India. According to Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Aparānta was the northern Konkaṇa, the capital of which was Sūppāraka (Mar. सोपारें) near Bassein. One of Aśoka's inscriptions is recently found in this locality.

अमरकण्टक A part of the मेकल hills in Gondwana in which the Narmadā and Śoṇa rivers have their source. It may be the आम्रकूट, referred to in the Meghadūta (verse 17).

अमरनाथ A celebrated shrine of Śiva in the Bhairavaghāti range of the Himalayas.

अमरावती This famous Stūpa is about 18 miles to the west of Bezwada on the bank of the Kriṣṇa. It was built in about 380 A. D.

अमरेश्वर A celebrated place on the opposite side of Omkārnātha, on the southern bank of the Narmadā, where one of the twelve great Śivalingas (ओंकार) is worshipped.

अयोध्या The modern Oudh. It was the kingdom of Rāma, with the capital of the same name (see अयोध्या page 213). During the Buddhist period Ayodhyā was divided into Uttara Kosala and Dakṣiṇa Kosala, the river Śarayū being the boundary line between. Vikramāditya of the Gupta dynasty restored the sacred places in Ayodhyā.

अरुणा A branch of the Sarasvatī in Kurukṣetra. It is identified by some scholars with Mārkaṇḍā.

अरुणाचल Tiruvannamalai (South Arcot).

अलकनन्दा A tributary of the Ganges—the united stream of the विष्णुगङ्गा (also called धवलगङ्गा) and सरस्वती-गङ्गा. Its source called वसुधारा is in the Himalayas.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of Narmadā. Its capital was Ujjayanī, (also called Avantipuri and Viśālā) situated on the Sipra. It is the western part of Mālwā. In the time of Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahī. Avanti was the kingdom of Vikramāditya. It has been called Mālava since the seventh or eighth century A. D.

अश्मक There is no agreement among scholars about the situation of this ancient country. (See page 277). Aśmaka is identified by some with the Buddhist Assaka situated between the Godāvari and Māhiṣmatī on the Narmadā and its capital was Pratiṣṭhāna. It was a part of the Mahārāṣṭra country at the time of Aśoka.

It is also an old name of Travancore.

अहिक्षेत्र, अहिच्छत्र The name अहिच्छत्र is at present confined to the great fortress in the lands of Alampur Kot and Nasratganj. It was the capital of North Pānchāla or Rohilkhand.

आनर्तपुर, also **आनन्दपुर** The modern Vadnagar in northern Gujarat. This was visited by Hiuen Tsiang. See आनर्त (page 334).

आभीर The country on the western coast of India from the Tapti to Devagad. The south-eastern portion of Gujarat. According to the Mahābhārata

(2. 31), the Ābhīras lived near the seashore and on the bank of the Sarasvatī, a river near Somnāth in Gujarat. There is no unanimity among Purāṇas and other texts about the exact locality of this country. There is one verse giving its position; श्रीकोङ्कणादधोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे। आभीरदेशो देवेशि विन्ध्यशैले व्यवस्थितः॥

आरण्य (क) A kingdom situated on the south of Ujjain and Vidarbha. Its capital was Tagara.

आर्यावर्त (q. v. page 356). The river Narmadā was the boundary between Aryāvarta and Dakṣiṇāpatha.

इक्षु 1 An affluent of the Narmadā. -2 The river Oxus; it flowed through Śakadvīpa.

इक्षुमती The river Kālindī, flowing through Kumaun, Rohilkhand and the district Kanauj; पितृपैतामहीं पुण्यां तेरुरिक्षुमतीं नदीम् Rām. 2. 68. 17.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (Also called हरिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ, खाण्डवप्रस्थ, &c.) Identified with the old Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right. It was the capital of Yudhiṣṭhira.

इरावती 1 The river Rāvi in the Punjab. -2 The Rapti in Oudh.

इल्वलपुर Ellora, the site of the famous caves.

उत्कल, उड्र, ओड्र N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiśa (cf. स तीर्त्वा कपिशां सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदसेतुभिः। उत्कलादर्शितपथः कलिङ्गाभिमुखो ययौ॥ R. 4. 38). The chief towns of the province are Cuttack and Puri. It formed a part (north, as उत्कल is a corruption of उत्कलिङ्ग) of Kalinga, the river Vaitaraṇī being its northern boundary.

ऋक्षपर्वत The eastern part of the Vindhya range, extending from the Bay of Bengal to the source of the Narmadā and the Śoṇa.

ऋष्यमुख A mountain situated eight miles from Anāgondi on the river Tungabhadrā.

एकचक्रा Chakarnagar, sixteen miles south-west of Itawah, U. P. (cf. एकचक्रां गतास्ते तु कुन्तिपुत्रा महारथाः Mb. 1. 157. 1, 2.)

एकाम्रकानन Bhuvaneshvara in Orissa. It was the capital of Orissa from the 6th century B. C. to the time of Yayāti Keśarī in the middle of the 5th century A. D.

कनखल N. of a village near Hardwara, which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनखल was also the name of the surrounding mountains. It was the scene of दक्षयज्ञ, very famous in the Purāṇas.

कपिलवस्तु The birth place of Buddha. It has been identified with Bhuila in the north-western part of the Basti district, U. P.

कपिशा 1 The country to the north of the Kabul river. It is the Kāpiśī of Pāṇini. According to Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Kapiśā was North Afghanistan. -2 The river Suvarṇarekhā in Orissa. -3 The river Kāsāi which flows through the district of Midnapur, Bengal. See सुह्म.

क (का) पिस्थल Kaithal in Karnal district, Punjab. It is said to have been founded by Yudhiṣṭhira.

करतोया (also called सदानीरा) A sacred river flowing through the districts of Rangpur, Dinajpur and Bogra. It was the boundary between the kingdoms of Bengal and Kāmarūpa.

कलिङ्ग A country lying to the south of Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godavarī. It is identified with the old Northern Circars of the British time. कलिङ्गनगर (q.v.) was its capital.

कालिङ्गनगर Appears to have been the general name of the capitals of Kalinga which were different at different periods as Maṇipur, Rājapura (probably Rajamahendri), Bhuvaneśvara, Simhapura, &c.

काल्कि, कोल्कइ The capital of Paṇḍya at the mouth of Tāmraparṇī in Tinnevelli. It is identified also with Tuticorin.

कल्याण, कल्याणि, कल्याणपुर The capital of Kuntaladeśa. Someśvara Chalukya founded the city in the 11th century and made it a seat of his government in place of Manyakheta. This town is situated 36 miles west of Bidar, Andhra state. Authors like Vijñaneśvara, Bilhaṇa flourished at the court of Kalyāṇi kings. Basava, the founder of the Lingayat sect was the minister of king Bijjala of Kalyāṇi.

काञ्ची (पुर) Conjeveram. It was the capital of Draviḍa or Chola. (See द्रविड). Kanchīpura is said to have been founded by Kulottunga Chola I (11th century) on the site of a forest called afterwards Toṇḍamaṇḍala. The eastern portion of the town is विष्णुकाञ्ची and the western, शिवकाञ्ची.

कान्यकुब्ज Kanauj. It is on the bank of the Kalīnadī. It was the capital of Gādhi Rājā and birthplace of Viśvāmitra. It had also been the capital of many kingdoms afterwards.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyā or Sadānīrā to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended upto the Himalaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana

with an army of Kirātas and Chīnas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was प्राग्ज्योतिष on the other side of Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; (cf. चकम्पे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्जोतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81). Kamarūpa is generally taken as Assam.

कामाख्या Gauhati in Assam. It is also identified with Prāgjyotiṣa (pura).

काम्बोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Gilgit valley from Balkh, and probably extended upto little Thibet and Ladak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats' and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; (cf. कम्बोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः। गजालानपरिक्लिष्टैरक्षोटैः सार्धमानताः॥ R. 4. 69). Kāmboja is generally identified with Afghanistan, at least its northern part.

कालकवन The Rajmahal hills, Bihar. Āryāvarta was bounded on the east by Kālakavana; (Mbh. 2. 4).

किरात-देश Tipara. The inhabitants of this ancient country are referred to in Ṛig-Veda (see किरात, page 573). Kirāta-deśa included Sylhet and Assam.

किष्किन्धा N. of an ancient country and its capital. It is identified with Anagondi near Hampi-Vijayanagar. About two miles to the south-west of Kiṣkindhā is the Pampā-sarovara, referred to in the Rāmāyaṇa (4. 1).

कीकट N. of a country in Bihar (see p. 574). This is identified with Magadha (q. v.).

कुण्डग्राम, कुण्डगाम Another name for वैशाली (q.v.).

कुण्डिनपुर The ancient capital of Vidarbha and referred to by Bhavabhūti (Māl. 1. 9/10). Many places in Vidarbha are considered as the old Kuṇḍinapura. This capital is said to have extended from the river Wardha to Amarāvatī.

कुन्तल N. of the country to the north of Chola. One time Kalyāni appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad. Kuntala was also called Karṇāṭa.

कुरुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshwar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Driṣadvatī. It is sometimes called समन्तपञ्चक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kṣatriyas slain by Paraśurāma.

कुरुजाङ्गल A forest country situated in Sirhind, northwest of Hastināpura. It was included in Kurukṣetra and Hastināpura, the capital of the Kurus, was in Kurujāngala. (कुरुजाङ्गलमुख्येषु राष्ट्रेषु नगरेषु च। अनु त्वमभिषिच्यस्व नृपतिं धर्मवत्सला॥ Mb. 1. 199. 9).

कुलिन्द-देश (also called कलिन्द-देश). Garwal including the district of Shaharanpur, north of Delhi (cf. Mb. 2. 26. 3-4).

कुलूत N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Śatadru. It formed a part of कुलिन्ददेश, and its capital was Nagarkoṭ.

कुशस्थली, कुशावती 1 The capital of दक्षिण-कोशल and situated in the defiles of the Vindhyas; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā, but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Rāmnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājaśekhara calls the lord of Kuśasthalī मध्यदेशनरेन्द्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand. –2 Dwārakā in Gujarat.

केकय A country between the Bias and the Sutlej, bordering on the सिन्धुदेश (q. v.). The father of कैकेयी was a king of this state.

केतुमालवर्ष Turkestan and the lands watered by the Chakṣu (Oxus). It comprises the Khanats of Khiva, Bokhara and Khokand.

केरल The strip of land on the Malabar coast between Goa and Cape Comorin. It is sometimes identified with the ancient Chera country. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravatī, the Śarāvatī and the Kāli-nadī, which is considered to be the same as the Marulā referred to in Raghuvamśa (मरुलामारुतोद्भूतमगमत् कैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.).

कोकक्षेत्र N. of a country lying to the west of the river Kauśiki (Kuśi) and including the western part of the Purnea district, Bengal. It also comprises कोकमुख *i. e.* वराहक्षेत्र.

कोङ्गदेश The modern Coimbatore and Salem, with some parts of Tinnevelly and Travancore.

कोशल N. of a country situated according to the Rāmāyaṇa, along the banks of the Śarayū (or Gogrā). It was divided into 'उत्तरकोशल' and 'दक्षिण-कोशल'. The former is also called 'Ganda' and it must have, therefore, signified the country of अयोध्या, comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Daśaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kuśa and Lava reigned respectively at Kuśāvatī in the दक्षिणकोशल, in the defiles of the Vindhyas, and at Śrāvastī in the उत्तरकोशल.

कौशाम्बी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam, about 30 miles above Allahabad. It is on the left bank of Yamunā. Vararuchi is said to have been born here.

कौशिकी The river Kuśi in Bihar. It has a reference in the Rāmāyaṇa (कौशिकी परमोदारा प्रवृत्ता च महानदी Rām. 1. 34. 8). It joins the Ganges at Jot-narahari. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृङ्ग.

खरोष्ट्र Kaśgar. It is situated in that part of the Turkestan which is called Lesser Bucharia. The ancient alphabets called Kharoṣṭhī were introduced in India from this country.

खाण्डव-वन (–प्रस्थ) See इन्द्रप्रस्थ. This name was applied to a great portion of the Mirat division. According to the Mahābhārata, Khāṇḍava-vana was situated on a river called अश्वरथा (Mb. 3. 160. 21).

गन्धमादन A part of the Kailāsa range of the Himalayas. Hanumāna resided here. Badarikāśrama is situated on this mountain.

गाधिपुर Kanauj. It was the capital of Gādhi, the father of Viśvāmitra.

गान्धार N. of an ancient country between India and Persia. It lies along the river Kabul between the Khoaspes (Kunar) and the Indus. Its capitals were Puruṣapura (Peshawar) and Taxila. Ancient sculptures have been discovered in this part and belong to the 1st century A. D. गान्धार is the corruption of गन्धर्वदेश of the epic and Buddhist period. Some scholars derive it from Kandahar.

गिरिव्रजपुर Rājgir in Bihar. It was the ancient capital of Magadha. The name राजगृह occurs in Buddhist works for this place. (cf. गिरिव्रजं पुरवरं शीघ्रमासेदुरञ्जसा Rām. 2. 68. 21).

गुर्जर Gujarat. Formerly it included the greater part of Khandesh and Malwa. In the Hiuen Tsiang's time the name was not extended to सौराष्ट्र. The modern Marwar was then known by the name गुर्जर.

गोनर्द 1 The Punjab. It is so called from king Gonarda of Kashmir who conquered this part. –2 Gonda in Oudh; a place of birth of Patañjali, the celebrated author of Mahābhāṣya; hence he was called गोनर्दीय.

गोपराष्ट्र, गोवराष्ट्र Igatpuri sub-division of the Nasik district. Some identify this with Southern Konkaṇa. (cf. Mb. 6. 9. 44).

गोवर्धन 1 A mount near वृन्दावन in the district of Mathura. Kriṣṇa is called गोवर्धनगिरिधारी from an episode in his life at Gokul. –2 The Nasik district. There is also a village near Nasik named गोवर्धन.

गौड, पुण्ड्र The whole of Bengal was denominated Eastern Gauḍa, and Uttara Kośala, the northern Gauḍa. According to Cunningham, Gonḍa, a subdivision of Uttara Kośala, is a corruption of Gauḍa. Gondwana was the Western Gauḍa. The Skanda Purāṇa thus describes its position— वङ्गदेशं समारभ्य भुवनेशान्तगः शिवे । गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥. The southern Gauḍa was the bank of the Kāverī.

चन्द्रभागा 1 The river Chinab, or the united rivers of the Jhelum and the Chinab, in the Punjab. The river rises from a lake (लोहित्यसरोवर), south of Ladakh. –2 The river Bhīmā, at Paṇdharpur.

चन्द्रवती Chanderi in the Lalitpur district, Madhya-Pradesh. It was the capital of Śiśupāla, king of Chedi.

चम्पा, चम्पानगरी, चम्पावती It was the capital of Aṅga country. It was situated at a distance of four miles to the west of Bhagalpur.

चम्पा 1 Siam. –2 Tonquin and Cambodia. –3 A river flowing between the countries of Aṅga and Magadha. –4 The Chambā territory.

चम्पावती Chaul and Revadandā in the Kolaba district, Bombay state.

चर्मण्वती The river Chambal in Rajputana. The river is said to have been formed by the blood of cows, sacrificed at the yajña of Ranti-deva (cf. व्यालम्बेथाः सुरभितनयालम्भजां मानयिष्यन् स्रोतोमूर्त्या भुवि परिणतां रन्तिदेवस्य कीर्तिम् Me. 47).

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras. They occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दशार्ण. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhiṣmati situated on the Narmadā.

चेर It comprised the present countries of Mysore, Coimbatore, Salem, South Malabar, Travancore and Cochin. The name is a corruption of Kerala. This kingdom, which flourished from the 3rd to the 7th century A. D., had its capital at Skandapura in the Coimbatore district; but Tālkāḍ near Mysore was its larger capital.

चोल 1 The Coromandel Coast. One of its capitals was Kāñchipura. The Chola kingdom merged afterwards as a marriage-dowry into the Pāṇḍya kingdom. –2 N. of a country, situated on the banks of Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. The country latterly came to be called Karnāṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation'; a part of the great Daṇḍakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Praśravaṇa. The celebrated Panchavaṭī stands in this tract. Some scholars take Pancha-

vaṭī as a place near Nasik and others like Pargiter consider it as the region on both banks of Godāvarī, probably the country around the junction of that river with the Prāṇahitā (or Waingaṅgā).

जीर्णनगर The town Junnar in the Poona district. It was the capital of the Kṣatrapa king Nahapāna and there are many caves and inscriptions in the Nāṇeghāṭa near this place.

जेजभुक्ति The modern Bundelkhand. It was the kingdom of Chandels and its capitals were Mahoba, Kharjuraha and Kalinjara, one after another.

जेतवन-विहार An ancient Vihāra erected by Anāthapiṇḍaka for the residence of Buddha. It is one mile to the south of Śrāvastī.

ज्योतिर्मठ One of the four Maṭhas established by Śankarāchārya (at Badrināth).

झारखण्ड The territory Chotā Nagpur. All the hilly region between Birbhum and Benares together with the Santal Parganā was included in this Jhārakhaṇḍa.

डाकिनी The territory around Bhīmā-Śaṅkara, at the source of the Bhīmā, in the Poona district. (cf. डाकिन्यां भीमशंकरम्).

तक्षशीला Taxila in the Rawalpindi district, Punjab. It was at one time the capital of Gandhāra and contained the celebrated university of Northern India upto the 1st century A. D.

तगर This has been variously identified by various scholars with Dharagara (Dowlatabad) or Dharur, Junnar (Poona district), Ter (Thair) in Naldurg district (95 miles south-east of Paiṭhaṇa), Kulburga, Kolhapur and Trikūṭa.

तलकाड The capital of Chera on the Kaveri. Its ancient name was तालवनपुर. It was the capital of the Gaṅga dynasty of Mysore.

ताम्रपर्णी 1 Ceylon of the Buddhists. –2 The river Tambaravari in Tinnevelly (see page 768 under ताम्र).

ताम्रलिप्त See under सुह्म.

त्रिकलिङ्ग The three Kalingas were the three kingdoms of Dhanakaṭaka or Amarāvati on the Krisṇā, Andhra or Warangal, and Kalinga or Rājamahendri. It is the modern Telingaṇa (country between the Godāvarī and the Krisṇā).

त्रिकूट 1 It has been identified with Junnar and it is the Tagara of Ptolemy (cf. त्रिकूटमेव तत्रोच्चैर्जयस्तम्भं चकार सः R. 4. 59). –2 N. of a mountain in the south-east corner of Ceylon (cf. तैर्व्हे केशरिकान्तत्रिकूटशिखरोपमा Śi. 2. 5.)

त्रिगर्त Jālandhara. The most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Śatadru and included the tract between Sutlej and the Sarasvatī, containing Ludhiana and Patiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the south. The Hemakośa identifies Trigarta with Jālandhara.

त्रिपुर–री The modern Tevur, on the Narmadā, 6 miles from Jabbalpur. Here the god Śiva is said to have killed Tripurāsura. It was the capital of the Kalachuri Rājas.

दक्षिणापथ The southern India and particularly Deccan; also portion of the Indian peninsula lying to the south of the Narmadā. The name seems to have been originally given to the remote settlement of the Aryans on the upper Godāvarī. (cf. अस्ति दाक्षिणापथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् M. 1.)

दण्डकारण्य 1 The present (Saṁyukta) Mahārāstra. It was situated between the Vindhya and Śaivala mountains and a part of it was called जनस्थान (cf. .....तस्यासौ दण्डविषयो विन्ध्यशैवलयोर्नृप ॥ शप्तो ब्रह्मर्षिणा तेन वैधर्म्ये सहिते कृते। ततः प्रभृति काकुत्स्थ दण्डकारण्यमुच्यते ॥ तपस्विनः स्थिता ह्यत्र जनस्थानमतोऽभवत्। ...Rām. 7. 81. 18–20). –2 The tract of all forests from Bundelkhand to the river Krisṇā.

दन्तपुर The ancient capital of Kaliṅga and identified with Puri in Orissā. It was the place where Buddha's tooth was kept before taking it to Ceylon.

दमिल, द्रमिल Kerala; the Malabar Coast; or the South Malbar. दमिल country was very close to Ceylon (नागद्वीप); and Dhatusena (459-477 A.D.) restored the national dynasty after defeating foreign usurpers.

दरद Dardistan, north of Kashmir on the upper bank of the Indus.

दर्भवती Dabhoi in Gujarat.

दशपुर The modern town of Dholpur. It was on the north of Avanti and capital of Rantideva. Some scholars identify this with Mandasor in Mālwā. (cf. पात्रीकुर्वन् दशपुरवधूनेत्रकौतूहलानाम् Me. 49).

दशार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Daśārṇa (Dasen). It was the eastern part of Mālwā, its capital being Vidiśā, the modern Bhilsa, situated on the Vetravati. (cf. त्वय्यासन्ने परिणतफलश्यामजम्बूवनान्ताः संपत्स्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23, 24.)

दाक्षिणात्य The Deccan; the part of India lying to the south of the Vindhya range.

दारुवन, दारुकावन A forest territory containing a Jyotirliṅga named Nāgeśa. It is the same as Aundhyā Nāganāth in the Marathawādā (old Nizam's territory); 'सेतुबन्धे तु रामेशं नागेशं दारुकावने।' –द्वादशज्योतिर्लिङ्गस्तोत्रम्.

दृषद्वती The घग्गर which flowed through Ambala and Sirhind, now lost in the sands of Rajputana. It

formed the southern boundary of Kurukṣetra. It has been identified with the modern Chitang, running parallel to the Saraswatī.

देवराष्ट्र N. of an empire in the Deccan. It was conquered by Samudra Gupta at about 340 A. D.

द्रविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krisṇā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvarī. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāverī. Its capital was Kāñchī.

द्वारवती Dwārkā in Gujarat; the capital of Krisṇa after his flight from Mathurā.

द्वारसमुद्र Halebid. It was the capital of Mysore in the 12th century. It was also called द्वारवती.

द्वैतवन Deoband, about 50 miles to the north of Miral. Here Yudhiṣṭhira had stayed with his brothers. It seems to be a lake (इदं द्वैतवनं नाम सरः पुण्यजलोचितम् Mb. 3. 24. 10; com. — द्वैतं द्वौ शोकमोहौ ...... वनं जलं यस्मिन्). It is the birthplace of Jaimini, the founder of the Mīmāmsā school of philosophy.

धनकटक, धरणीकोट The modern Bezwada in the Andhra Pradesha. It was the capital of Andhrabhrityas or Sātavāhanas and was a place of considerable note from at least 200 B.C.

धर्मारण्य A place of Buddhist pilgrimage in the district of Gayā.

धवलागिरि The Dhauli hill in Orissa on which one of the Edicts of Aśoka is inscribed.

नालन्दा Bargaon in Bihar, seven miles from Rajgir. It was the celebrated seat of Buddhist learning upto the 13th century A. D.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala. Its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in Northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varṣa mountains.

नैमिष, नैमिषारण्य A forest residence of ancient Risis. (यतस्तु निमिषेणेदं निहतं दानवं बलम् । अरण्येऽस्मिंस्ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितम् ॥ see नैमिष, page 940). Here the sage Sauti related the story of Mahābhārata to the inhabitants. It is at a short distance from Nimsar in U. P. and is situated on the left bank of the Gomati.

पञ्चाल N. of a celebrated region, which lay, according to Rāja-Śekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of Yāmunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of Charmaṇvatī (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgīrathī was called 'उत्तरपञ्चाल', which was Ahichhatra. The southern portion was called 'दक्षिण-पञ्चाल' which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर It was the native place of the poet Bhavabhūti (अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् Māl. 1.4/5). It was situated somewhere near Chandrapura at a short distance from Amarāvatī.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwar (Nalapura) in Malwa, as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are the Pārā or Pārvatī, Luṇa and Madhuvar, which correspond to the Pārā, Lavaṇā and Madhumatī, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālati-Mādhava.

पम्पा N. of a celebrated lake, and a tributary of the river Tungabhadrā. The river Pampā rises in the *Ṛisyamukha mountain, eight miles from the Anagondi* hills, in Bellary district.

परशुरामक्षेत्र (also called रामक्षेत्र) Konkaṇa; a large *territory between Surat* and Goa. Its capital was Thana. परशुरामक्षेत्र or सप्तकोङ्कण comprised seven divisions, viz. Kerala, Tulunga, Gaurāṣtra, Karahāṭa, Barālāṭa, Barbara and Konkaṇa proper.

प(पु)रुष्णी The river Ravi in the Punjab (cf. इमं मे गङ्गे...सचता परुष्ण्या Rv. 10. 75. 5). The great Vedic battle of the ten confederate kings (दाशराज्ञयुद्ध) in the early part of the Aryan migration was fought on the banks of this river.

पाटलिपुत्र Patna. It was an important town in Magadha or South Bihar, situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Śoṇa. It was also called कुसुमपुर. It was built in 480 B. C. for the purpose of repelling the attacks of the Vajjis of Vaiśali. It was a flourishing capital of great royal dynasties like Mauryas and Guptas. But it began to decline from the sixth century and *Hiuen Tsiang found it as an* ordinary village.

पाण्ड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladeśa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmraparṇī fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevelly. The holy island of Rāmeśvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāṇdya-deśa the 'serpent-town', which *is probably the same as Negapattan, 160 miles south* of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64. However its capitals at different periods were Uriyur (modern Trichinopoly), Mathura (modern Madura) and Kolkai at the mouth *of the river Tāmraparṇī.*

पारसीक Persia and the people inhabiting it. The name also is applicable to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. (cf. पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60).

पारिपात्र, पारियात्र 1 The western part of the Vindhya range; a great portion of the west coast of India. According to the Ramāyaṇa it was situated on the western sea. (दुर्दर्शं पारियात्रस्य गत्वा द्रक्ष्यथ वानराः Rām. 4. 42 20). -2 N. of one of the seven principal mountains (see कुलाचल, p. 586.)

पुण्ड्रदेश, पौण्ड्र N. of a country, bounded on the east by the Karatoyā, on the west by the Kauśikī, on the north by the Hemakūṭa mountain and on the south by the Ganges.

पुरुषपुर Peshawar. It was the capital of Gāndhāra. King Kaniṣka also made it his capital and built here a carved-wood tower of thirteen storeys and a magnificent monastery.

पुरुषोत्तमक्षेत्र Purī in Orissa; also called श्रीक्षेत्र.

पुलिन्ददेश N. of a country comprising the western portion of Bundelkhand and the district of Sāgar.

प्रतिष्ठान 1 The capital of Purūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite प्रयाग or Allahabad. It is said in Harivaṃśa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2. -2 Paiṭhaṇa in the Aurangabad district, Maraṭhawādā, on the bank of the Godāvarī. It was the capital of the Sātavāhan kings and Śālivāhana, the founder of the Śaka era (78. A. D.) was born and ruled here.

बदरी, बदरिकाश्रम, बदरीनाथ, बदरीनारायण It is a peak on the main Himalayan range and there is a temple of Nara-Nārāyaṇa built on the west bank of Alakanandā. It is a famous place of pilgrimage.

वनवासी See वैजयन्ती. The place got the name during the Buddhist period.

वाल्हीक See वाह्लिक.

वाहीक, वाह्लीक The country between the Bias and the Sutlej. According to Pāṇini and Patañjali, Vāhīka was another name for the Punjab. According to the Mahābhārata (8. 45) the Vāhīkas lived between the Sutlej and the Indus, and their capital was Śākala. See Vāhlika.

ब्रह्मावर्त 1 The country lying between the rivers Sarasvatī and Dṛṣadvatī (See page 1174). -2 The town of Bithur on the Ganges, near Cawnpur. It is a place of pilgrimage.

भ (भा) रतवर्ष India. This was named after the king Bharata, the son of Duṣyanta and Śakuntalā. According to some Purāṇas, it was called Himāhvavarṣa, before Bharata; it was then bounded on the north by the Himalayas, on the south by the ocean, on the east by the country of the Kirātas, and on the west by the country of the Yavanas.

भरुकच्छ, भृगुकच्छ, भृगुक्षेत्र Baroach (भडोच). Matsya Purāṇa (ch. 114) mentions that Bali Rājā performed the sacrifice here in which he was deprived of his kingdom by Vāmana. It was also called भृगुपुर. In the Suppāraka Jātaka, it is said to be a sea-port in the kingdom of Bharu.

भीमरथा-थी The river Bhīmā which rises at Bhīmāśankara (Poona district) and joins the Kriṣṇā near Raichur.

भोजकट The second capital of Vidarbha founded by Rukmi. It was also called भोजपुर. The Bhojas had ruled over Vidarbha. In an inscription of Pravarasena II of the Vākāṭaka dynasty, Bhojakaṭa is described as a kingdom, coinciding with the ancient Vidarbha.

भोजपाल Bhopal. Bhojapāla means the Bhoja's Dam which was constructed by the Bhojarāj of Dhar.

भोजपुर 1 See भोजकट. -2 Mathurā, the ancient capital of the Bhojas.

मगध The Bihar or properly South Bihar territory. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills—विपुलगिरि, रत्नागिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि and वैभार (or व्याहार) गिरि. Its next capital was Pātaliputra (q.v.). Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature. The country of Magadha extended once south of the Ganges from Benares to Monghyr, and southwards as far as Singbhum.

मणिपुर The present Maṇikapattana, a seaport at the mouth of the Chilka lake. It was the capital of Kalinga, the kingdom of Babhruvāhana.

मत्स्यदेश See विराट.

मद्र A country in the Punjab, between the Ravi and the Chinab. Its capital was Sākala.

मध्यदेश The country bounded by the river Sarasvatī in Kurukṣetra, Allahabad, the Himalaya and the Vindhya. It was called Majjhimadeśa by the Buddhists. The countries of पञ्चाल, कुरु, मत्स्य, यौधेय, पटच्छर, कुन्ति and शूरसेन were included in Madhyadeśa.

मरु, मरुस्थली Marwar; the great desert east of Sind. It also denotes the whole of Rajputana.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāverī (कावेरीवलयितमेखलस्य सानावेतस्मिन्

मलयागिरेर्दिवः पतामि Mv. 5. 3), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region' (स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51).

मल्लदेश The district of Multan; see मालव. Lakṣmana's son Chandraketu was made king of Malla-deśa by his uncle Rāma.

महाकोसल Comprised the whole country from the source of the Narmadā at Amarakaṇṭaka on the north, to the Mahānadī on the south, and from the river Wain-Gangā on the west to the Harda and Jonk rivers on the east. It was the kingdom of the Kalachuris.

महेन्द्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India, identified with Mahendra Male, which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadī and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadī and Godāvarī. Paraśurāma retired to this mountain after he was defeated by Rāma.

महोदय Kanauj (कान्यकुब्ज). In the 7th century it was the most celebrated place in India (cf. B. R. 10. 88-89). It has a reference in the Rāmāyaṇa (कुशनाभस्तु धर्मात्मा पुरं चक्रे महोदयम् Rām. 1. 32. 6).

मातङ्ग N. of a country to the south-east of Kāmarūpa in Assam. It was celebrated for its diamond mines.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Ladak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarṣa, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माया, मायापुरी Hardwar and Kanakhala (two miles from Hardwar). It was here that the दक्षयज्ञ was performed, in which Satī sacrificed herself.

मालव 1 Malwa. Before the 7th or 8th century, the country was called Avantī and its capital was Ujjayinī. In the 10th century it was Dhārā-nagara. -2 The country of Mallas; its capital was Multan. (cf. Mb. 2. 32. 7).

माहिषक N. of a country on the Narmadā. Its capital was Māhiṣmatī.

मिथिला See विदेह.

मुरला 1 See Kerala; also page 1278 under मुरला. -2 The river Narmadā. -3 Perhaps, the river Mulā-Muṭhā which rises near Poona. It is named as मुरला in inscriptions.

मेकल The mount Amarakaṇṭaka, the source of the Narmadā (which is also called मेकलकन्यका). The mount is a part of the Vindhya range.

यज्ञपुर Jaipur in Orissa, on the river Vaitaraṇī (Mb. 3. 114). It is said to have been founded by Rājā Yayāti Keśarī in the 6th century.

यवद्वीप The island of Java. It was also called पूर्वकलिङ्ग.

युगन्धर A country lying near Kurukṣetra (Mb. 4. 1. 13), on the west bank of Yamunā.

यौधेय The country lying between the Vitastā (Jhelum) and the Sindhu.

रसातल One of the seven lower regions (पाताल). It is identified with Western Tartary, the country of Huns.

राजगृह 1 Rajgir, the ancient capital of Magadha. -2 Rājagiri on the north bank of the Bias in the Punjab. It was the capital of the Kekaya kings. (cf. प्रविश्यासह्यपरिखं रम्यं राजगृहं पुरम् Rām. 2. 70. 1).

राढ See सुह्म.

रामगिरि 1 Ramtek, 24 miles north of Nagpur; or -2 Ramagaḍ in Sirguja, Chhota Nagpur. Kālidās places the scenes of his story in Meghadūta at Rāmagiri. It is also called शैवलगिरि.

रैवत, रैवतक The mount Girnar in Gujarat (cf. गतां रैवतके कन्यां विदित्वा जनमेजय Mb. 1. 220. 1).

लक्ष्मणावती 1 The capital of the Gauḍa country. It stood on the left bank of the Ganges. -2 Lucknow in Oudh.

लाढ (ड) Southern Gujarat including Khandesh, situated between the river Mahi and the lower Tapti. It comprises the districts of Surat, Bharoch, Kheda and parts of Baroda.

वङ्ग A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal). It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills. It is also called Samataṭa or the 'Plains'.

वर्धमान 1 The modern Burdwan in Bengal. -2 The present Vadhvāṇa in Kāṭhiāwāḍa. -3 From the Kathāsaritsāgara this appears to have been situated between Allahabad and Benares.

वलभी A seaport and a capital town in Saurāṣṭra-Gujarat. It was a University seat of Buddhist learning in Western India in the 7th century A. D.

वसया Bassein (Mar. वसई), in the Bombay state. It is mentioned in one of the Kanheri inscriptions. Vimala or Nirmala Tīrtha here is a place of pilgrimage. It was the kingdom of the Silāhāras.

वाकाटक A country between the Bay of Bengal and the Śrī-śailya hills, south of the Dn. Hyderabad.

The Vākāṭaka kings ruled over Vidarbha from 250 to 525 A.D. [Vide Maharashtra Parichaya, page 507].

वातापि (पुर) The modern Badami in the Bijapur district. It was the capital of Pulakeśi I in the middle of the 6th century A. D. There are famous caves here.

वाराणसी Benares. This is at present situated at the confluence of the rivers Varaṇā and Asi, but formerly at the confluence of the Ganges and Gomati (गङ्गाया उत्तरे कूले वप्रान्ते राजसत्तम। गोमत्या दाक्षिणे कूले शक्रस्येवामरावतीम्॥ Mb. 13. 30. 18). It was the capital of Kāśī, and seat of a Brahmanical University.

वाह्लि (ह्ली) क The modern Balkh. According to the Rāmāyaṇa (2.78), Vāhlīka was situated between Ayodhyā and Kekaya. Bālhika is said to be another name for Vāhlīka, cf. ततः परमविक्रान्तो वाल्हीकान् पाकशासनिः। महता परिमर्देन वशे चक्रे दुरासदान्॥ Mb. 2. 27. 22. According to the Trikāṇḍaśeṣa, Vālhika and Trigarta were the names of the same country.

विक्रमशिला-विहार A celebrated seat of Buddhist learning and a Buddhist monastery, founded in the 8th century. It is in the Bhagalpur district, Bihar.

विजयवाडा The modern Bezwada on the river Kriṣṇā. It was the ancient capital of the Eastern Chālukyas.

वितस्ता The river Jhelum.

विदर्भ The modern Berar, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of Kriṣṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāṣtra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbhā was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Bidar. The river Varadā (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvatī being the capital of the northern, and Pratiṣṭhāna of the southern part. The Bhojas of the Purāṇas lived in Vidarbha. In ancient times, Vidarbha included the kingdom of Bhopal and Bhilsa to the north of the Narmadā.

विदिशा Bhilsa in Malwa. It was the capital of ancient Daśārṇa (cf. तेषां दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीम् Me. 24). See दशार्ण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in the district Darbhanga. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as Sītāmadhi, Sītākuṇḍa, or the northern part of the old district Tirhut and the north-western portion of Champaran. It was the country of the Vajjis at the time of Buddha.

विद्यानगर Hampi-Vijayanagar on the river Tungabhadrā.

विनाशिनी The river Banas in Gujarat.

विन्ध्याचल The Vindhya range of mountains (see विन्ध्यः page 1448). The विन्ध्यावासिनी temple is one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage (Ks. ch. 52, 54). It is situated on a part of the hills near Mirzapur, a station on the Eastern Railway.

विन्ध्याटवी The great forest lying on the south of the western extremity of the Vindhya range; portions of Khandesh and Aurangabad.

विपाशा The river Bias, in the Punjab. The origin of the name is given in the Mahābhārata (1. 179).

विराट N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā, through the land of the Rohitakas and Śūrasenas towards the north of Daśārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat, 40 miles north of Jeypore. It is also called मत्स्यदेश.

विशाखा Oudh was called by this name during the Buddhist period. Dr. Burgess identifies this with Lucknow.

विशाखापत्तन The modern Vizagapatam.

विशाला 1 Ujjayinī (cf. पूर्वोद्दिष्टामुपसर पुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालाम् Me. 30). –2 Besāḍ in the Mozaffarpur in Bihar; this is वैशाली of the Buddhist period. –3 An affluent of the Gaṇḍakī in Vaiśālī.

वृन्दावन 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathura and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā. Here Kriṣṇa played love with the Gopīs.

वेङ्गि This ancient country had covered the districts between the Kriṣṇā and the Godāvarī. The capital is of the same name. A branch of the Chalukya dynasty was founded here by Viṣṇuvardhana in the 7th century A. D.

वेणा, वेन्ना, वेणी, वेण्वा, वेण्या 1 N. of a river joining the Kriṣṇā. –2 The river वैनगङ्गा in the Nagpur district; it is a tributary of the Godāvarī.

वेणाकटक Warangal in the Andhra state and old capital of Telangaṇa.

वैदूर्य-पर्वत 1 The island of Māndhātā in the Narmadā, on which the celebrated temple of Omkāranātha is situated. –2 The mountain in Gujarat near the source of the river Viśvāmitrā.

वेस्सनगर The modern Besnagar, close to Sanchi (Bhopal), about three miles from Bhilsa. It is on the junction of the Bes with the Betva (वेत्रवती). It was the ancient capital of Daśārṇa. A column (गरुडध्वज) has been set up here by Heliodorus of Taxila.

वैजयन्ती Same as Banavāsī, in North Kanara, the capital of the Kadambas. This is mentioned as Vaijayanta in the Rāmayaṇa (दिशमास्थाय कैकेयि दक्षिणां दण्डकान् प्रति। वैजयन्तमिति ख्यातं पुरं...... ॥ 2. 9. 12). Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar identifies it with विजयदुर्ग in the Deccan.

वैतरणी There are many rivers bearing this name. The one in the Kalinga country is mentioned in the Mahābhārata (एते कलिङ्गाः कौन्तेय तत्र वैतरणी नदी 3. 114. 4). The other, also called Danturā, rises near Nasik, on the north of Bassein and is mentioned in some Purāṇas.

वैद्यनाथ The country of the modern Kangra district, Punjab. It is also identified with Kīragrāma.

वैशाली This ancient country was situated in the southern part of the district Muzaffarpur (Tirhut). On its north was Videha and on the south was Magadha. Vaiśalī, the country and its capital, flourished at the time of Buddha and many places in this country are sanctified by the residence of Buddha.

व्रज Gokula of Mahāvana. It is a place in the neighbourhood of Mathura, where Kriṣṇa was reared by Nanda, in his infancy.

व्रजमण्डल This extends to वृन्दावन and many villages and places, associated with the adventures of Kriṣṇa.

शकस्थान Sistan, where the Śakas first settled themselves. This place was called Drangiana before it bore the name Śakasthāna.

शाकद्वीप The country of the शक tribe, the Sacæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians. Śākadvīpa is Tartary including Turkestan in Central Asia.

शाकल The capital of Madradeśa (cf. ततः शाकलमभ्येत्य मद्राणां पुटभेदनम् Mb. 2. 32. 14). It is identified with Sialkote in the Lahore division.

शाल्मलि-द्वीप Chaldia, Mesopotamia or Assyria.

शाल्व This territory comprised portions of the states of Jodhpur, Jaipur and Alwar. It was also called मार्तिकावत or मृत्तिकावती. Its capital शाल्वपुर is the modern Alwar.

शूर्पारक Sopara, in the district of Thana, about 4 miles north-west of Bassein. It was the ancient capital of अपरान्त or the Northern Konkaṇa.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kośala where Lava is said to have reigned. It was called शरावती (cf. स निवेश्य ...... शरावत्यां सतां सूक्तैर्जनिताश्रुलवं लवम् R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet, north of Ayodhyā. It was also called धर्मपत्तन or धर्मपुरी.

श्रीक्षेत्र Puri in Orissa.

समतट The Delta of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. This country was situated to the east of the Bhāgīrathī and south of Puṇḍra. Its capited was Karmmānta (modern Kamta) near Comilla.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Nilagiris north of the Malaya.

सिन्धु 1 The river Indus. —2 The country of Sind. —3 See पद्मावती.

सिन्धु, सिन्धुदेश The country of the upper Indus.

सुमेरु The mountain Rudra-Himalaya in Garwal, where the river Ganges has got its source; it is near Badarikāśrama. The Kedāranātha mountain is traditionally known as the original Sumeru.

सुह्म N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital was ताम्रलिप्त, which was in ancient times a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rāḍhas, the people of the western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kathiawar. Dwārakā is called आनर्तनगरी or अब्धिनगरी. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura, 95 miles south-east of Dwārkā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सौवीर, सिन्धु-सौवीर The modern province of Sind. According to some writers it was situated between the Indus and the Jhelum.

हिरण्यवाहु The river Śoṇa (q. v.).

हेमकूट The 'golden-peaked' mountain; one of the *ranges of mountains which divide the known continent* into nine Varṣas (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himalaya — or between the Meru and the Himalaya — *forming* with it the boundaries of the Kimpuruṣa-varṣa or abode of Kinnaras (इतश्च नातिदूरे ...... किंपुरुषाधिवासे वर्षपर्वतो हेमकूटो नाम निवासः। K. 136). Kalidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; See S. 7 It is another name for Kailāsa mountain.

हैहय Khandesh, parts of Aurangabad and South Malwa. Same as अनूपदेश. Its capital was Māhismatī.

ह्लादिनी, also ह्रादिनी *This river was situated* between Kekaya on the west and the river Śatadru (Sutlej) on the east. Bharata crossed this on his way to Oudh from Kekaya (Rām. 2. 71).

APPENDIX D

(Taken from the Preface of the महाराष्ट्र शब्दकोश, Vol. 1.)

A list of old Sanskrit Lexicons

१ अकारादि निघण्टु.
२ अगस्त्यनिघण्टु.
३ अनादिकोश.
४ अनेकाक्षरकोश.
५ अनेकार्थ.
६ अनेकार्थकोश–हेमचन्द्र.
७ अनेकार्थतिलक, नानार्थरत्नतिलक–महिप.
८ अनेकार्थदीपिका – Ref. मल्लिनाथ, (किरातार्जुनीय 11-59).
९ अनेकार्थध्वनिमञ्जरी–गदासिंह and महाक्षपणक.
१० अनेकार्थनाममाला.
११ अनेकार्थशेष–हेमचन्द्र.
१२ अनेकार्थसंग्रह–हेमचन्द्र (टीका–अनेकार्थकैरवाकरकौमुदी–महेन्द्रसूरि).
१३ अनेकार्थसंग्रह–अर्वाचीन.
१४ अनेकार्थसमुच्चय–शाश्वत.
१५ अभिधानचिन्तामणि अथवा अभिधानचिन्तामणिनाममाला-हेमचन्द्र (टीका–अवचूरी, नामसारोद्धार, व्युत्पत्तिरत्नाकर– देवसागरगणि, महेन्द्रसूरि, वादिश्रीवल्लभ, नाम्नाम् सारोद्धार–वल्लभगणि, अभिधानचिन्तामणौ शेषसंग्रह, शेषनाममाला, शेषसंग्रहसारोद्धार, बृहदभिधानचिन्तामणि).
१६ अभिधानतन्त्र अथवा नामलिङ्गानुशासन–जटाधर.
१७ अभिधानमञ्जरी.
१८ अभिधानमाला – Ref. रायमुकुट तथा भट्टोजी.
१९ अभिधानरत्नमाला–हलायुध (टीका–आजड).
२० अमरकोश अथवा नामलिङ्गानुशासन अथवा त्रिकाण्ड–अमरसिंह.
२१ अमरदत्त (कोशकार)-Ref. हलायुध, मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
२२ अमरमङ्गल–Ref. महेश्वर, केशव.
२३ अमरमाला–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, वर्धमान, रायमुकुट, भरतसेन, भानुजी.
२४ अमरशेष–Ref. देवण्ण (स्मृतिचन्द्रिका), त्रिकाण्डशेष–पुरुषोत्तम.
२५ अर्धनारीश्वर (कोशकार) –Ref. चारित्रवर्धन (रघुवंश).
२६ असालतिप्रकाश–got compiled by the king Asālati of Kashmir.
२७ उग्र (कोशकार), टीका on हेमचन्द्र.
२८ उत्पलमाला अथवा उत्पलिनी–उत्पल–Ref. पुरुषोत्तमदेव (हारावली), मेदिनीकोश, मल्लिनाथ, रायमुकुट, शिवराम (वासवदत्ता), भानुजी.
२९ एकवर्णार्थसंग्रह–भरतसेन.
३० एकाक्षरकोश–पुरुषोत्तमदेव, महाक्षपणक, महीधर, वररुचि.
३१ एकाक्षरनाममाला (अमरकृत ?) –अमरकान्त, वररुचि, सुधाकलश, हिरण्यनाभ, विश्वशंभु.
३२ एकाक्षरनाममालिका-विश्वशंभु.
३३ एकाक्षरनिघण्टु–इरुगप दण्डाधिनाथ, वररुचि, शान्तवीर, देशिकेन्द्र, सदाचार्य.
३४ एकाक्षरमाला.
३५ एकाक्षरनिघण्टुमाला – Ref. हेमाद्रि (रघुवंश).
३६ एकाक्षरमाधवनिघण्टु.
३७ एकाक्षरमातृकाकोश.
३८ एकाक्षरमालिका–अमरसिंह (?), विश्वशंभुमुनि.
३९ एकाक्षररत्नमाला.
४० एकाक्षराभिधान–(वररुचिकृत).
४१ एकाक्षराभिधानमाला–Ref. पद्मनाभदत्त.
४२ एकाक्षरीकोश–माधव.
४३ एकार्थनाममाला तथा द्व्यर्थनाममाला–सौभरि.
४४ ऐन्द्रनिघण्टु–वररुचि.
४५ औणादिकपदार्णव–पेद्दभट्ट.
४६ कल्पद्रु (नाममाला)–केशव.
४७ कविजनशेवधि–आदिनाथ कवि.
४८ कविजीवन–धर्मराज.
४९ कविदीपिकानिघण्टु – विक्रमादित्यराज.
५० कविसेवादिनिघण्टु.
५१ कात्य–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, हेमचंद्र, केशव, महेश्वर, रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
५२ कात्य (कोशकार)–Ref. मङ्ख.
५३ कोशकल्पतरु–विश्वनाथ.
५४ कोशसंग्रह–राधाकृष्ण.
५५ कोशसार–Ref. शिवराम (वासवदत्ता).
५६ क्रियानिघण्टु–भट्टमल्ल.
५७ गणनिघण्टु.
५८ गणमञ्जरी–निर्हेक कविवल्लभ.
५९ गाथाकोशवल्ली.
६० गीर्वाणभाषाभूषण-त्रिविक्रमाचार्य.
६१ गोवर्धनकोश–Ref. मेदिनीकर.
६२ चन्द्रकोश–Ref. भट्टोजी.
६३ चन्द्रनन्दन (कोशकार)–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी (अमरकोश).
६४ जैमिनीनिघण्टु.
६५ तारपाल (कोशकार)–Ref. मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
६६ त्रिकाण्डशेष अथवा अमरशेष –पुरुषोत्तमदेव–Ref. मेदिनीकर, रघुनन्दन, उज्ज्वलदत्त, मल्लिनाथ, शिवदत्त etc.
६७ त्रिरूपकोश–कचणाविल्हणकवि.
६८ त्रिलिङ्गनिर्णयोदाहरण or रत्नकोश.
६९ त्रिविक्रम (कोशकार)–Ref. हेमाद्रि, दिनकर ('रघुवंश').

७० दामोदर (कोशकार)– Ref. रायमुकुट.
७१ द्रव्यगुणविचार (कोश?)–रत्नाकर (सूचीपत्र).
७२ द्वन्द्वादिकोश.
७३ द्विरूपकोश – Ref. रायमुकुट, पुरुषोत्तमदेव, हर्ष, महेश्वर.
७४ द्विरूपध्वनिसंग्रह–भरतसेन.
७५ द्व्यक्षरनाममाला–सौभरि.
७६ द्व्यर्थकोश–पुरुषोत्तमदेव.
७७ धन्वन्तरिनिघण्टु–वैद्यक.
७८ धरणिकोश–धरणीदास–Ref. मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, उज्ज्वलदत्त, गदसिंह and others.
७९ धातुकोश (कविकल्पद्रुम)– वोपदेव.
८० धातुपारायण–जूमरनन्दिन्, पूर्णचन्द्र, हेमचन्द्र.
८१ नक्षत्रकोश.
८२ नक्षत्रनिघण्टु.
८३ नक्षत्राभिधान.
८४ नानार्थकोश–शाश्वत, हेमचन्द्र.
८५ नानार्थध्वनिमञ्जरी–गदसिंह अथवा दुर्गसिंह.
८६ नानार्थपदपेटिका–सर्वज्ञसुजन.
८७ नानार्थमञ्जरी.
८८ नानार्थरत्नतिलक (See अनेकार्थतिलक).
८९ नानार्थरत्नमाला-इरुगप दण्डाधिनाथ or दण्डिनाथ, दण्डेश or भास्कर (हरिहरकालीन). टीका–वन्यभट्ट.
९० नानार्थरत्नाकर.
९१ नानार्थशब्दकोश–मथुरेश (See शब्दरत्नावली).
९२ नानार्थशब्दरत्न–कालिदास, टीका तरला–निचुल कवि योगिचन्द्र.
९३ नानार्थशब्दानुशासन-मण्डनमिश्र.
९४ नानार्थसंग्रह–अजयपाल–Ref. गणरत्नमहोदधि, मेदिनीकर, उज्ज्वलदत्त, रायमुकुट, शिवदास.
९५ नानार्थसंग्रह–हरिश्चन्द्र.
९६ नामनिघण्टु (वैदिक)–माधव–Ref. देवराज.
९७ नामाभिधान–सर्वज्ञनारायण-Ref. रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
९८ नामप्रपञ्च–Ref. रायमुकुट.
९९ नाममातृकानिघण्टु – वरदराजाचार्य.
१०० नाममाला–दण्डिन्.
१०१ नाममाला – Ref. क्षीरस्वामी (अमरकोश), वामन, हेमचन्द्र, मेदिनीकर.
१०२ नाममाला (वर्णानुक्रमरचितकोश).
१०३ नाममाला–धनंजय (धनंजयनिघण्टु), धनंजयकोश, प्रमाणनाममालानिघण्टुसमय (two-parts – एकार्थ and नानार्थ), धनंजयनाममाला.
१०४ नाममाला–साधु.
१०५ नाममाला–हर्षकीर्ति (शारदीयआख्यानाममाला).
१०६ नाममालाकोश.
१०७ नाममालिका–भोज महिप.
१०८ नामलिङ्गाख्या कौमुदी–रामकृष्ण, सूचीपत्र.
१०९ नामलिङ्गानुशासन–अमरसिंह.
११० नामसंग्रह–भानुचन्द्र.
१११ नामसंग्रहनिघण्टु–भार्गवाचार्य.
११२ नामसंग्रहमाला–अप्पय्यदीक्षित.
११३ नामसारोद्धार–हेमचन्द्र (टीका on अभिनवचिन्तामणि).
११४ नामावली–गोवर्धन (?)–धनंजय.
११५ निघण्टुशेष–हेमचन्द्र.
११६ निर्हेक कविवल्लभ–गणमञ्जरी.
११७ निजाविनोद–महादेव वेदान्ती.
११८ नीलकण्ठकोश–(See अमरकोश टीका).
११९ नैघण्टुकैकाध्याय-वाल्हिकेयमिश्र.
१२० न्यायकोश.
१२१ पञ्चतत्त्वप्रकाश–वेणीदत्त.
१२२ पञ्चरूपकोश.
१२३ पदचन्द्रिका–मयूर.
१२४ पदमञ्जरी–कविवल्लभ, भल्लटकवि.
१२५ पदार्थकौमुदीकोश.
१२६ पदार्थकौमुदीसारकोश.
१२७ पदार्थभास्कर.
१२८ पद्मकोश–प्रयागदास.
१२९ पर्यायपदमञ्जरी–हम्मीरमिश्र.
१३० पर्यायरत्नमाला–महेश्वरमिश्र.
१३१ पर्यायार्णव–नीलकण्ठमिश्र.
१३२ प्रयुक्तपदमञ्जरी–ईश्वरकृष्णकालिदास.
१३३ बालप्रबोधिका–नाकिरकवि.
१३४ बीजकोश.
१३५ बीजनिघण्टु.
१३६ बृहद्रत्नाकर–वामनभट्ट.
१३७ भागुरि–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, हलायुध, महेश्वर, हेमचन्द्र, केशव, महिप, मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, मल्लिनाथ.
१३८ भारतमाला.
१३९ भावप्रकाशनिघण्टु.
१४० भुवनप्रदीपिका–सार्वभौममिश्र.
१४१ भूरिप्रयोग–पद्मनाभदत्त–Ref. नारायणशर्मन्, रामनाथ, भट्टोजी.
१४२ मातृकाकोश–चतुर्भुजशिष्य.
१४३ मातृकानिघण्टु, मातृकाक्षरनिघण्टु–महीधर.
१४४ मात्राकोशभारविका.
१४५ माधवकोश–Ref. मेदिनीकर.
१४६ मानमञ्जरी (संस्कृत तथा भाषाकोश)–नन्दकवि.
१४७ मालतीमाला–Ref. मल्लिनाथ, रामानंद (काशीखंड).
१४८ मुक्तावली–Ref. रंगनाथ.
१४९ मुग्धबोध (1394 A. D.).
१५० मुनि–व्याडि? or कात्यायन?.
१५१ मेदिनीकोश or नानार्थकोश–मेदिनीकर – Ref. शिवकोश, असालतिकोश, भूरिप्रयोग.
१५२ यादवकोश–यादवप्रकाश (See वैजयन्ती).
१५३ रघुनन्दनकोश– (स्मृतितत्त्वकोश).
१५४ रत्नकोश – Ref. मल्लिनाथ, रायमुकुट, गदसिंह, शिवराम (वासवदत्ता), भानुजी; रत्नकोश–कालिदास.
१५५ रत्नप्रकाश–Ref. मल्लिनाथ (शिशुपाल वध. 12, 16).
१५६ रत्नमाला– माधव– Ref. रायमुकुट.

१५७ राजकोशनिघण्टु, राजव्यवहार-कोश–रघुनाथपण्डित.
१५८ राधाकृष्णकोश–राधाकृष्ण.
१५९ रुद्रकोश–रुद्र–Ref. मल्लिनाथ, मेदिनीकर.
१६० रूपभेदप्रकाश (See शब्दभेद-प्रकाश).
१६१ रूपरत्नाकर–Ref. रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
१६२ लघुनिघण्टुसार–केशव.
१६३ लव्वसर.
१६४ लिङ्गभट्टीय–भानुदीक्षित.
१६५ लिङ्गानुशासन.
१६६ वररुचिकोश–Ref. हलायुध, मेदिनीकर (एकाक्षरकोश, एकाक्षर-निघण्टु, एकाक्षरनाममाला, एकाक्षराभिधान, ऐन्द्रनिघण्टु).
१६७ वर्णनिघण्टु (प्रश्नशास्त्र).
१६८ वर्णप्रकाश–कविकर्णपूर.
१६९ वस्तुकोश.
१७० वाचस्पति (कोशकार) –Ref. हेमचन्द्र, महेश्वर, केशव, रायमुकुट, भट्टोजी, भानुजी, पुरुषोत्तमदेव, मेदिनीकर, सुन्दरगणि.
१७१ वामननिघण्टु–वामन.
१७२ विक्रमादित्यकोश (हारावली)–Ref. मेदिनीकर, सुन्दरगणि, भानुजी.
१७३ विचित्रनाममाला.
१७४ विबुधोपदेश.
१७५ विश्वनिघण्टु–विश्वकवि, परमेश्वरभट्ट (?).
१७६ विश्वकोश–विश्वप्रकाश–महेश्वर, रत्नाकर, वाचस्पति.
१७७ विश्वमेदिनी – वाचस्पतिमिश्र, सारस्वतमिश्र.
१७८ विश्वप्रकाश–वाचस्पति, महेश्वर.
१७९ विश्वरूप (कोशकार)–Ref. महेश्वर, मेदिनीकर, भट्टोजी.
१८० विश्वलोचन– Ref. विश्वप्रकाश (?).
१८१ वेदनिघण्टु–पिङ्गलाचार्य (?).
१८२ वैजयन्ती–यादवकोश–यादवभट्ट –Ref. हेमचन्द्र, मल्लिनाथ, देवण्ण.
१८३ शब्दकल्पद्रुम–केशव.
१८४ शब्दकल्पद्रुम–राधाकान्तदेव.
१८५ शब्दकल्पद्रुम–व्यासकेशव.
१८६ शब्दकौस्तुभ–भट्टोजी.
१८७ शब्दचन्द्रिका–बाणकवि.
१८८ शब्दचिन्तामणि–व्यास विठ्ठलाचार्य.
१८९ शब्दतरङ्गिणी–Ref. उज्ज्वलदत्त.
१९० शब्दप्रभेद–शिवदीन.
१९१ शब्दभेद–Ref. जयमङ्गल (भट्टिकाव्य).
१९२ शब्दभेदनिर्देश.
१९३ शब्दभेदप्रकाश or शब्दभेदनाममाला–महेश्वर, (टीका–ज्ञानविमलगणि)–पुरुषोत्तमदेव.
१९४ शब्दमाला–रामेश्वरशर्मन्.
१९५ शब्दमुक्तामहार्णव–रामचन्द्रपुत्र तारामणि, (compiled for Colebrooke-modern).
१९६ शब्दरत्न.
१९७ शब्दरत्नप्रदीप – काशीराम (son of मथुरादास).
१९८ शब्दरत्नसमन्वय-शाहाजी राजा, तञ्जावर.
१९९ शब्दरत्नाकर–महिप, वामनभट्ट; or शब्दप्रभेदनाममाला–सुन्दरगणि.
२०० शब्दरत्नावली.
२०१ शब्दरत्नावली–मथुरेश.
२०२ शब्दलिङ्गार्थचन्द्रिका-Ref.वेङ्कट, सुजन. (टीका–चकोरभट्टाचार्य, विद्वत्कल्लोलभट्टाचार्य).
२०३ शब्दशब्दार्थमञ्जूषा-Ref. वेङ्कट.
२०४ शब्दसंदर्भसिन्धु (शब्दार्णवाभिधान)–काशीनाथभट्टाचार्य.
२०५ शब्दसारनिघण्टु.
२०६ शब्दस्तोममहानिधि.
२०७ शब्दाब्धि– Compiled at the instance of प्राणकृष्ण.
२०८ शब्दाब्धितरि–रामगोविन्द.
२०९ शब्दार्णव–Ref. पुरुषोत्तमदेव (in हारावली), मेदिनीकर, उज्ज्वलदत्त, रायमुकुट, मल्लिनाथ, भानुजी, शिवकोश, सुन्दरगणि.
२१० शब्दार्थकल्पतरु–वेङ्कट.
२११ शब्दार्थचन्द्रिका.
२१२ शब्दार्थचिन्तामणि.
२१३ शब्दार्थमञ्जरी.
२१४ शब्दार्थमञ्जूषा (टीका–मुरारिमिश्र).
२१५ शब्दार्थरत्नाकर–सुन्दरगणि.
२१६ शाश्वत–अनेकार्थसमुच्चय-Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, वररुचि, गणरत्नमहोदधि, मेदिनीकर, उज्ज्वलदत्त, मल्लिनाथ.
२१७ शिवकोश–शिवदत्त (टीका–शिवप्रकाश).
२१८ शीघ्रबोधिनी नाममाला–पुण्डरीक विठ्ठल.
२१९ शेष–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी.
२२० श्रीधर–Ref. सुन्दरगणि.
२२१ श्रुतशब्दार्थ-समुच्चय–सोमेश्वर.
२२२ श्लेषार्थपदसंग्रह–श्रीहर्षकवि.
२२३ षडर्थनिर्णय–कवि राक्षस.
२२४ सज्जन (कोशकार)–Ref. मल्लिनाथ, संजीवनी.
२२५ सरस्वतीविलास–विद्वच्चकोरभट्ट, सरिद्वल्लभमिश्र.
२२६ सारस्वताभिधान–भावपाद.
२२७ सुप्रसिद्ध पदमञ्जरी–मुरारिश्रीपति सार्वभौम.
२२८ हारावली–पुरुषोत्तमदेव–Ref. मेदिनीकर, भूरिप्रयोग, असालतिप्रकाश, शिवकोश (टीका–मथुरानाथ शुक्ल), बृहद्धारावली –Ref. रायमुकुट, भानुजी.

APPENDIX E

A Collection of Popular Sanskrit Maxims

न्यायसंग्रहः

अक्के (अर्के)चेन्मधु विन्देत किमर्थं पर्वतं व्रजेत् If one finds honey close at hand in the corner (or on the Ark tree), then why go to the mountain for it? If a required thing is available without efforts near at hand one does not waste one's time and energy to get it from a distant place. cf. ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 4 where the second line is as follows : इष्टस्यार्थस्य संसिद्धौ को विद्वान् यत्नमाचरेत् ।। also यदि ह्यल्पान्महतश्च कर्मणः समं फलं जायेत ततोऽर्के चेन्मधु विन्देतेत्यनेनैव न्यायेनाल्पेन सिद्धे महति न कश्चित् प्रवर्तेत । तन्त्रवार्तिक on ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 17.

अकृतव्यूहाः पाणिनीयाः The followers of Pāṇini do not supply an ellipsis or bring about a modification in the structure or formation of a word without proper reasoning. Here the word पाणिनीयाः is only illustrative (उपलक्षणमात्रम्); it stands for all intelligent persons resorting to sound reasoning. बुद्धिमन्त ऊहापोहकुशलाः पुरुषा निमित्तं विनाशोन्मुखं दृष्ट्वा तत्प्रयुक्तं कार्यं न कुर्वन्तीत्यर्थः । लौ. न्याय. (लौकिकन्यायसाहस्री).

अङ्गगुणविरोधे तादर्थ्यादिति न्यायः (MS. 12. 2. 25) If there be a contradiction between the accessory of the subordinate and the principal the accessory of the subordinate subserves the principal, as it is meant for accomplishing the completion of the principal. cf. अङ्गगुणेन प्रधानगुणस्य विरोधे सति अङ्गस्य प्रधानत्वात् । प्रधानसाद्गुण्यसिद्ध्यर्थं हि अङ्गं क्रियते । ' धर्मधर्मिविरोधे च धर्मिणो बलवत्तराः । ' अङ्गाङ्गापेक्षया साक्षादङ्गं बलीयः । मीमांसाकोष (मी. को.)

अङ्गारन्यायः Charcoal when heated burns if it is touched and blackens when extinct; both ways it is harmful. अङ्गार thus resembles a wicked person. cf. त्वया स्वहस्तेनाङ्गाराः कर्षिताः । Pt. 1; उष्णो दहति चाङ्गारः शीतः कृष्णायते करम् । H. 1. 80.

अग्निशिखान्यायः Flames of fire, by nature, always go upwards. According to Jainism Ātman also goes above. कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न शक्यते धैर्यगुणाः प्रमार्ष्टुम् । अधोमुखस्यापि कृतस्य वह्नेर्नाधः शिखा यान्ति कदाचिदेव ।। Bh.2.106.

अग्निहोत्रन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 18.

अङ्गुलिदीपिकया ध्वान्तध्वंसविधिः The maxim applies when a person attempts to dispel darkness with a lamp which is not bigger than his finger. The maxim implies the use of a manifestly inadequate means to bring about a great result. cf. यत्र महाकर्मनिष्पत्तये स्वल्पमर्थात् तत्रासमर्थप्रायं कारणं प्रयुज्यते तत्रायं (न्यायः) संचरति । लौ. न्याय.

अङ्गुल्यग्रं न तेनैवाङ्गुल्यग्रेण स्पृश्यते The tip of a finger cannot be touched by itself. The edge of a sword cannot cut itself. A man cannot mount on his own shoulder (स्वस्कन्धारोहण). cf. न हि पाकः पच्यते छिदा वा छिद्यते। नापि करणकर्मत्वं कर्तृकर्मत्वं वा एकस्य संभवति । न ह्यङ्गुल्यग्रेणैवाङ्गुल्यग्रं स्पृश्यते नाप्यङ्गुल्यग्रमात्मानं स्पृशति । तेनासां विधानां दृष्टान्ते क्वाचिदप्यदर्शनाज्ञानेऽपि नास्ति संभवः । पार्थसारथि on श्लोकवार्तिक, शून्यवाद.

अङ्गुल्यग्रे हस्तियूथशतमास्ते The existence of a hundred herds of elephants on the tip of a finger illustrates an absurdity or complete disbelief. यत्राश्रद्धेयतोपन्यासो विवक्ष्यते, तत्रायमवतरतीति । लौ. न्याय. उक्तं चैतदुम्बेकेन– " यदाप्तोऽपि कस्मैचिदुपदिशति न त्वयाननुभूतार्थविषयं वाक्यं प्रयोक्तव्यं यथाङ्गुल्यग्रे हस्तियूथशतमास्ते इति । तत्रार्थव्यभिचारः स्फुटः । " चित्सुखी.

अजाकृपाणीयन्यायः The maxim of the she-goat and the sword. The goat is suddenly killed by accidental contact with a sword. The maxim illustrates any surprising event happening altogether by chance. In the maxims, काकतालीय, खल्वाटबिल्वीय etc. belonging to the same class, there is unexpected इष्टलाभ or अनिष्टलाभ; while here there is nothing but अनिष्टप्राप्ति. एवमागच्छन्त्या अजायाः कृपाणपतनाद्यथा बधस्तत्सदृशं मरणमिति फलितोऽर्थः ।. लौ. न्याय. यथाजया भूमिं खनन्त्यात्मवधाय कृपाणो दर्शितस्तत्तुल्यं वृत्तं केनचिदात्मविनाशाय कृतमजाकृपाणीयम् । com. on G. M. 3. 196. Molesworth defines it as " The maxim of the sword upon the neck of the goat. Expressive of meekness and absolute helplessness. " cf. अजापुत्रं बलिं दद्याद् देवो दुर्बलघातकः ।

अजागलस्तनन्यायः The maxim of the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats. Figuratively this stands as an emblem of anything worthless or useless. धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते । अजागलस्तनस्यैव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकम् ।।

अजा (ज्ञा) तपुत्रनामोत्कीर्तनन्यायः The maxim of proclaiming the name of a son before he is born. This

act resembles the counting of chickens before they are hatched. But man often indulges in giving names to his activities which are non-existent.

अतिदेशन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 42.

अत्यन्तपराजयाद्वरं संशयोऽपि It is better to have even a doubtful condition than a crushing defeat; cf. मारणाय गृहीतोऽङ्गच्छेदं स्वीकरोति । and मरणाद्वरं व्याधिः । Survival after all is preferable to complete destruction. "Half a loaf is better than no bread." सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने ह्यर्धं त्यजति पण्डितः । Pt.

अधिकारन्यायः The rule regarding qualifications (required of a sacrificer). The sixth adhyaya of MS. deals with this topic. दर्शपूर्णमासाभ्यां स्वर्गकामो यजेत । ज्योतिष्टोमेन स्वर्गकामो यजेत । etc. are the injunctions under discussion. किंचित्तु पुरुषविशेषणत्वेनाश्रुतमप्यधिकारिविशेषणं भवति । यथाध्ययनसिद्धा विद्या, अग्निसाध्येषु च कर्मसु आधानसिद्धाग्निमत्ता, सामर्थ्यं च । मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश.

अनन्यलभ्यः शब्दार्थः The meaning of a word is that which cannot be known from any other source (such as implication etc.). cf. स एव हि शब्दस्यार्थो यः प्रकारान्तरेण न लभ्यते । अनन्यलभ्यः शब्दार्थ इति न्यायात् । अत एव न गङ्गापदस्य तीरमर्थः । लक्षणयैव प्रतिपत्तिसंभवात् । मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश. यः शब्दो यत्र वृद्धैरसति वृत्त्यन्तरे प्रयुज्यते स तस्य वाचको यथा स्वर्गशब्दः सुखविशेषे प्रयुज्यमानस्तस्य वाचकः । कुसुमाञ्जलि.

अनारभ्याधीतविधिन्यायः The maxim of the injunctions (such as यस्य खादिरः स्रुवो भवति स च्छन्दसामेव रसेनावयति, सरमा अस्याहुतयो भवन्ति । यस्य पर्णमयी जुहूर्भवति न स पापं श्लोकं शृणोति । etc.) studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject. These विधिs are to be construed with प्रकृत्यर्थ alone (तस्मात् प्रकृत्यर्थोऽनारभ्यविधिः ।).

अनुवृत्तिन्यायः The maxim of service, obedience or repetition. cf. सिंहो बली द्विरदशूकरमांसभोक्ता संवत्सरेण कुरुते रतिमेकवारम् । पारावतः खरशिलाकणभोजनोऽपि कामीति नित्यमनुवृत्तिरिहापि हेतुः ॥

अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयः The rule which proves that out of the proximate (closely related) and the remote (distantly related) the former is stronger. Read: 'तत् कस्य हेतोः? अत्र हि पूर्वः प्रत्ययो भवेत् । ये धर्मा अपूर्वार्थाः, ते साक्षादपूर्वेणासंबध्यमानास्तदङ्गेषु विज्ञायन्ते । अतस्तत्र बुद्धिरपूर्वासंभवेन निवर्तमाना अङ्गेषु प्रवर्तमाना अन्तरङ्गे तावदापतति । ततो व्यवहिते बहिरङ्गे । यत्र च पूर्वमापतति तत्रैव तिष्ठति, तदतिक्रमे कारणाभावात्' । ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 11.

अन्तर्दीपिकान्यायः The maxim of a lamp in a central position. The maxim applies to a thing which serves a double purpose. cf. 'नित्यं सर्वदा । नित्यं सत्येन नित्यं तपसा नित्यं सम्यग्ज्ञानेनेति सर्वत्र 'नित्यशब्दोऽन्तर्दीपिकान्यायेनानुषक्तव्यः' । Saṃkara on Muṇḍ 3. 1. 5. cf. देहलीदीपन्याय and मध्यदीपन्याय.

अन्धकवर्तकीयन्यायः The maxim of the blind man and the quail. This maxim, along with अजाकृपाणीय, काकतालीय etc., is used to express a wholly fortuitous occurrence. 'अन्धकश्च वर्तका च अन्धकवर्तकम् । अन्धकस्य वर्तकाया उपर्यतर्कितः पादन्यास उच्यते । तत्तुल्यमन्धकवर्तकीयम्' com. on G. M. 3. 195; संसारसागरमिमं भ्रमता नितान्तं जीवेन मानवभवः समवापि दैवात् । तत्रापि यद्भुवनमान्यकुले प्रसूतिः सत्संगतिश्च तदिहान्धकवर्तकीयम्' । यशस्तिलक 2. 153.

अन्धगजन्यायः The maxim of blind men and an elephant. Several blind men, each one touching the particular limb of an elephant, tried to form an idea of the shape of that elephant. As none of them could get the entire view of the elephant none could form a comprehensive judgment of the shape of the animal. Their judgment was bound to be incomplete, defective and lop-sided. The maxim illustrates the divergence of views held by the ignorant about God.

अन्धगोलाङ्गूलन्यायः The maxim of the blind man and the cow's tail. The maxim is used to illustrate how the guillible are often waylaid by the wicked. A wicked man found a blind man wandering helplessly. The wicked man expressing sympathy for the blind, deprived him of his valuables and putting a cow's tail into his hand told him to follow her. The result is anybody's guess. 'यदि चाज्ञस्य सतोः मुमुक्षोरचेतनमात्मानमात्मेत्युपदिशेत् प्रमाणभूतं शास्त्रं स श्रद्दधानतयान्धगोलाङ्गूलन्यायेन तदात्मदृष्टिं न परित्यजेत् तद्व्यतिरिक्तं चात्मानं न प्रतिपद्येत तथा सति पुरुषार्थाद् विहन्येतानर्थं च ऋच्छेत् । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 7.

अन्धदर्पणन्यायः The maxim of a mirror for a blind man. The maxims like अरण्यरोदनन्याय, मूर्खसेवनन्याय, जलताडनन्याय etc. belong to the class of this maxim. The maxim is used to illustrate the vainness of efforts. यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम् । लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति ॥ H. 3. 115.

अन्धपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of a continuous series of blind men. The maxim is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark. cf. अविद्यायामन्तरे वर्तमानाः स्वयं धीराः पण्डितंमन्यमानाः । दन्द्रम्यमाणाः परियन्ति मूढा अन्धेनैव नीयमाना यथान्धाः ॥ Kaṭh. 1. 2. 5; अनादित्वेऽपि अन्धपरंपरान्यायेनाप्रतिष्ठैवानवस्था व्यवहारलोपिनी स्यान्नाभिप्रायसिद्धिः । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 2. 30.

अन्योन्याश्रयन्यायः The rule of mutual interdependence. The causes which are mutually dependent lead to no sound result in science. A vessel tied to another vessel leads to the safety of neither.

अन्वयव्यतिरेकन्यायः The rule of presence and absence; positive and negative assertion. cf. All A is B. All not-B is not-A. यत्सत्त्वे यत्सत्त्वमन्वयः, यदभावे यदभावो व्यतिरेकः । अन्वयेन व्यतिरेकेण च व्याप्तिमिति हेनाक्यं प्रदर्शने । यथा वह्नौ साध्ये धूमवत्त्वम् । यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरित्यन्वयव्याप्तिः । यत्र

वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमोऽपि नास्तीति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः, यथा महानसादौ। —लौ. न्याय; आकृतिज्ञानसत्त्वे व्यक्तिज्ञानम्, आकृतिज्ञानाभावे व्यक्तिज्ञानाभाव इति आकृतिरेव शब्दार्थः, न व्यक्तिः। एवं प्रीतिसत्त्वे स्वर्गशब्दप्रयोगः, प्रीत्यभावे न इति प्रीतिरेव स्वर्गशब्दवाच्या। —मी. को.

अपवादैरुत्सर्गा बाध्यन्ते General rules are set aside by special ones. cf. Mbh. 2. 1. 24; लब्धप्रतिष्ठाः प्रथमं यूयं किं बलवत्तरैः। अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः॥ Ku. 2. 27; यः कश्चन रघूणां हि परमेकः परंतपः। अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः॥ R. 15. 7.

अपन्थानं तु गच्छन्तं सोदरोऽपि विमुञ्चति A co-uterine brother leaves a person following a wrong (dangerous, impious) path. The general golden rule is महाजनो येन गतः स पन्थाः।. One who does not follow this rule becomes a heretic, an atheist. cf. यान्ति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्यञ्चोऽपि सहायताम्। अपन्थानं तु गच्छन्तं सोदरोऽपि विमुञ्चति॥ Ram.; A. R.; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः॥ R. 9. 74.

अपराह्णच्छायान्यायः The maxim of the shadow in the latter half of the day. In the afternoon the shadow of the sun is underneath our feet while towards evening it goes on lengthening. The case is quite the reverse from the sunrise till midday. आरम्भगुर्वी क्षयिणी क्रमेण लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात्। दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानाम्॥ The maxim is used to illustrate the nature of friendship of the good and the wicked.

अप्राप्ते शास्त्रमर्थवत् Scripture becomes purposeful when an injunction has not been enjoined by any other scriptural injunction. तथाहि—'आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यो मन्तव्यो निदिध्यासितव्यः' इति श्रुतिः। अत्र श्रोतव्य इत्यनुवादः। (स्वाध्यायोऽध्येतव्यः इति) अध्ययनविधिना साङ्गस्य स्वाध्यायस्य ग्रहणे अधीतवेदस्य पुरुषस्य प्रयोजनवदर्थदर्शनात्। तन्निर्णयाय स्वरसत एव श्रवणे प्रवर्तमानतया तस्य प्राप्तत्वात्। मन्तव्य इति चानुवादः श्रवणप्रतिष्ठार्थत्वेन मननस्यापि प्राप्तत्वात्। लौ. न्याय.; प्रमाणान्तरासिद्धस्य न शास्त्रविषयत्वम्। सिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका 1. 1. 1.

अब्धिफेनादिन्यायः The maxim of the superimposition of the name and form of foam etc. on the ocean. cf. सृष्टिर्नाम ब्रह्मरूपे सच्चिदानन्दरूपवस्तुनि। अब्धौ फेनादिवत् सर्वनामरूपप्रसारणम्। न्यायरूपदृष्टान्तमाह – अब्धौ फेनादिवदिति। अब्धौ अवस्थितायाः विक्षेपात्मिकाया मायायास्तत्रैव फेनतरङ्गबुद्बुदाकारेण विवर्तनं सृष्टिशब्देनोच्यते, तथात्रापीति भावः। —लौ. न्याय.; आवर्तबुद्बुदतरङ्गमयान् विकारानम्भो यथा सलिलमेव हि तत् समस्तम्। U. 3. 47. The maxim is used to illustrate the विवर्तवाद of the Advaita Vedānta.

अभ्यन्तरे हि समुदायेऽवयवे इति न्यायः The maxim of the application to the part when it is applicable to the whole thing. When a tree moves by the force of wind the branches of it also move without fail. समुदायेषु हि शब्दाः प्रवृत्ता अवयवेष्वपि वर्तन्ते। तद्यथा, पूर्वे पञ्चालाः, उत्तरे पञ्चालाः, तैलं भुक्तम्, घृतं भुक्तम्, शुक्लः, नीलः, कृष्ण इति। एवमयं समुदाये व्याकरणशब्दः प्रवृत्तोऽवयवेऽपि प्रवर्तते। लौ. न्याय.

अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वम् That which is more worthy should come first. The origin of the maxim is in Mb. 2. 2. 34. (अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वं निपततीति वक्तव्यम्। मातापितरौ श्रद्धामेधे।) However, it is extended to other fields. cf. ऋग्वेदस्य प्राथम्येन सर्वत्राम्नातत्वादभ्यर्हितं पूर्वमिति न्यायेनाभ्यर्हितत्वात् तद्व्याख्यानमादौ युक्तम्। Sāyaṇa's Intro. to Ṛv.; अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वमिति न्यायमाश्रित्य तन्त्रप्रसंगप्रतिपादकयोरेकादशद्वादशाध्याययोः पूर्वोत्तरभाव उपपादितः। J. N. V. 12.

अभ्युपगमसिद्धान्तन्यायः The rule of an implied axiom or a dogmatic corollary. This is an admitted proposition in the न्यायदर्शन. A corollary, though not explicitly stated, follows the statement of aphorism so as to render a demonstration of the corollary superfluous.

अम्बुनि मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवन्ते Gourds sink in water, but stones float. This maxim is used to illustrate an obvious absurdity which is opposed to the direct proof (प्रत्यक्षप्रमाण). cf. मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि शिलाः प्लवन्ते मुह्यन्ति नावोऽम्भसि शश्वदेव। Mb. 2. 66 :11; एवंजातीयकं प्रमाणविरुद्धं वचनमप्रमाणम्। अम्बुनि मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवन्त इति यथा। ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5; 4. 3. 16.

अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि स्फोटः Here is another boil on the top of a previous one! An illustration of difficulty upon difficulty, another evil to add to the first. This is a proverbial phrase to express the sense of the English proverb 'to add misery to misfortune'. cf. तदो गंडस्स उवरि पिंडओ संवुत्तो। Ś. 2; Mu. 5; विद्धशालभञ्जिका 1. The maxim stands for a series of misfortunes (दुःखपरंपरा).

अयस्कान्तन्यायः The maxim illustrates as to how the inactive, passive पुरुष is drawn into activity. अयमुदासीनत्वे कर्मप्रवर्तकत्वविवक्षायामवतरति। यथा कूटस्थोऽप्यक्षोऽयस्कान्तकल्पः प्रवर्तकः सन् चराचरं जगदुत्पादयति, तथा प्रकृतेऽपि बोध्यम्। लौ. न्याय. Iron is inactive but it is drawn towards itself by the magnet.

अयाचितमण्डनन्यायः The favourites of God, though penniless, get wealth due to God's grace. अजगरप्रवर्तनवद् याच्ञां विनैव लब्धं वस्तुविशेषमयाचितमित्युच्यते।... अयाचितं च तन्मण्डनं चेति समासः। यथा ईश्वरसुहृदः स्वयं निर्धना अपि तदीयेन धनेन फलभाजः। तद्वद् यत्र व्यवहारस्तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। लौ. न्याय.

अरण्यचन्द्रिकान्यायः The maxim of the moonlight in the forest. It illustrates the uselessness of an object of enjoyment without the presence of an enjoyer. निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता। Ku. 5. 1; स्त्रीणां प्रियालोकफलो हि वेषः।

अरण्यरोदनन्यायः The simile of crying in the wilderness. There is no person in wild region to pay attention to the wailing cry of a bereaved person, none to console or sympathise; hence it becomes useless. cf. अन्धदर्पणन्याय, ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय etc. अरण्यरुदितं कृतं शवशरीरमुद्वर्तितं स्थले कमलरोपणं सुचिरमूषरे वर्षितम्। श्वपुच्छमवनामितं बधिरकर्णजापः कृतः कृतान्धमुखमण्डना यदबुधो जनः सेवितः॥ Pt.

अरुन्धतीप्रदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of pointing out of the star अरुन्धती. It is used to illustrate the principle

of gradual instruction, after having sifted the unimportant things. यथारुन्धतीं दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुख्यां प्रथममरुन्धतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चादरुन्धतीमेव ग्राहयति तद्वदयमात्मेति ब्रूयात्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 8; 1. 1. 12.

अर्थवशाद्विभक्तिविपरिणामः The rule regarding the change of case taking into consideration the sense of a sentence. Similarly we have to resort to लिङ्गविपरिणाम, वचनविपरिणाम.

अर्थी समर्थो विद्वानधिक्रियते This is akin to अधिकारन्याय. शास्त्रं हि अविशेषप्रवृत्तमपि मनुष्यानेवाधिकरोति शक्तत्वादर्थित्वाद्‌पर्युदस्तत्वादुपनयनादिशास्त्राच्चेति वर्णितमेतदधिकारलक्षणे। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 3. 25.

अर्धकुक्कुटीन्यायः A butcher wishes to have a half of hen for cooking, while the other half he wants to be in tact for laying eggs. But this desire of the butcher will never be realized. You cannot have usufruct and growth by multiplication simultaneously. One cannot eat the cake and have it.

अर्धजरतीयन्यायः The maxim of the semi-senile woman. यथा स्त्री न तरुणी श्लथस्तनत्वात् कृष्णकेशत्वान्न जरती वक्तुं शक्यते तद्वत् सिद्धासिद्धं प्रयोजनम्। G. M. 3. 195. "Action of indeterminate character; speech vague and indefinite; a proceeding void of learning or bearing." Molesworth. You must either accept a thing in toto or reject it in toto; you cannot have a half-way house. cf. इति विकारार्थे मयट्प्रवाहे सत्यानन्दमय एवाकस्मादर्धजरतीयन्यायेन कथमिव मयटः प्राचुर्यार्थत्वं ब्रह्मविषयत्वं चाश्रीयत इति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 19; 1. 2. 8; यत्र सर्वत्यागे ग्रहणे वा प्रसक्ते निर्युक्तिकमेकांशोपादानमंशान्तरत्यागश्च क्रियेत, तत्रायं न्यायोऽवतरतीति। यथा जरती वृद्धा स्त्री, तस्याः पतिस्तदर्धं मुखमात्रं गृह्णाति अवयवान्तरं त्यजति इति युक्तिशून्यम्, तथा च ईशवचनत्वेनागमप्रामाण्यमुपगच्छन्ति तेषां बुद्धवचसामपि प्रामाण्यप्रसंगो वेदस्यापि वाप्रामाण्यापत्तिः। यदि वा ईशवचनत्वसाम्येऽपि वेदस्य प्रामाण्यमप्रामाण्यं च बुद्धवचसामङ्गीक्रियेत तदेतदपि युक्तिशून्यमिति भावः। लौ. न्याय.

अर्धवैशसन्यायः The simile of slaying of one half (of a body, while the other half is kept alive!). The maxim is used to illustrate absurdity, contradiction or incongruity; naturally it is akin, in some respects, to अर्धजरतीयन्याय. cf. विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं ननु मां कामवधे विमुञ्चता। अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी॥ Ku. 4. 31; अविरोधे श्रुतिमूलं न मूलान्तरसंभवः। विरोधे त्वन्यमूलत्वमिति स्यादर्धवैशसम्। तन्त्रवार्तिक.

अवयवप्रसिद्धेः समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बलीयसी This rule is proved with the help of रथकारन्याय (वर्षासु रथकारोऽग्नीनादधीत।). cf. लक्षणिकेव हि समुदायप्रसिद्धिरवयवप्रसिद्धिं बाधते रथकारवदश्वकर्णवत्। यत्र प्रमाणान्तरेण पूर्वानुभूतावयवार्थसंनिवेशेऽपि शब्दप्रयोगो दृश्यते। यथा अश्वकर्णवल्लभाषैः श्रोत्रसकर्णप्रत्ययस्य। तन्त्र. 1. 1. 11. As a parallel illustration, in the English word, cock-roach, we have neither a cock nor a roach!

अशक्तोऽहं गृहारम्भे शक्तोऽहं गृहभञ्जने I am too weak to construct a house, but I am well able to destroy one. This proverbial sentence is found in Dhuṇḍirāja's commentary on Mu. 3. 11; cf. also पातयितुमेव नीचः परकार्यं वेत्ति न प्रसाधयितुम्। पातायितुमेव शक्तिर्नाखोरुद्धर्तुमन्नपिटम्॥ Pt. 1. 363.

अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Aśoka tree. Rāvaṇa kept Sītā in the grove of Aśoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

अश्मलोष्टन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with its inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with its betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad; e. g. गोपालपरशुरामौ उभावपि अतीव दुर्मेधसौ। किं तु अश्मलोष्टन्यायेन गोपालः परशुरामाद्वरीयान्। cf. Mar. 'दगडापेक्षां वीट मऊ'; पाषाणेष्टकन्याय.

अस्त्रमस्त्रेण शाम्यति A weapon is silenced by a weapon. The maxim is perhaps analogous to the saying "Diamond cuts diamond", or, "Set a thief to catch a thief". It occurs in Sureśvara's नैष्कर्म्यसिद्धि 1. 81; cf. विषं विषेण व्यथते वज्रं वज्रेण भिद्यते। गजेन्द्रो दृष्टसारेण गजेन्द्रेणैव बध्यते॥ नीतिसार 8. 67

अस्नेहदीपन्यायः The simile of a lamp without oil (that is, from which the oil has burnt out). cf. तत्र वर्षसहस्राणि निर्विकल्पसमाधिना। दश स्थित्वा शशामासावात्मन्यस्नेहदीपवत्॥ योगवासिष्ठ 2. 1. 44; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान्। आसीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि॥ R. 12. 1.

अहिकुण्डलन्यायः The maxim of the snake and its coils. Viewed as a whole the snake is one, non-different, while an element of difference appears if we view it with regard to its coils, hood, erect posture and so on. The maxim is used to illustrate the relation of the highest Self and the soul as analogous to that of the snake and its coils. The expression is akin to the expressions "a forest and its trees", "a lake and its waters", so often used by the Vedāntins as illustrations of identity. अहेः सर्पस्य यथा कुण्डलादिवेष्टनं स्वाभाविकं तथा तस्य स्वाभाविकधर्मो व्यपदिश्यते तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

आकाशमुष्टिहननन्यायः The maxim of striking the sky with one's fist. The maxim illustrates a vain attempt at an impossibility. cf. यस्तन्मूलमुपादाय दुर्गमाद्दर्भ-ग्रहान्। पटं कर्तुं समीहेत न हन्याद् व्योम मुष्टिभिः॥ तन्त्र.

आख्यातानामर्थं ब्रुवतां शक्तिः सहकारिणी Power of understanding on the part of the hearer, co-operates

with the verbs expressing a certain sense. cf. आख्यातशब्दानामर्थं ब्रुवतां शक्तिः सहकारिणी। एवं चेद् यथाशक्ति व्यवस्था भवितुमर्हति। तथा, "अञ्जलिना सक्तून् प्रदाव्ये जुहोति" इति। द्विहस्तसंयोगोऽञ्जलिः, स व्याक्रोशोऽर्थात् कर्तव्यः। तथा हि शक्यते होमो निर्वर्तयितुम्। तद् यथा, कटे भुङ्क्ते कांस्यपात्र्यां भुङ्क्ते इत्यर्थात् कल्प्यते कटे समासीनः कांस्यपात्र्यामोदनं निधाय भुङ्क्ते इति। ŚB. on MS. 1. 4. 25.

आदावन्ते च यन्नास्ति वर्तमानेऽपि तत्तथा That which at the beginning and the end has no [real] existence, has none either during the intervening period. The Vedāntins of Śaṁkara's school hold that existence is of three kinds, namely, पारमार्थिक (true), of which Brahman is the sole representative, —व्यावहारिक (practical), to which all phenomena belong, and प्रातिभासिक (apparent), which includes such things as a snake surmised in a rope, or nacre mistaken for silver. The second and third kind, therefore, have no real existence from the beginning to the end of their supposed existence.

आम्रसेकपितृतर्पणन्यायः Watering a mango-tree, and, at the same time, satisfying the Manes with a libation. The maxim is used to illustrate an act of bringing about two results by one operation. cf. कथं पुनरेकेन यत्नेनोभयं लभ्यम्। लभ्यमित्याह। कथम्। द्विगता अपि हेतवो भवन्ति तद्यथा। आम्राश्च सिक्ताः पितरश्च प्रीणिता इति। Mbh. 1. 1. 1; 8. 2. 3.

आम्रान् पृष्टः कोविदारानाचष्टे Questioned as to mango trees, he speaks of Kovidāra trees. Its origin is found in Mbh. 1. 2. 45. अन्यद्भवान् पृष्टोऽन्यदाचष्टे। आम्रान् पृष्टः कोविदारानाचष्टे। cf. तथा हि लोके प्रकृष्टप्रकाशश्चन्द्र इत्यत्र प्रकृष्टपदेनाप्रकृष्टखद्योतादेः प्रकाशपदेनाप्रकाशात्मकान्धकारादेश्च व्यवच्छेदेन जिज्ञासितश्चन्द्रप्रातिपदिकमात्रार्थः प्रतिपाद्यते। इतरथा आम्रान् पृष्टः कोविदारानाचष्ट इति न्यायेन वक्तुरजिज्ञासार्थमर्थं प्रतिपादयतोऽश्रद्धेयवचनत्वप्रसंगात्। लौकिकन्यायरत्नाकर.

आमोदषट्पदन्यायः The maxim of the hidden fragrance understood by the bees. cf. आकारेणैव चतुरास्तर्कयन्ति परेङ्गितम्। गर्भस्थं केतकीपुष्पमामोदेनैव षट्पदाः॥ A. R.

आशामोदकतृप्तन्यायः The illustration of one who is satisfied with sweetmeats in prospect. The maxim speaks of a person who relies on future imaginary good in store for him. आशामोदकतृप्ता ये ये चोपार्जितमोदकाः। रसवीर्यविपाकादि तुल्यं तेषां प्रसज्यते॥ न्यायकन्दली.

इक्षुदण्डन्यायः From top to bottom every part of sugar-cane increases in sweet juice; similar is the case with सज्जनमैत्री. इक्षोरग्रात् पर्वणि पर्वणि यथा रसविशेषः तद्वत् सज्जनमैत्री, विपरीतानां तु विपरीता इति। लौ. न्याय.

इतो व्याघ्र इतस्तटी On one side a tiger, on the other a precipice! A serious dilemma. cf. कुटुम्बमपि मे प्रेयः प्रेयांस्त्वमपि हे सखे। किं करोमि द्विधाचित्त इतो व्याघ्र इतस्तटी॥ हेमचन्द्र.

इषुकारन्यायः The illustration of the arrow-maker. It is used of one wholly engrossed in his work, and hence unconscious of his surroundings. cf. इषुकारो नरः कश्चिदिषावासक्तमानसः समीपेनापि गच्छन्तं राजानं नावबुद्धवान्॥ Mb. 12. 178. 12; इषुकारन्यायेन मुग्धो भविष्यति। यथेषुकारो जाग्रदपीष्वासक्तमनस्तया नान्यान् विषयानीक्षत एवं मुग्धो मुसलसंघातादिजनितदुःखानुभवव्यग्रमनस्तया जाग्रदपि नान्यान् विषयानीक्षत इति। न। अचेतयमानत्वात्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 2. 10.

इषुवेगक्षयन्यायः The simile of the gradual diminution of the speed of an arrow. प्रवृत्तफलस्य कर्माशयस्य मुक्तेषोरिव वेगक्षयान्निवृत्तिः। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 32.

उत्कृष्टदृष्टिर्निकृष्टेऽध्यसितव्या The idea of something higher is to be superimposed upon something lower. एवं प्राप्ते ब्रूमः। ब्रह्मदृष्टिरेवादित्यादिषु स्यादिति। कस्मात्, उत्कर्षात्। एवमुत्कर्षेणादित्यादयो दृष्टा भवन्ति। उत्कृष्टदृष्टेस्तेष्वध्यासात्। तथा लौकिको न्यायोऽनुमतो भवति। उत्कृष्टदृष्टिर्हि निकृष्टेऽध्यसितव्येति लौकिको न्यायः। यथा राजदृष्टिः क्षत्तरि। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 4. 1. 5.

उदरे भृते कोशो भृतः "When his stomach is full his coffers are full." It is used of a lazy fellow who has no ambition beyond his daily bread, 'whose god is his belly.'

उपसर्गन्यायः The maxim of a preposition changing the meaning of a verb. उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नीयते। प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत्॥ cf. यत्रैकवस्तुन उपाधिभेदेन नानात्वविवक्षा तत्रायं प्रवर्तते। उपसर्जनमुपसृज्यते वा ... यथैक एवोपसर्गो नानाक्रियायोगरूपोपाधिभेदेन नानार्थतां भजति। लौ. न्याय.

उभयतःपाशा रज्जुः A Rope which binds at both ends; an embarrassing position, a dilemma. यद्यपि न बांधस्तथापि विकल्पस्तावत् प्राप्नोति न हि तुल्यार्थानां क्वचित् समुच्चयो दृष्टः। सेयमुभयतःपाशा रज्जुः। तन्त्र. 3. 6. 42.

उष्ट्रकण्टकभक्षणन्यायः The maxim of a camel's eating thorns. A camel derives pleasure from eating Śamī leaves not minding the pricking thorns. However, things are not in themselves essentially pleasant or unpleasant, and that what causes pleasure to one may be painful to another, and that even the same thing which at one time is agreeable may at another time be the reverse. उष्ट्रस्य शमीकण्टकवेधजातदुःखकालेऽपि शमीपत्रभक्षणसुखलेशो यथा तथाभीष्टविषयोपार्जनदुःखकाले तदुपार्जितद्रव्यजसुखलेशो यत्रोपदिश्यते तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य; cf. कर्णामृतं सूक्तिरसं विमुच्य दोषेषु यत्नः सुमहान् खलस्य। अवेक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कण्टकजालमेव॥ Vikr. 1. 29.

उष्ट्रलगुडन्यायः The illustration of the camel and the stick. The very stick carried by the camel is used to strike the camel. This is used to demolish the very objections raised by the opponent against our arguments. अयं हि स्वमते परेणोद्भाव्यमानानां दूषणानां तन्मते पातनेऽवतरति। लौ. न्याय. cf. "Hoist with his own petard." Hamlet 3. 4. The context of this nyāya (आत्मतत्त्वविवेक) seems

to warrant, however, a different explanation. Here the allusion is to the camel, itself the ugliest of animals, going in search of an ugly animal to beat it with a stick in response to the injunction, " Beat the Ugly. " (Turner Jubilee Volume I. p. 94.)

ऊषरवृष्टिन्यायः The simile of rain on a saline barren waste. Vide अरण्यरोदनन्याय etc. यथोषरे बीजमुप्तं न रोहेन्न वा वप्ता प्राप्नुयाद् बीजभागम्। एवं श्राद्धं भुक्तमनर्हमाणैर्न चेह नामुत्र फलं ददाति॥ Mb. 13. 90. 44.

ऊहापोहन्यायः The rule of full discussion, consideration of pros and cons. इमे मनुष्या दृश्यन्ते ऊहापोहविशारदाः। Mb. 13. 145. 43. ऊह (modification, change) forms the subject-matter of MS. 9. 'अपूर्वत्विप्रेक्षणमूहः' इति जैमिनिः। 'अध्याहारस्तर्क ऊहः' इत्यमरः। तर्कनिराकरणमपोहः, अपगत ऊह इत्यर्थः। इमौ द्वौ मिलित्वा यत्र स्तः तत्रायं न्यायः प्रवर्तते। यथा, ऊहापोहकुशलोऽयं जनः ऊहापोहकौशलहीनदत्तायमिति। लौ. न्याय.

ऋतुमतीकन्यकान्यायः The illustration of a maiden who has attained puberty. She leaves her father's roof and becomes completely one with her husband. Similarly, the प्रज्ञा of the Brahma-knower finds unalloyed solace in the परब्रह्म. Both ऋतुमती कन्यका and ब्रह्मविदः प्रज्ञा are ideal पतिव्रताs.

एकवृन्तगतफलद्वयन्यायः The maxim of two fruits attached to one stalk. It is used by writers on Rhetorics to illustrate a particular kind of श्लेष (Paronomasia), namely the coalescence of two meanings under one word. The maxim is found in Marāṭhī literature and according to Molesworth it is equivalent to the English proverb " killing two birds with one stone. "

एका क्रिया द्व्यर्थकरी बभूव One and the same act of a person becomes fruitful leading to liberation for himself and becomes the cause of sustenance of the universe. मुमुक्षुणा श्रोत्रियेण क्रियमाणं कर्म सत्त्वशुद्धिद्वारा स्वस्य मोक्षहेतुर्भवति, वृष्टयादिद्वारा जगत्स्थितिहेतुश्च भवत्यत उभयथापि कर्म कर्तव्यमेवेति। लौ. न्याय. A single act leads both to स्वार्थ and परार्थ.

कण्ठचामीकरन्यायः The simile of the golden ornament on the neck. A person is supposed to have a golden ornament round the neck and yet to be unaware of it until some one points it out. The illustration is quite popular in Vedānta and is used to tell us that although we are already Brahman and free, we are not aware of the fact until instructed by a competent teacher.

कदम्बकोरक (गोलक-मुकुल) न्यायः The maxim of the buds of the Kadamba tree. It is used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time. cf. पित्रा स्वपाणिपद्मेन स्पृश्यमानोऽवनीपतिः। उत्कोरककदम्बाभो बभूव पुलकाङ्कुरैः॥ हेमचन्द्र; वीचीतरङ्गन्यायेन तदुत्पत्तिस्तु कीर्तिता। कदम्बकोरकन्यायादुत्पत्तिः कस्यचिन्मते॥ Bhāṣā P.

कदलीफलन्यायः The simile of the fruit of the plaintain tree. As the foetus of the she-mule conduces to the destruction of the अश्वतरी, similarly the fruit of the कदली leads to the destruction of the plantain tree itself. cf. वृश्चिकीगर्भन्याय.

कनककुण्डलन्यायः The illustration of the complete identity of gold and the various ornaments prepared from gold. यथा सुवर्णजन्यकुण्डलस्य सुवर्णाभिन्नत्वम्, तथा ब्रह्मरूपकारणजन्यजगतः कार्यस्य ब्रह्मरूपकारणताभिन्नत्वमिति। लौ. न्याय.

कम्बलनिर्णेजनन्यायः The simile of cleansing of a coarse blanket (by beating it on the feet, and so dusting them at the same time). It is used to denote the accomplishment of two objects by one operation, " Killing two birds with one stone. " अपि च दधि उभयमसमर्थं कर्तुं फलं साधयितुं होमं च। ननु कम्बलनिर्णेजनवदेतद् भविष्यति। निर्णेजनं ह्युभयं करोति। कम्बलशुद्धिं पादयोश्च निर्मलताम्। ŚB. on MS. 2. 2. 25. This coarse, rough blanket, in the case of the very poor, is often their sole garment by day as well as their only covering at night.

करविन्यस्तबिल्वन्यायः The simile of the woodapple on the (open palm of the) hand. It is said of something unmistakably clear – " as plain as a pike-staff!" cf. करस्थामलकन्याय. निःशेषोपनिषत्सारस्तदेतदिति सांप्रतम्। उक्त्वाविष्क्रियते साक्षात् करविन्यस्तबिल्ववत्॥ सुरेश्वर.

करिघण्टान्यायः The maxim of an elephant and his bell. This denotes the superiority of intelligence over physical strength. मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी यदभावे करिणामियं दशा। इति घोषयतीव डिण्डिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन्॥ H. 2. 84.

करिबृंहितन्यायः The maxim of the trumpeting of an elephant. 'बृंहितं करिगर्जितम्' इत्यमरः। Hence the word करि is superfluous. But the addition in this and similar cases is made for some special purpose, given by Raghunātha as follows: विशिष्टवाचकानामपि पदानां सति पृथग्विशेषणवाचकपदसमवधाने विशेष्यमात्रपरतायां करिबृंहितन्यायः प्रवर्तते। cf. सौन्दर्यसंपत्तारुण्यं यस्यास्ते ते च विभ्रमाः। षट्पदान् पुष्पमालेव कान्नाकर्षति सा सखे॥ मालाशब्दो यद्यपि पुष्पस्यैव स्रजि शक्तस्तथापि न पुष्पपदमपुष्टार्थम्। लक्षणयोत्कृष्टत्वप्रतिपादकत्वात्। अयमेव करिबृंहितन्यायः। K. P. 7. 10. cf. गजघटान्याय, नीलेन्दीवरन्याय, पर्वताधित्यकान्याय, वाजिमन्दुरान्याय, मृगवागुरान्याय etc.

कलञ्जन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 544.

कांस्यभोजिन्यायः The simile of the man who eats from a brazen vessel. कांस्यभोजिवत्। तद्यथा। शिष्यस्य कांस्यपात्रभोजित्वनियम उपाध्यायस्यानियमः। यदि तयोरेकस्मिन् पात्रे भोजनमापद्यतेऽमुख्यस्यापि शिष्यस्य धर्मो नियम्येत। मा भूद्धर्मलोप इति। ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 34. The principle here laid down is that of some one's doing something which he is *not* bound to do, in order that he may not hinder another who *is* required to do it. The converse is that of a man *abstaining* from doing something, possibly harmless in his case, lest another should do the same and suffer harm.

काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the Palmyra tree. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that *tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and* accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome. cf. यत्तया मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुभ्रुवः। तदेतत् काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवम्। चन्द्रालोक; पतत् तालफलं यथा काकेनोपभुक्तमेवं रहोदर्शनक्षुभितहृदया तन्वी मया भुक्ता। Kuval. काकागमनमिव तालपतनमिव काकतालम्। काकतालमिव काकतालीयम्। Mbh. There are in all five explanations of this न्याय : (1) A crow happened to go to the foot of a palm tree. A fruit immediately fell on his head and killed him. This is purely accidental, there being no relation of cause and effect between the two events. काकस्यागमनं यादृच्छिकं तालस्य पतनं च। तेन तालेन पतता काकस्य वधः कृतः। Kāśi. (2) A crow came and perched on the palm tree. At that very moment the tree fell down. This was an accident, for the tree could not have given way under the crow's weight. (3) "As the fruit of a palmyra falling at the alighting upon it of a crow may appear to fall *in consequence*." Molesworth. (4) A crow chanced to go to a palm tree. Immediately a fruit fell down and was torn open. The crow had a feast. Vide चन्द्रालोक and Kuval. quoted above. (5) A person while clapping his hands chanced to capture between his palms a crow that was flying. cf. नीलकण्ठ on Mb. 12. 177. 11 तालः करतलयोः शब्दजनकः संयोगः। तस्मिन् क्रियमाणे उत्पतन् काको दैवात् तत्र तालाभ्यामाक्रान्तोऽभूत् तदेतत् काकतालीयमुच्यते। काकस्पर्शसमकालं तालफलस्य तालवृक्षस्य वा पतनं तदित्यन्ये।; ग्रहाणां चरितं स्वप्नो निमित्तान्युपयाचितम्। फलन्ति काकतालीयं प्राज्ञास्तेभ्यो न बिभ्यति॥ Ve. 2. 15; अहो नु खलु भोः, तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम। Māl. 5.

काकदधिघातकन्याय :The simile of a crow as a destroyer of curds. An example of उपलक्षण where one represents many or a part stands for a whole. So if any one warned to keep the crow off the curds, it would imply that all other possible raiders were also to be warded off. काकेभ्यो रक्ष्यतां सर्पिरिति बालोऽपि चोदितः। उपघातपरे वाक्ये न श्वादिभ्यो न रक्षति। Vāk. P. II. 314. This is illustrated in वेदान्तपरिभाषा as an example of जहदजहल्लक्षणा, "जहदजहल्लक्षणोदाहरणं तु काकेभ्यो दधि रक्ष्यतामित्यादिकमेव। तत्र शक्यकाकपरित्यागेनाशक्यदध्युपघातकत्वपुरस्कारेण अकाके काके च काकशब्दस्य प्रवृत्तेः।

काकदन्तगवेषण (परीक्षा) न्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task. नचिकेतो मरणं मरणसंबद्धं प्रश्नं प्रेत्यास्ति नास्तीति काकदन्तपरीक्षारूपं मानुप्राक्षीर्मैवं प्रष्टुमर्हसि। Śaṁkara on Kaṭh. 1. 25. व्यक्त्ययोऽर्थो भवतु मा वाभूत् कस्तत्राभिनिवेशः। काकदन्तपरीक्षाप्रायमेव तत् स्यादिति भावः। अभिनवगुप्त on ध्वन्यालोक 3. 19. cf. वायसदशनविमर्शन्याय.

काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words: like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष etc.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, *from the socket on one side into that of the other.* The maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e.g. द्वीपो ह्रियामन्तरीपः इत्यत्र अह्रियामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अन्तरीपशब्देनाप्यन्वयः। cf. वालिनोर्द्विषतोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन्। द्वैधीभावेन वर्तेत काकाक्षिवदलक्षितः। Kām. 11. 24; तस्मिन्नास्थदिषीकास्त्रं रामो रामावबोधितः। आत्मानं मुमुचे तस्मादेकनेत्रव्ययेन सः। R. 12. 23.

काकोलूकनिशावत् The simile of the crow's and owl's night-time. What is day to the former is night to the latter and vice versa. cf. पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसन्तस्य किं नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणम्॥ Bh. 2. 93; काकोलूकनिशेवायं संसारोऽज्ञात्मवेदिनोः। या निशा सर्वभूतानामित्यवोचत् स्वयं हरिः॥ सुरेश्वर.

काकपिकन्यायः The illustration of the crow and the cuckoo. Similarly काचमणिन्याय and गोगवयन्याय. The distinction between these pairs, apparently similar, is grasped *at the proper time of their test.* cf. काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः को भेदः पिककाकयोः। प्राप्ते वसन्तसमये काकः काकः पिकः पिकः॥; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते। क्रयविक्रयवेलायां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः॥; यथा गोगवयभ्रान्तिः कस्य नाम न जायते। दोहने ज्ञायते सम्यग् गौरेषा गवयो न हि॥

कुड्यं विना चित्रकर्मेव Like a decoration without a wall (to be decorated; or like a painting without a canvas). It denotes an unreality, like a hare's horn etc. cf. चित्रं यथाश्रयमृते स्थाण्वादिभ्यो विना यथा छाया। तद्वद्विना विशेषैर्न तिष्ठति निराश्रयं लिङ्गम्॥ Sāṁ. K. 41; प्रसङ्गसाधनं नाम नास्त्येव परमार्थतः। तद्धि कुड्यं विना तत्र चित्रकर्मेव लक्ष्यते॥; न हि नभःकुसुमस्य सौरभासौरभविचारो युक्तः। न्यायमञ्जरी; सैवेयं मम चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4.

कुलालचक्रन्यायः The maxim of the potter's wheel. Read: *यथा हस्तदण्डादिभ्रमिप्रेरितं कुलालचक्रमुपरतेऽपि तस्मिंस्तद्वलादेवासंस्कारक्षयं भ्रमति,* तथा भवस्थेनात्मना अपवर्गप्राप्तये बहुशो यत् कृतं प्रणिधानं मुक्तस्य तदभावेऽपि पूर्वसंस्कारादालोकान्तं गमनमुपपद्यत *इत्यार्हता आहुः। लौ. न्याय.*

कुल्याप्रणयनन्यायः The illustration of the laying down of a water-course for irrigation. It is an example of a thing made for one purpose subserving other purposes also. The origin of this न्याय seems to be अन्यार्थं प्रकृतमन्यार्थं भवति। cf. अतो न विधेयप्रत्यये तात्पर्यमिति कुल्याप्रणयनन्यायेनोभयार्थत्वाविधेयत्वात्। यथा शाल्यर्थं कुल्याः प्रणीयन्ते ताभ्य एव पानीयं च पीयते तद्वत्। विवरणप्रमेयसंग्रह.

कुसुमस्तबकन्यायः The maxim of a bouquet of flowers; either the flowers occupy the prominent place on the head of people or they wither away in forest unnoticed. There is no third alternative for them.

कुसुमस्तवक figuratively stands for the 'मनस्विन्, the spirited. कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनाम्। मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा ॥ Bh. 2. 33.

कूटकार्षापणन्यायः The simile of (the unwilling employment of) base money. It is used by कुमारिल (यो हि कूटकार्षापणेन कंचित् कालमज्ञो लोकमध्ये व्यवहरति न तेन विवेकज्ञानजनितव्युत्पत्तिनापि तथैव व्यवहर्तव्यम्। तन्त्र. 1. 3. 3.) in the course of an argument on the relative value of Smriti and Śruti. The teaching of स्मृति which is in opposition to that of श्रुति must be given up; just as a man knowing that he has been using counterfeit coins must at once abstain from using them. शब्दापभ्रंशवदेव गौणभ्रान्त्यादिप्रयोगनिमित्ता अर्थापभ्रंशा भवन्ति ते शास्त्रस्थैरेवाविप्लुतार्थक्रियानिमित्तपुण्यार्थिभिः शक्यन्ते साध्वसाधुकार्षापणमध्यादिव तत्परीक्षिभिर्विवेक्तुम्। तन्त्र. 1. 3. 8.

कूपमण्डूकन्यायः The maxim of a frog in a well. It is applied to an inexperienced person brought up in the narrow circle of home, and ignorant of public life and mankind. "Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits." (Two Gentlemen of Verona 1. 1). कथं मामपि दशदिग्विलासिनीकर्णपूरीकृतकीर्तिपल्लवं त्रिभुवनवीरनामधेयं कूपमण्डूक इव सागरमविख्यातमपदिशसि। P. R. 1; यत्र महाजनप्रणीतसत्यपदार्थज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धोऽल्पज्ञो न संमनुते तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः।...... तथा च यथा समुद्रमज्ञात्वा निराकुर्वन् कूपमण्डूक उपहास्यतां प्राप्तस्तथान्यमतानभिज्ञस्तद्दूषणपर उपहासास्पदो भवतीति न्यायसंगतिरिति। लौ. न्याय.

कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty. It is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence. cf. घटीयन्त्रन्याय. कांश्चित्तुच्छयति प्रपूरयति वा कांश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं कांश्चित् पातविधौ करोति च पुनः कांश्चिन्नयत्याकुलान्। अन्योन्यं प्रतिपक्षसंततिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

कूर्माङ्गन्यायः The maxim of the limbs of the tortoise. It is used to illustrate that there is no such thing as the production of the non-existent, or the destruction of the existent. यथा कूर्मदेहे तदिच्छया तदङ्गानि निःसरन्ति लीयन्ते च तत्रैव, एवं यस्येच्छावशात् स्वोपाध्यज्ञानकार्यजातस्य स्वोपाधौ संकोचविकासकारित्वमेवं विवक्षाविषयेऽस्य प्रवृत्तिः। लौ. न्याय.

कृतक्षौरस्य नक्षत्रपरीक्षा cf. मुण्डितशिरोनक्षत्रान्वेषण, कृते कार्ये किं मुहूर्तप्रश्नेन, न हि विवाहानन्तरं वरपरीक्षा and सावग, मुंडिअमुंडो णक्खत्ताइं पुच्छसि। Mu. 5; समर्थकारणज्ञानाद्योऽपि प्रामाण्यनिश्चयम्। वृते सोऽपि कृतोद्वाहस्तत्र लग्नं परीक्षते ॥ न्यायमञ्जरी.

कृत्वाचिन्तान्यायः In Sanskrit all philosophical treatises (दर्शनग्रन्थs) have a peculiar method of arguing out every topic (अधिकरण). Both the पूर्वपक्षिन् and the सिद्धान्तिन् take for granted all possible objections of the opponent, whether actually put forth or otherwise, and try to refute them. This gives thoroughness to the discussion and leaves no stone unturned (खण्डनमण्डन). कृत्वा (यद्यप्येतद्विषयकसंशयो नोदेति तथापि तद्विषयगतसकलविचारस्योपन्यासार्थं कल्पनां कृत्वा) चिन्ता (विचारः)। "The Bhāṣya has introduced certain points of discussion simply for *the sake of argument*, in order to exhaust all possible alternatives with regard to the subject-matter of the adhikaraṇa". M. M. Gaṅganatha Jha.

कैमुतिकन्यायः The maxim of how much more-how much less, much more-much less. It has another name काव्यार्थापत्ति. Read: कैमुत्येनार्थसंसिद्धिः काव्यार्थापत्तिरिष्यते। स जितस्त्वन्मुखेनेन्दुः का वार्ता सरसीरुहाम् ॥ cf. ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नान्तकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किमुतान्यहिंस्राः। R. 2. 62; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः। K.; किमुतस्य भावः कैमुत्यं कैमुतिको वा।

क्रिया हि विकल्प्यते न वस्तु Action may vary, but substance cannot. कर्तुमकर्तुमन्यथा वा कर्तुं शक्यं लौकिकं वैदिकं च कर्म। यथाश्वेन गच्छति पद्भ्यामन्यथा वा न वा गच्छतीति। न तु वस्त्वेवं नैवमस्ति नास्तीति वा विकल्प्यते। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 2; 2. 1. 27.

क्वोष्ट्रः क्व च नीराजना What connection has a camel with the lustration of arms! None at all. The phrase is used to indicate that certain things are not connected. The नीराजनविधि was a ceremony performed by kings or generals before going forth to battle, and consisted of the purification of the component parts of the army. cf. R. 4. 25 on which मल्लिनाथ remarks वाजिग्रहणं गजादीनामुपलक्षणं तेषामपि नीराजनाविधानात्।

क्षते क्षारमिव Like salt on a wound. 'क्षारं क्षते क्षिप्' has become proverbial and means to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable. "To make bad worse", "to add insult to injury". cf. प्रावृट् प्रावृडिति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन्। Mk. 5. 18; य एव मे जनः पूर्वमासीन्मूर्तो महोत्सवः। क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनम् ॥ U. 4. 7.

क्षीरदग्धजिह्वान्यायः cf. Marāṭhī 'दुधानें तोंड पोळलें म्हणजे मनुष्य ताक देखील फुंकून पितो.' "Once bitten twice shy." यथा तप्तक्षीरेण दग्धजिह्वः कश्चित् तक्रं फूत्कृत्य पिबति तथा दैवात् सुखकारिवस्तुतः प्राप्तानिष्टविवक्षायां बोध्योऽयमिति। उक्तं च — क्षीरेण दग्धजिह्वस्तक्रं फूत्कृत्य पामरः पिबति। दम्भिनमवलोक्य जनस्तद्वन्मां शङ्कते त्वया त्यक्तम् ॥ इति भक्तवाक्यं भगवन्तं प्रति। लौ. न्याय.

क्षीरनीरन्यायः The simile of milk and water. It is used to illustrate the most intimate union of two or more things. क्षीरोदके संपृक्त आमिश्रीभूतत्वान्न ज्ञायते कियत् क्षीरं कियदुदकं कस्मिन्नवकाशे क्षीरं कस्मिन्नवकाश उदकमिति। Mbh. 1.2. 32. Writers on Alaṁkāra employ it to exemplify the figure of speech संकर (Commixture) and distinguish it from संसृष्टि (Collocation) which is compared with तिलतण्डुलन्याय. cf. अथैतेषामलंकाराणां यथासंभवं क्वचिन्मेलने लौकिकालंकाराणां मेलन इव चारुत्वातिशयोपलम्भान्नरसिंहन्यायेन पृथगलंकारावस्थितौ तन्निर्णयः क्रियते। तत्र तिलतण्डुलन्यायेन स्फुटावगम्यभेदालंकारमेलने संसृष्टिः। नीरक्षीरन्यायेनास्फुटभेदालंकारमेलने संकरः। Kuval.

खले कपोतन्यायः The simile of pigeons alighting on a threshing-floor. It is used by writers on Alaṁkāra *to illustrate the production of a certain effect by the* simultaneous action of numerous causes. In the figure समाधि, काकतालीयन्याय works, while in समुच्चय this खले कपोतन्याय is useful. cf. समुच्चयोऽयमेकस्मिन् सति कार्यस्य साधके। खले कपोतिकान्यायात् तत्करः स्यात् परोऽपि चेत्॥ S. D. 10.

खल्वाटबिल्वीयन्यायः The maxim of the bald (or bare-headed) man, and the woodapple. यथा खल्वाटः पर्यटन्नतर्कितं श्रीफलतरोरधस्तादागतो दैववशाच्च बिल्वमुपरि पतितं तद्वदन्योऽप्युभयवस्तुसंयोग एवमुच्यते। G. M. 3. 195. cf. अजाकृपाणीयन्याय and काकतालीयन्याय. खल्वाटो दिवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके वाञ्छन् देशमनातपं विधिवशात् तालस्य मूलं गतः। तत्राप्यस्य महाफलेन पतता भग्नं सशब्दं शिरः प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यान्त्यापदः॥ Bh. 2. 90.

गगनारविन्दन्यायः The maxim of a sky-lotus. मूषकविषाणन्याय and this one are used to illustrate अत्यन्ताभाव.

गड्डरिकाप्रवाहन्यायः The maxim of a continuous rush of sheep. It is used to indicate the blind following of others like a flock of sheep. गड्डरिकानामवीनां संघादेका चेन् नद्यादौ पतति तदा तत्संघान्तर्गताः सर्वा अपि वार्यमाणा अपि तत्र पतन्तीति लोकप्रसिद्धया यत्र वार्यमाणानामपि अनिष्टमार्गे धावनं तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

गन्धर्वनगरन्यायः The illustration of the city of गन्धर्वs. It is used to denote the unreality of this world on the analogy of the गन्धर्वनगर which is non-existent. अनेकवर्णं वियतीन्द्रचापं ग्रहात् समन्तात् परिवेष उक्तः। तथैव भानां पतनं च विद्युत् तथैव गन्धर्वपुरं विचित्रम्॥ तत्त्वविवेक.

गार्हपत्यन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 658.

गिरिमुत्पाट्य मूषिकोद्धृता cf. Marāṭhī 'डोंगर पोखरून उंदीर काढणें.' यत्र कृतेऽपि बह्वायाससाध्ये कर्मणि, तुच्छफलोपलब्धिस्तत्रायं प्रवर्तत इति। लौ.न्याय.; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः पाषाणशकलाकुलम्। प्राप्नोति नखभङ्गं वा फलं वा मूषको भवेत्॥ Pt.

गुडजिह्विकान्यायः The maxim of the tongue [smeared] with treacle [in order to disguise an unpalatable draught]. अर्थवाद in शास्त्र and उपदेश in काव्य serve the purpose of गुडजिह्विका. Read: यथा तिक्तताभिया निम्बपानमकुर्वाणस्य बालस्य जिह्वायां गुडलेपं दत्त्वा पित्रादिस्तं निम्बं पाययति एवमर्थवादवाक्यानि बह्वायाससाध्ये कर्मण्यप्रवर्तमानं पुरुषं स्वर्गाक्षय्यादिकं श्रावयित्वा प्रवर्तयन्ति। फलश्रुतिरपि रोचनार्था। वाचस्पत्य; ये सुकुमारमतयोऽतिसुखित्वभावा राजकुमारादयो नीरसे नीतिशास्त्रे प्रवर्तयितुमशक्यास्तान् काव्यं कान्तेव सरसतापादनेनाभिमुखीकृत्योपदेशं ग्राहयति गुडजिह्विकया शिशूनिवौषधम्। यथाहुः — स्वादुकाव्यरसोन्मिश्रं वाक्यार्थमुपभुञ्जते। प्रथमालीढमधवः पिबन्ति कटु भेषजम्॥ काव्यप्रदीप.

गोदोहनन्यायः The simile of the milk-pail. It is used as an illustration of something which is occasionally, and not universally connected with an act or performance as an essential part of it. काम्यसूक्तानां महाव्रते आज्यशस्त्रत्वेन यथोक्तानां गोदोहनन्यायेन पुरुषार्थत्वमेव न क्रत्वर्थत्वम्। ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2; सन्ति कर्माङ्गव्यपाश्रयाणि विज्ञानानि 'ओमित्येतदक्षरमुद्गीथमुपासीत' इत्येवमादीनि। किं तानि नित्यान्येव स्युः कर्मसु पर्णमयीत्वादिवदुतानित्यानि गोदोहनादिवदिति विचारयामः। ... तस्माद्यथा क्रत्वाश्रयाण्यपि गोदोहनादीनि फलसंयोगादनित्यानि एवमुद्गीथाद्युपासनानीत्यपि द्रष्टव्यम्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 42.

गोबलीवर्दन्यायः The maxim of the cattle and the bull. cf. ब्राह्मणवसिष्ठन्याय and ब्राह्मणपरिव्राजकन्याय. बलीवर्दस्य गोविशेषत्वेऽपि बलीवर्दस्य झटिति गोत्वेन बोधनार्थं यथा प्रयोगस्तथान्ययोः सामान्यविशेषरूपयोर्झटिति बोधनार्थं यत्र प्रयोगस्तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य; अत्र चनिकशब्दोपादाने गोबलीवर्दन्यायेन पुनरुक्तिपरिहारः। Kull. on Ms. 8. 28; यद्यप्ययं न्यायः पूर्वन्याय (ब्राह्मणवसिष्ठ)-समानार्थकप्रायोऽस्ति तथापि ह्येतावांस्तु विशेषः। यत्र विशेषणोपात्तस्य प्राशस्त्यमभिप्रेतं तत्र पूर्वन्यायप्रवृत्तिः, यत्र तन्नास्ति किं तु प्रसिद्ध्यप्रसिद्धिनिबन्धनं भवेत् तत्रायं प्रवर्तते। लौ. न्याय.

ग्रहैकत्वन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 679.

ग्राव्णि रेखेव "*Like a delineation on stone.*" It is used of something unalterably fixed. cf. Marāṭhī 'काळ्या दगडावरची रेघ.' तन्मां वज्रकुमाराय संप्रदत्तान् यथा तु मे। मरणं शरणं तात ग्राव्णि रेखेव गीरियम्॥ हेमचन्द्र.

घटप्रदीपन्यायः The simile of a lighted lamp inside a vessel. This maxim teaches that as the lamp continues to burn after it has lighted up the interior of the vessel, and is indeed essential to the continuance of that illumination, so the expressed meaning of a sentence is absolutely essential as a basis for the figurative meaning which it also conveys. cf. न त्वेष वाच्यव्यङ्ग्ययोर्न्यायः। न हि व्यङ्ग्ये प्रतीयमाने वाच्यबुद्धिर्दूरीभवति। वाच्यावभासाविनाभावेन तस्य प्रकाशनात्। तस्माद् घटप्रदीपन्यायस्तयोः। यथैव हि प्रदीपद्वारेण घटप्रतीतावुत्पन्नायां न प्रदीपप्रकाशो निवर्तते तद्वद् व्यङ्ग्यप्रतीतौ वाच्यावभासः। ध्वन्यालोक 3. 33.

घट्टानां निर्मातुस्त्रिभुवनविधातुश्च कलहः अस्य न्यायस्य अल्पशक्तिमतो बहुशक्तिमता सह विग्रहविवक्षायामवतार इति। लौ. न्याय. cf. हठादाकृष्टानां कतिपयपदानां रचयिता जनः स्पर्धालुश्चेदहह कविना वश्यवचसा। भवेदद्य श्वो वा किमिह बहुना पापिनि कलौ घट्टानां निर्मातुस्त्रिभुवनविधातुश्च कलहः॥ Bh. 2.

घटीयन्त्रन्यायः This has the same meaning and application as the कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्याय. See: आपद्गतं हससि किं द्रविणान्धमूढ लक्ष्मीः स्थिरा न भवतीति किमत्र चित्रम्। किं त्वं न पश्यसि घटीर्जलयन्त्रचक्रे रिक्ता भवन्ति भरिता भरिताश्च रिक्ताः॥ प्रबन्धचिन्तामणि. The maxim occurs as अरघट्टघटीयन्त्रन्याय. The word अरघट्ट has become राहाट in Marāṭhī as in राहाटगाडगें.

घट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near the very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid. The saying is employed to illustrate उद्देश्यासिद्धि, that is, failure to accomplish a desired object.

घुणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence. घुणोत्किरणात् कथंचिन्निष्पन्नमक्षरं घुणाक्षरम् । तदिव यदकुशलेन दैवान्निष्पद्यते तद्घुणाक्षरीयम् ॥ G. M. 3. 195; अहो घुणाक्षरन्यायो यदिदं भ्रमरद्वयं प्रति मयोक्तं बन्दिद्वयं प्रति फलितं वचः । P. R. 1; श्रीनिर्मितिप्राप्तघुणक्षतैकवर्णोपमावाच्यमलं ममार्ज Śi. 3. 58.

चक्रभ्रमणन्यायः The simile of the [continued] revolving of the potter's wheel. Followers of both Sāṁkhya and Vedānta propound the very important doctrine that whilst accumulated and current works are destroyed by true knowledge, fructescent works, which brought about the present existence, are not. Therefore the जीवन्मुक्त has to continue here until death, just as the potter's wheel continues to revolve until the impetus given to it exhausts itself. cf. Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 4. 1. 15.

चन्दनन्यायः The simile of sandal oil. As the application of a drop of the sandal oil to one part of the body produces a pleasant sensation in the whole of it, so soul, abiding in one part, namely in the heart, is yet perceived as present in the entire frame. यथा हरिचन्दनबिन्दुः शरीरैकदेशसंबद्धोऽपि सन् सकलदेहव्यापिनमाह्लादं करोति इत्येवं आत्मापि देहैकदेशस्थः सकलदेहव्यापिनीमुपलब्धिं करिष्यति । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 3. 23-24.

चन्द्रचन्द्रिकान्यायः The maxim of the moon and her light. It is used of two inseparable things. अतः सर्वदेवकारणस्य रुद्रस्य या शक्तिश्चन्द्रचन्द्रिकान्यायेन तदुद्बोधरूपिणी स्वाधीनवल्लभेति प्रसिद्धा सैव भवानी । आनन्दगिरि.

चौरापराधान्माण्डव्यनिग्रहन्यायः The maxim of the punishment of Māṇḍavya for the crime committed by robbers. The story of the sage, अणी माण्डव्य, is found in Mb. 1. 107-108. Whilst he was practising severe austerities, some robbers concealed themselves there and committed plunder in his hermitage. The king's guard found them there, and, believing the sage to be implicated in the affair, carried him off together with them and impaled them all together ! माण्डव्य was eventually removed from the stake, but its point (अणी) remained in him; and hence his name. एवं दुष्टसंगासक्तानामवश्यमेव दुर्गतिर्भवतीति भावः । लौ. न्याय.

छत्रिन्यायः The maxim of the men with umbrellas. The thought here is of a crowd of men, *many* of them with umbrellas up, and so *all* seeming to have them. The maxim is an illustration of a permitted synonym. लोके छत्रिणो यान्तीति प्रयोगे सपरिवारे राज्ञि गच्छति छत्र्यच्छत्रिसमुदाये छत्रिशब्दो वर्तते । लौ. न्याय.; ऋतं पिबन्तावित्यत्र तु जीवे पिबत्यदानायात्यतीतः परमात्मापि साहचर्याच्छत्रिन्यायेन पिबतीत्युपचर्यते । Ś.B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 34.

जलकतकरेणुन्यायः The simile of the particles of the Kataka nut [placed] in water [in order to clear it]. फलं कतकवृक्षस्य [निवळीच्या झाडाचें बी] यद्यप्यम्बुप्रसादकम् । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति ॥ Ms. 6. 67; अपां कतकसंपर्काद् यथात्यन्तप्रसन्नता । अपास्ताशेषसंसारभावनस्यैवमात्मनः ॥ सुरेश्वर.

जलचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the moon reflected in water. These reflections appear to be varied in form and numerous, though the moon is really one. एक एव तु भूतात्मा भूतभूते व्यवस्थितः । एकधा बहुधा चैव दृश्यते जलचन्द्रवत् ॥

जलताडनन्यायः cf. अरण्यरोदनन्याय, ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय etc. The meaning and application of the maxim is the same.

जातेष्टिन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 733.

जामातृशुद्धिन्यायः The story of a son-in-law's revision of a book. This is the original of the Marāṭhī जांवईशोध. This is "a phrase founded on a popular story, to express the examination of a piece of composition by a shallow-witted fellow incapable of discerning its merits." Molesworth. पण्डितोपदिष्टं सर्वथा मौनमेवावलम्बमानो (महिपीपालः) राजकन्यकया तद्वैदग्ध्यजिज्ञासया नवलिखितपुस्तकस्य शोधनायोपरुद्धः । करतले पुस्तकं विन्यस्य तदक्षराणि बिन्दुमात्ररहितानि नखच्छेदिन्या केवलान्येव कुर्वन् राजपुत्र्या महिषीपाल एव निर्णीतः । ततःप्रभृति जामातृशुद्धिरिति सर्वतः प्रसिद्धिरभूत् । प्रबन्धचिन्तामणि.

जामात्रर्थं श्रपितस्य सूपादेरतिथ्युपकारकत्वम् Broth cooked for the son-in-law is also useful for the unexpected guests. cf. देहलीदीपन्याय. न हि दीपस्य रथ्याप्रासादयोर्युगपदुपकारकत्वेन जामात्रर्थं श्रपितस्य सूपस्यातिथिभ्यः प्रथमपरिवेषणेन च प्रासंगिकत्वं हीयते । Kuval. cf. also another maxim गृहार्थमारोपितस्य दीपस्य रथ्योपकारकत्वम्.

टिट्टिभन्यायः The simile of the bird named टिट्टिभ (Parra Jacana). It is used as an illustration of ridiculous conceit. The origin is found in H. 2. 137 अज्ञात्वा भावमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः । पश्य टिट्टिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः ॥ cf. यथा दृढाध्यवसायस्य पक्षिणो गरुडसाहाय्याद्अण्डलाभः तथा दृढबुद्धेर्जिज्ञासोरतिदुर्लभस्यापि तत्त्वज्ञानस्येशानुग्रहात् सुखेन लाभो भाविष्यतीति । लौ. न्याय.

तक्रकौण्डिन्यन्यायः The maxim of buttermilk for कौण्डिन्य. लौकिकोऽयं दृष्टान्तः । लोके हि सत्यपि संभवे बाधनं भवति तद्यथाः— दधि ब्राह्मणेभ्यो दीयतां तक्रं कौण्डिन्याय इति सत्यपि संभवे दधिदानस्य तक्रदानं निवर्तकं भवति । Mbh. 1. 1. 47. It is intended to indicate a special exception to a general rule (सामान्यशास्त्रस्य विशेषशास्त्रेण बाधः) as in the sentence ब्राह्मणेभ्यो दधि दीयतां तक्रं कौण्डिन्याय, where an exception is made in the case of कौण्डिन्य though included amongst the Brāhmaṇas.

तत्प्रख्यन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 754.

तदादितदन्तन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 757.

तन्तुन्यायः The illustration of threads. It is used to denote the inherent power of threads to produce a

piece of cloth. अयं समुदायस्य कार्यसाधकविवक्षायां प्रवर्तते । यथा तन्तवः सूत्राणि बहूनि मिलितानि कार्यं साधयन्ति तथा महान्तोऽपि मिलिताः स्वकार्यं साधयन्तीति भावः । लौ. न्याय.

तप्तं तप्तेन संबध्यते Hot goes with hot. Like loves like. cf. साधारणोऽयमुभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य तप्तेन तप्तमयसा घटनाय योग्यम् । V. 2. 16; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु । R. 8. 43.

तप्तपरशुग्रहणन्यायः The maxim of taking hold of the heated axe. This is one of the ordeals prescribed to prove one's guiltlessness or otherwise in ancient India. cf. पुरुषं सोम्योत हस्तगृहीतमानयन्ति......। स यदि तस्य कर्ता भवति तत एवानृतमात्मानं कुरुते सोऽनृताभिसंधोऽनृतेन आत्मानमन्तर्धाय परशुं तप्तं प्रतिगृह्णाति स दह्यतेऽथ हन्यते । Ch. Up. 6. 16.

तस्करकन्दुन्यायः The simile of a thief (who engaged himself) as a cook. His inability to perform the duties, however, led to his discovery and arrest. This is intended to teach the folly of undertaking to do something quite beyond our powers. अशक्ये विनियुक्तोऽपि कृष्णलाघू श्रपयेदिति । सर्वात्मनाप्यसौ कुर्वन् कुर्यात् तस्करकन्दुवत् ॥ सुरेश्वर.

तिलतण्डुलन्यायः The simile of rice and sesamum seeds. It is used to illustrate an easily distinguishable union of two or more things (संसृष्टि), in contradistinction to the more *intimate* and *indistinguishable* union (संकर) exemplified by the commingling of milk and water. See क्षीरनीरन्याय.

तुलायष्टिन्यायः The maxim of the horizontal beam of a balance. It is used to illustrate that a slight addition or subtraction of weight disturbs the balance. The तुलायष्टि figuratively suggests खलजनस्वभाव. स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिम् । अहो सुसदृशी चेष्टा तुलाकोटेः खलस्य च ॥ H. 1. 150.

तुलोन्नमनन्यायः The simile of the raising [with the hand, one scale] of a balance. Naturally the other scale goes down, so the simile is used to illustrate the bringing about of two or more results by one operation.

तुषकण्डनन्यायः The simile of the grinding of chaff. It is used, like पिष्टपेषणन्याय, of an unnecessary and useless effort. अविचारयतो युक्तिकथनं तुषकण्डनम् । नीचेषूपकृतं राजन् वालुकास्विव मूत्रितम् ॥ H. 4. 13.

तुष्यतुदुर्जनन्यायः The simile, let the wicked be pleased! Though the opponent's argument is fallacious, the सिद्धान्तिन् accepts it seriously for the sake of argument, saying let the devil be pleased, and then demolishes it thoroughly.

तृणभक्षणन्यायः The custom of taking grass in the mouth (literally of eating grass) as a token of submission. cf. Marāṭhī 'दांतीं तृण धरणें.' There is a reference to this custom in Hch. वैरिणोऽपि हि मुच्यन्ते प्राणान्ते तृणभक्षणम् । तृणाहाराः सदैवैते. हन्यन्ते पशवः कथम् ॥ प्रबन्धचिन्तामणि.

तृणारणिमणिन्यायः The simile of straw, araṇi wood, and the burning gem [as means of producing fire]. The kind of fire produced by each varies; and the method of production, too, is different; that being in one case blowing, in another attrition, and in the third the rays of the sun. एवं यत्र कार्यकारणबाहुल्यं कार्यतावच्छेदकं कारणतावच्छेदकं च नाना तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः । वाचस्पत्य.

त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे One should abandon an individual for the sake of a whole family. Sacrifice of the lower one for the higher one! त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत् । ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थे आत्मार्थे पृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 115.

दण्डापूपिकान्यायः The maxim of the stick and the cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other. cf. मूषिकेण दण्डो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचारितमपूपभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थान्तरमापततीत्येष न्यायो दण्डापूपिका । S. D. 10.

दण्डिन्यायः The simile of a man with a stick [or, men with sticks]. cf. Mbh. 8. 2. 83. This resembles छत्रिन्याय. Read: दण्डिनो गच्छन्तीत्यत्र तु दण्ड्यदण्डिषु समूहिषु लक्ष्यमाणेषु तदन्तर्गतस्याविशेषाद् दण्डिशब्दार्थस्य परिग्रहः । तत्त्वबिन्दु.

देवदत्तहन्तृहतन्यायः The illustration of the slaying of the murderer of देवदत्त. The point is that the death of the murderer does not bring his victim to life again. न ह्यन्यस्यासिद्धत्वादन्यस्य प्रादुर्भावो भवति । न हि देवदत्तस्य हन्तरि हते देवदत्तस्य प्रादुर्भावो भवति । Mbh. 1. 1. 57.

दृष्टिसृष्टिन्यायः *The maxim of the creation while we are awake.* प्रजापतेः स्वापकाले तत्कल्पितः स्थावरजङ्गमप्रपञ्चः सर्वोऽपि तदीयेऽज्ञानेऽव्याकृताख्ये लीयते रात्र्यागमे । तथा दिवसागमे पुनस्तत एव यथापूर्वमाविर्भवतीति । एवं दृष्टिसृष्टिन्यायेनास्मत्कल्पितोऽप्ययं वियदादिप्रपञ्चोऽस्मत्सुषुप्तौ लीयतेऽस्मत्प्रबोधे यथापूर्वं प्रादुर्भवतीति । लौ. न्याय.

दृष्टे संभवति अदृष्टकल्पना न न्याय्या When a thing is established by a direct proof, there is no scope for unseen idea. प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणसिद्धे कार्ये अप्रत्यक्षकल्पना न कार्या तस्या अयोग्यत्वादिति । लौ. न्याय.; दृष्टे संभवत्यदृष्टकल्पनानवकाश इति न्यायेन धर्मजिज्ञासाधिकरणे अध्ययनविधिः फलवदर्थावबोधरूपदृष्टान्त इति सिद्धार्थः । बालमीमांसाप्रकाश; दृष्टे सति अदृष्टकल्पना निष्प्रमाणिका । तन्त्र. 1. 3. 2-4; विक्रयो हि श्रूयते, शतमधिरथं दुहितृमते दद्याद् आर्षे गोमिथुनमिति । न चैतद् दृष्टार्थे सति आनमनेऽदृष्टार्थं भवितुमर्हति । ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 10.

देहलीदीपन्यायः *The maxim of a lamp on the threshold. A lamp so placed gives light both inside and*

outside the house, and is therefore used as an illustration of anything which fulfills a double purpose. यथा प्रासादे कृतः प्रदीपः संनिधानाद्राजमार्गेऽप्युपकरोति । ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 3. cf. काकाक्षिगोलकन्याय and जामात्रर्थं श्रपितस्य सूपादेरतिथ्युपकारकत्वम्.

द्विर्बद्धं सुबद्धं भवति (The figure of) a thing fastened twice becomes neatly fastened. If an additional support or proof is accorded to a thing already proved the thing is proven beyond doubt.

धनंजयन्यायः The simile of Arjuna. It is used to show that something, though once done, may be done again, as in the case of Arjuna who defeated the Kuru race after Krisņa had already defeated them. cf. नित्यबोधमहिम्ना बाधितेऽपि द्वैते वाक्यजबोधस्य धनंजयन्यायेन बाधकत्वोपपत्तेः। यथाहुः 'नित्यबोधपरिपीडितं जगद्विभ्रमं नुदति वाक्यजा मतिः । वासुदेवनिहतं धनंजयो हन्ति कौरवकुलं यथा पुनः । रघुनाथ; मयैवैते निहताः पूर्वमेव निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् । Bg. 11. 33; मया हतांस्त्वं जहि मा व्यथिष्ठा युध्यस्व जेतासि रणे सपत्नान् । *ibid*. 34.

धनुर्गुणन्यायः The simile of [fastening] rope to a bow. The archers apply rope to the curved bow; similarly the good superimpose good qualities on the wicked. cf. आजन्मतोऽतिकुटिलेऽपि जने महान्तस्त्वारोपयन्ति हि गुणं धनुषीव शूराः ॥ सायण.

धान्यपलालन्यायः The simile of grain and its husk. cf. Mbh. 1. 2. 39; 3. 3. 18; 3. 4. 21; 4. 1. 92. अवर्जनीयतया दुःखमागतमपि परिहृत्य सुखमात्रं भोक्ष्यते । तद्यथा—मत्स्यार्थी सशल्कान् सकण्टकान् मत्स्यानुपादत्ते स यावदादेयं तावदादाय विनिवर्तते । यथा वा धान्यार्थी सपलालानि धान्यान्याहरति स यावदादेयं तावदादाय निवर्तते । Sar. S. 1. The nyāya seems to have a different application in Marāṭhī literature according to Molesworth. "The law of the corn and its straw. Conquer the king and you conquer his subjects; accomplish or acquire a matter and you attain all it sustains or involves."

न खलु धीमतां कश्चिदविषयो नाम (Ś. 4) There is, indeed, nothing which is beyond the ken of their understanding to the intelligent.

न खलु शालग्रामे किरातशतसंकीर्णे प्रतिवसन्नपि ब्राह्मणः किरातो भवति A Brāhmaṇa does not become a Kirāta by living on the Sālagrāma mountain filled with hundreds of barbarians! This is equivalent to the English proverb. "A horse does not become an ass by being born in the stable of the latter." cf. न ह्यश्वस्थाने गां पश्यन्नश्वोऽयमित्यमूढोऽध्यवस्यति । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 1; अन्यथा किरातशतसंकीर्णदेशनिवासिनो ब्राह्मणजनस्यापि किरातत्वापत्तेः । भामती 1. 1. 5.

न च सर्वत्र तुल्यत्वं स्यात् प्रयोजककर्मणाम् Acts which impel others to action are not always of the same kind. Read : न च सर्वत्र तुल्यत्वं स्यात् प्रयोजककर्मणाम् । चलनेन ह्यसिं योद्धा प्रयुङ्क्ते छेदनं प्रति ॥ सेनापतिस्तु वाचैव भृत्यानां विनियोजकः । राजा संनिधिमात्रेण विनियुङ्क्ते कदाचन ॥ श्लोकवार्तिक; स त्वनश्नन्नन्योऽभिचाकशीति पश्यत्येव केवलम् । दर्शनमात्रेण हि तस्य प्रेरयितृत्वं राजवत् ॥ Saṁkara on Muṇḍa. 3. 1. 1.

नटाङ्गनान्यायः The simile of a wife of an actor. When an actor asks an actress on the stage as to whose wife she was, her answer was that she was his wife. Consonants, in language, resemble नटाङ्गना. व्यञ्जनानि पुनर्नटभार्यावद्भवन्तीति । यथा नटानां स्त्रियो रङ्गगता यो यः पृच्छति कस्य यूयं कस्य यूयमिति तं तं तव तव इत्याहुः । एवं व्यञ्जनानि अपि यस्य यस्य अचः (vowel) कार्यमुच्यते तं तं भजन्ते । लौ. न्याय.

नदीसमुद्रन्यायः The simile of a river going to the ocean. As every river becomes one with ocean, irrespective of name and form, every devotee becomes united with the Lord. यथा नद्यः स्यन्दमानाः समुद्रेऽस्तं गच्छन्ति नामरूपे विहाय । तथा विद्वान् पुण्यपापे विधूय परात्परं पुरुषमुपैति दिव्यम् ॥

न धर्मवृद्धेषु वयः समीक्ष्यते In case of those who are rich in piety, age is not of moment. cf. कृताभिषेकां हुतजातवेदसं त्वगुत्तरासङ्गवतीमधीतिनीम्। दिदृक्षवस्तामृषयोऽभ्युपागमन्न धर्मवृद्धेषु वयः समीक्ष्यते॥ Ku. 5. 16; न तेन वृद्धो भवति येनास्य पलितं शिरः। यो वै युवाप्यधीयानस्तं देवाः स्थविरं विदुः॥ Ms. 2. 156; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते। R. 11. 3; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वन्द्यासि जगतां गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः॥ U. 4. 11; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववतां न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः॥ Subhāṣ.

न यद्गिरिशृङ्गमारुह्य गृह्यते तदप्रत्यक्षम् A thing does not become imperceptible because perceived by one who has ascended a mountain peak. cf. ननु यदि श्रोत्रकरणकेनैव प्रत्ययेन साधुत्वासाधुत्वे प्रतिपत्तारः प्रतिपद्यन्ते व्याकरणाध्ययनवन्ध्यबुद्धयोऽपि प्रतिपद्येरन्। न च प्रतिपद्यन्ते तस्मान्न ते इन्द्रियविषये इति । नैप दोषः । वैयाकरणोपदेशसाहायकोपकृतश्रोत्रेन्द्रियग्राह्यत्वाभ्युपगमात्। यथा ब्राह्मणत्वादिजातिरुपदेशसव्यपेक्षचक्षुरिन्द्रियग्राह्यापि न प्रत्यक्षगम्यतामपोज्झति । यथाह न यद्गिरिशृङ्गमारुह्य गृह्यते तदप्रत्यक्षमिति । तंत्र. 1. 2. 2.

नरसिंहन्यायः The simile of the union of man and lion. It is used to illustrate a particular kind of Alaṁkāra consisting of a combination of figures. See क्षीरनीरन्याय.

नर्तकन्यायः The simile of a dancer. One dancer gives pleasure to many spectators, just as one lamp gives light to many persons. cf. प्रत्यङ्गिकार्याण्यङ्गानि तन्त्रेणोताङ्गिनो यतः । एकैकस्योपकारकत्वं तस्मात् प्रत्यङ्ग्यनुष्ठितिः ॥ विधानवदनुष्ठानं सकृदेवोपकारकम् । तद्देशकालकर्तॄणामेकत्वान्नर्तकादिवत् ॥ J. N. V. 11. 1. 10.

नष्टाश्वदग्धरथन्यायः The maxim of the lost horses and burnt chariot. This is based on the story of two men travelling in their respective chariots, and one of them losing his horses and the other having his chariot burnt, through the outbreak of a fire in the village in which they were putting up for the night. The horses

that were left were harnessed to the remaining chariot and the two men pursued their journey together. Its teaching is union for mutual advantage. cf. संप्रयोगो वा नष्टाश्वदग्धरथवत्। Kāty. on P. 1. 1. 50; तयोर्नष्टाश्वदग्धरथवत् संप्रयोगः। ŚB. on MS. 2. 1. 1.

न हि करकङ्कणदर्शनाय आदर्शापेक्षा One does not need a looking-glass in order to look at a bracelet on the wrist. cf. अहवा हत्थकंकणं किं दप्पणेन पेक्खीअदि। Karpūr.; Marāṭhī "हातच्या कांकणाला आरसा कशाला?"

न हि काकिन्यां नष्टायां तदन्वेषणं कार्षापणेन क्रियते If a man has lost a cowrie he does not spend a कार्षापण in the search for it. This will resemble expending a sovereign in order to recover a farthing. cf. न हि कपाले नष्टे तदन्वेषणार्था इष्टिर्युक्ता। न हि काकिन्यां नष्टायां तदन्वेषणं कार्षापणेन क्रियते॥ ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 39.

न हि गोधा सर्पन्ती सर्पणादहिर्भवति An iguana creeping along does not on that account become a snake. यदप्युच्यते न खल्वन्यत् प्रकृतमनुवर्तनादन्यद्भवति न हि गोधा सर्पन्ती सर्पणादहिर्भवति। भवेद् द्रव्येष्वेतदेवं स्यात्। शब्दस्तु खलु येन येन विशेषेणाभिसंबध्यते तस्य तस्य विशेषको भवति। Mbh. 1. 1. 23; 1. 3. 12; 6. 1. 50.

न हि ग्रामस्थः कदा ग्रामं प्राप्नुयामित्यरण्यस्थ इव आशास्ते A man who is already in a village does not express a longing to get there, such as a man might who was out in the jungle! cf. न हि प्राणात्मनि उत्पन्नाभिमानस्य तत्प्राप्त्याशंसनं संभवति। न हि ग्रामस्थः कदा ग्रामं प्राप्नुयामित्यरण्यस्थ इव आशास्ते। असंनिकृष्टविषये ह्यनात्मन्याशंसनं न तत् स्वात्मनि संभवति। Śaṁkara on Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 28.

न हि त्रिपुत्रो द्विपुत्र इति कथ्यते A man who has three sons would not be designated as a man with two sons. Therefore, if an order was given to bring the father of two sons, it would not do to bring one who had three sons. त्रित्वस्य द्वित्वव्यापकत्वेऽपि वाक्यस्य सावधारणत्वात् पुत्रत्रयवतः पुत्रद्वयवत्त्वेऽपि न तस्य द्विपुत्रशब्दवाच्यता। न्यूनसंख्याव्यवच्छेदकत्वेन त्रिशब्दस्य न यथा द्विपुत्रवाचकत्वेनैवं यत्र विवक्षा तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिरिति। लौ. न्याय.

न हि निन्दा निन्द्यं निन्दितुं प्रयुज्यते किं तर्हि निन्दितादितरत् प्रशंसितुम् ŚB. on MS. 2. 4. 21. Blame is not employed in order to blame something that is blameworthy, but rather to praise something other than that. न हि निन्दा निन्द्यं निन्दितुं प्रवर्तते अपि तु विधेयं स्तोतुम्। तंत्र.; यथैतरेयकब्राह्मणे 'प्रातः प्रातरनृतं ते वदन्ति' इत्यनुदितहोमनिन्दा उदितहोमप्रशंसार्थेति गम्यते। यथा मानवे (4. 124) ऋग्वेदो देवदैवत्यो यजुर्वेदस्तु मानवः। सामवेदस्तु पित्र्यः स्यात् तस्मात्तस्याशुचिर्ध्वनिः॥ इति सामवेदनिन्दा इतरवेदप्रशंसार्था। आगमप्रामाण्य.

न हि पूतं स्याद् गोक्षीरं श्वदृतौ धृतम् Even cow's milk would cease to be pure if placed in a vessel made of dogskin. Read: शाक्योक्ताहिंसनं धर्मो न वा धर्मः श्रुतत्वतः। न धर्मो न हि पूतं स्याद् गोक्षीरं श्वदृतौ धृतम्॥ ब्रह्मचर्यमहिंसां चापरिग्रहं च सत्यं च यत्नेन रक्षेदिति श्रुतावहिंसादिर्धर्मत्वेनोक्तः। स एव धर्मः शाक्येनाप्युक्तः। तस्माच्छाक्यस्मृतिर्धर्मे प्रमाणमिति चेत्। न। स्वरूपेण धर्मस्यापि गोक्षीरन्यायेन शाक्यसंबन्धे सत्यधर्मत्वप्रसंगात्। तदीयग्रन्थेनाहिंसादिः नावगन्तव्यः। तस्मान्न सा स्मृतिर्धर्मे प्रमाणम्। J. N. V. 1. 3. 4; सन्मूलमप्यहिंसादि श्वदृतिनिक्षिप्तक्षीरवदनुपयोग्यं विस्रम्भणीयं च। तंत्र. 1. 3. 7.

न हि भिक्षुकाः सन्तीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयन्ते न च मृगाः सन्तीति यवा नोप्यन्ते Men do not refrain from setting the cooking pots on the fire because there are beggars [who may ask for some of the contents], nor do they abstain from sowing barley because there are wild animals which may devour it. cf. Mbh. 1. 1. 39; 4. 1. 1; 6. 1. 13. दोषभीतेरनारम्भः तत्कापुरुषलक्षणम्। कैरजीर्णभयाद् भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते॥ H. 2. 56; cf. Marāṭhī proverb "कां न सदन बांधावें कीं त्यांत पुढें बिळें करिल घूस।" मोरोपंत.

न हि यद् देवदत्तस्य युध्यमानस्य स्थानमवगतं तदेव भुञ्जानस्यापि भवति The position occupied by देवदत्त when eating is not that which he occupies when fighting. Read: एकत्वेऽपि हि शब्दस्य शक्तिभेदः प्रयोजने। तत्र कार्यान्तरस्थानं न स्यात् कार्यान्तरेष्वपि॥ न शब्दैकत्वेन यत् किंचित् कार्ये स्थानं दृष्टसामर्थ्यं तदेवान्यत्रापि इति शक्यते वक्तुम्। न हि यद् देवदत्तस्य ... भवति इति गम्यते। कार्यप्रयुक्ता हि स्थानविशेषादयो न स्वरूपप्रयुक्ताः। तंत्र.

न हि वरविघाताय कन्योद्वाहः The bride is not married for the destruction of the bride-groom. विषकन्यायां वृतायां यत्र वरस्य घातः संभाव्यते तत्र तां नोद्वहेदेवं विवक्षायामस्य प्रवृत्तिः। तथा चानिष्टान्तरपातादिसंभावनायामभीष्टहेतुरपि वस्तु न वरणीयमित्येवं तन्न्यायतात्पर्यम्। अयमेव न्यायः क्वचित् न हि वरघाताय कन्यामुद्वाहयतीति न्यायतया पठ्यते। तारानाथ.

न हि विधिशतेनापि तथा पुरुषः प्रवर्तते यथा लोभेन Not even a hundred injunctions could move a man to action as readily as the desire for gain does. cf. क्रियाफलं कर्तारमभिप्रैति। याजका यजन्ति गा लप्स्यामहे इति। कर्मकराः कुर्वन्ति पादिकमहर्लप्स्यामह इति। Mbh. 1. 3. 72; ऋत्विग्भ्यो दक्षिणां दद्यादिति दानं विधीयते। लोभादेवार्जनाङ्गत्वात् प्राप्तस्तेषां प्रतिग्रहः॥ न हि दद्यादित्यस्य प्रतिगृह्णीयादित्ययमर्थो भवति। भवेदपि सामर्थ्याद्यदि तदाक्षेपमन्तरेण दानविधिर्नोपपद्यते। स तु लोभप्राप्तिप्रतिग्रहबलेनोपपद्यमानो न शक्नोत्याक्षेप्तुम्। न हि ...... यथा लोभेन। तंत्र. 3. 4. 34.

न हि विवाहानन्तरं वरपरीक्षा cf. ऊपरवृष्टिन्याय, अरण्यरोदनन्याय, पिष्टपेषणन्याय etc. of the same import. यत्र क्रिया निष्फला तत्रास्य न्यायस्य प्रवृत्तिः। "Doctor after death."

न हि श्यामाकबीजं परिकर्मसहस्रेणापि कलमाङ्कुराय कल्पते Not even by the employment of a thousand different processes can Śyāmāka grain be made to germinate as rice. cf. न हि जातु वटाङ्कुरः कुटजबीजाज्जायते। न खलु कुटजबीजाद् वटाङ्कुरो जायते। भामती 1. 2. 18; 4. 1. 1; अन्यदुप्तं जातमन्यदित्येतन्नोपपद्यते। उप्यते यद्धि यद् बीजं तत्तदेव प्ररोहति॥ Ms. 9. 40; "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

न हि सर्वः सर्वं जानाति Everybody does not know everything. Read : व्याख्यातं न्यायवृन्दं निजमतिमनतिक्रम्य यावन्मयाप्तं पारं प्राप्तुं न शक्तो न हि भवति गुरुः किं पुनर्मादृशो ना। सर्वः सर्वं न वेत्ति प्रथितमिदमतो नास्ति मेऽत्रापराधः शिष्टा ज्ञेयाः स्वयं वै सुविमलमतिभिः सम्यगाराधितार्थैः॥ रघुनाथ.

न हि सहस्रेणाप्यन्धैः पाटच्चरेभ्यो गृहं रक्ष्यते Not even a thousand blind men can protect a house from robbers.

न हि सुशिक्षितोऽपि नटवटुः स्वस्कन्धमधिरोढुं पटुः No young actor, however well-trained, is clever enough to get on his own shoulder. न हि नटः शिक्षितः सन् स्वस्कन्धमधिरोक्ष्यति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 54.

न हि सोपानत्के पादे पुनरप्युपानहं प्रतिमुञ्चति One cannot put on again another shoe on the same foot which has already one.

न हि स्वतोऽसती शक्तिः कर्तुमन्येन शक्यते (श्लोकवार्तिक) If a power is not of itself present in a person or thing, it cannot be supplied by another. यदि स्वयं दधिभावशीलता न स्यान्नैवौष्ण्यादिनापि बलाद्दधिभावमापद्येत। न हि वायुराकाशो वा औष्ण्यादिना बलाद्दधिभावमापद्यते। साधनसामग्र्या च तस्य पूर्णता संपाद्यते। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 24; cf. न हि यो यस्य स्वतो धर्मो न संभवति सोऽन्यस्य साधर्म्यात् तस्य संभविष्यति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 2. 29.

न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित् पुष्णन्ति लोके विपरीतमर्थम् (Ku. 3. 63) For, the words of the Lord never foster a contradictory meaning in the the world.

न ह्यन्यस्य वितथभावेऽन्यस्य वैतथ्यं भवितुमर्हति The falseness of one person does not prove somebody else to be false. ननु सामान्यतो दृष्टं पौरुषेयं वचनं वितथमुपलभ्य वचनसाम्यादिदमपि वितथमवगम्यते। नान्यत्वात्। न ह्यन्यस्य ... अर्हति। अन्यत्वादेव। न हि देवदत्तस्य श्यामत्वे यज्ञदत्तस्यापि श्यामत्वं भवितुमर्हति। ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 2; न ह्यनाप्तवाक्यस्य वैतथ्ये सत्याप्तवाक्यस्यापि वैतथ्यम्। पार्थसारथि.

न ह्येष स्थाणोरपराधो यदेनमन्धो न पश्यति It is not the fault of the post that a blind man cannot see it.

नागृहीतविशेषणा बुद्धिर्विशेष्यमुपसंक्रामति Intellect which has not grasped the adjective, does not perceive the substantive. जातिरेव शब्दार्थ इति मीमांसकमतम्। तथा हि, व्यक्तीनामानन्त्यादिकव्यक्तौ शक्तिग्रहे व्यक्त्यन्तराबोधाच्च न व्यक्तौ शक्तिसंभवः। जातिविशिष्टायां व्यक्तौ शक्तिरित्युक्तौ तु नागृहीतविशेषणा बुद्धिर्विशेष्यमुपसंक्रामतीति न्यायाद् आवश्यकत्वाच्च जातावेव शक्तिरस्तु व्यक्तिबोधस्तु आक्षेपात्। लौ.न्याय.; विभक्तिर्हि लिङ्गसंख्याप्रातिपदिकार्थानां श्रुत्यैव क्रियार्थतामाह। क्रिया साध्या साधनं तत्परिच्छेदकानि च लिङ्गसंख्यादीनपेक्षते। अतः सर्वविशेषणविशिष्टा क्रियैव विधीयते। तत्र प्रत्ययः पूर्वं विशेषणे व्याप्रियतेऽन्यथानुपपत्त्या, न हि अगृहीतविशेषणा विशिष्टे बुद्धिः इति। तंत्र 4. 1. 5; cf. न ह्यप्रतीते विशेषणे विशिष्टं केचन प्रत्येतुमर्हन्ति। ŚB. on MS. 1. 3. 33.

नान्तरीयकन्यायः The maxim of invariable, inseparable association; (तदभावे तदभावरूपा व्याप्तिः।) cf. अविनाभावः संबन्धमात्रं न तु नान्तरीयकत्वम्। K. P. 2.; यत्र च संबन्धो विधीयते तत्रान्यतरस्यान्यत्र विधानम्, संबन्धो नान्तरीयको यद् वा संबन्धस्य विधानं नान्तरीयकौ संबन्धिनौ ŚB. on MS. 3. 3. 21; नान्तरीयमवश्यंभावीत्यर्थः। यथा– प्रतिबन्धकाभावे नान्तरीयकार्योत्पत्तिः अवश्यंभाविनीत्यर्थ इत्युक्तम्। यथा च कश्चिदन्नार्थी शालिकलापं सपलालं सतुषमाहरति नान्तरीयकत्वात्, स यावदादेयं तावदादाय तुषपलालान्युत्सृजति। तथा कश्चिन्मांसार्थी मत्स्यान् सकण्टकान् सशल्कलानाहरति नान्तरीयकत्वात्, स यावदादेयं तावदादाय शल्कलकण्टकान्युत्सृजतीति। लौ. न्याय.

नारिकेलफलाम्बुन्यायः The maxim of water in a cocoanut fruit. Used to illustrate when a thing is beyond any logical reasoning. यथा दृढावयवसंयोगवति नारिकेलफले कथं जलमायातीति न तर्कगोचरतामेति, तथागता लक्ष्मीर्नैवं लक्ष्यते। उक्तं च "आगता लक्ष्यते नैव नारिकेलफलाम्बुवत्" इति। लक्ष्मीरिति शेषः। लौ. न्याय. cf. Marāṭhī proverb "देवाची करणी आणि नारळांत पाणी."

नासाधितं करणम् That which itself is not an accomplished fact cannot be an instrument with which to bring about some other result. cf. नासाधिते हि धात्वर्थे करणत्वं ततोऽस्य सा। साध्यतां वक्ति संस्कारो नैवाशङ्क्यः क्रियात्वतः। J. N. V.

निरङ्कुशाः कवयः (Sk.) Poets are unfettered, completely free. This is used to emphasize the well-known 'poetic licence'. This condones all grammatical and other lapses committed by Kālidāsa and other great writers. प्रभुः स्वातन्त्र्यमापन्नो यदिच्छति करोति तत्। पाणिनिर्न नदी गङ्गा यमुना च स्थली नदी॥ "I, too, am indignant when the worthy Homer nods, but in a long work it is allowable to snatch a little sleep." Horace, Ars Poetica.

निरस्तपादपे देशे एरण्डोऽपि द्रुमायते (Subhāṣ.) When there is dearth of wise and honest persons, persons with smattering of knowledge are accorded honour and respect. यत्र बहुसज्जनदुर्लभत्वेऽल्पज्ञादरस्तत्रायं प्रवर्तते। उक्तं च–– यत्र विद्वज्जनो नास्ति श्लाघ्यस्तत्राल्पधीरपि। निरस्त ...... द्रुमायते। लौ. न्याय. cf. Marāṭhī proverb "वासरांत लंगडी गाय शहाणी."

निर्धनमनोरथन्यायः The simile of 'the cars of the mind' or wish of the penniless. उत्पद्यन्ते विलीयन्ते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः। Udb.; उन्नम्योन्नम्य तत्रैव निर्धनानां मनोरथाः। हृदयेष्वेव लीयन्ते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव॥ "If wishes were horses, beggars might ride."

निवातस्थितदीपन्यायः The simile of a lamp placed in a windless place. This is used to denote that a person whose mind has attained complete serenity becomes steadied in meditation, just as a lamp in a windless place, burns steadily, without flicker. cf. यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेङ्गते सोपमा स्मृता। योगिनो यतचित्तस्य युञ्जतो योगमात्मनः। Bg. 6. 19.

निषादस्थपतिन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 926.

नीरक्षीरन्यायः The simile of discriminating water and milk mixed together. It is used to denote the

discriminatory power of separating chaff from corn, right from wrong and truth from falsehood. यथा संमिश्रिते नीरक्षीरे हीदं नीरमिदं क्षीरमिति पृथक्कर्तुं केऽपि पक्षिणो विना हंसं न शक्नुवन्ति, तथा चेदं तथ्यमिदमतथ्यमिति ज्ञातुं विवेकज्ञं परमहंसं विना न कोऽपि शक्नोति पण्डित इति भावः। उक्तं च, क्षीरं ब्रह्म जगच्च नीरसुभयं तद्योगमभ्याहतं दुर्भेदं त्वितरेतरं चिरतरं सम्यग् विभक्तीकृतम्। येनाशेषविशेषदोषलहरीमासेदुषीं शेमुषीं सोऽयं शीलवतां पुनाति परमो हंसो द्विजात्यग्रणीः॥ लौ. न्याय.; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत्। विश्वेऽस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः॥

नृपनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possessions, however ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. (यत्रातितिन्द्येऽपि स्वकीयेऽतिरम्यताबुद्धिविवक्षा तत्रायमवतरतीति।) It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity, went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supreme good. cf. सर्वः कान्तमात्मीयं पश्यति। Ś. 2.

नो खल्वन्धाः सहस्रमपि पान्थाः पन्थानं विन्दन्ति Not even a thousand blind travellers can discover the road (to be taken); न हि प्राधानिकान्यन्तर्बहिष्करणानि त्रयोदश सत्त्वप्रधानान्यपि स्वयमेवाचेतनानि तद्वृत्तयश्च स्वं वा परं वा वेदितुमुत्सहन्ते। नो खल्वन्धाः...विन्दन्ति। चक्षुष्मता चैकेन चेद् वेद्यते स एव तर्हि मार्गदर्शी स्वतन्त्रः कर्ता नेता तेषाम्। भामती 1. 1. 5.

न्यग्रोधबीजन्यायः The maxim of the fig-tree seed. It is used to denote that a seed, though small and subtle, sown in fertile land grows manifold. यथा न्यग्रोधबीजं स्तोकमपि सुक्षेत्र उप्तं सद् बहुविस्तीर्णतां याति, तथा प्रकृतेऽपि। लौ. न्याय.

पङ्कप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of the washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other. cf. धर्मार्थं यस्य वित्तेहा वरं तस्य निरीहता। प्रक्षालनाद्धि पङ्कस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरम्। Pt. 1. 159; अग्निहोत्रादीनामपि पुण्यान्तरवद् विनाश्यत्वात् पङ्कक्षालनन्यायापातादारुरुक्षुणापि तानि नानुष्ठेयानि। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 4. 1. 16; "Prevention is better than cure."

पङ्ग्वन्धन्यायः The maxim of the lame man and the blind man. The conception is that of a lame man mounted on the shoulders of one who is blind, so that the former is furnished with the power of locomotion and the latter with sight. It is intended to illustrate mutual dependence for mutual advantage. पुरुषस्य दर्शनार्थं कैवल्यार्थं तथा प्रधानस्य। पङ्ग्वन्धवदुभयोरपि संयोगस्तत्कृतः सर्गः॥ Sāṁ. K. 21.

पञ्जरचालनन्यायः The maxim of the moving of the bird-cage. This furnishes an illustration of the power of united effort. ननु पञ्जरचालनन्यायेनैतद् भविष्यति। यथैकपञ्जरवर्तिन एकादशपक्षिणः प्रत्येकं प्रतिनियतव्यापाराः सन्तः संभूयैकं पञ्जरं चालयन्ति। एवमेकशरीरवर्तिन एकादशप्राणाः प्रत्येकं प्रतिनियतवृत्तयः सन्तः संभूयैकां प्राणाख्यां वृत्तिं प्रतिलप्स्यन्त इति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 4. 9.

पञ्जरमुक्तपक्षिन्यायः The simile of a bird let loose from its cage, used to illustrate the upward flight of the soul released from the body. बन्धमुक्तस्योर्ध्वगमनं दृष्टं यथा पञ्जरमुक्तशुकस्य यथा वा वारिनिर्भिन्नपरिणतैरण्डबीजस्य यथा वा दृढपङ्कलिप्तजलनिमज्जनप्रक्षीणपङ्कलेपशुष्कालाबूफलस्य। वेदान्तकल्पतरुपरिमल.

पदातिन्यायः The simile of a footman (in the game of Chess). It is used to suggest the crookedness of the wicked at the nick of the moment. बुद्धिबलापरपर्यायचतुरङ्गाख्यक्रीडने (the game of chess) पदाति (Mar. प्यादें)—ऋजुमार्गेण चलन् हननावसरे वक्रमार्गमुररीकरोति। अयं भावः। बुद्धिबलाख्यक्रीडने कल्पितौ राजमन्त्रिणौ सह चतुरङ्गबलेनान्योन्यं युध्यतः। तत्र तेषां गतिभेदोऽस्ति। पदातेस्तु ऋजुपथेन गमनम्, वक्रमार्गेण चाग्रस्थशत्रुहन्तृत्वमिति तद्विदो वदन्तीति। एवं दुर्जनाचारो ज्ञेयः। ऋजुना पथा चलन्नपि हनने वक्रां गतिं कलयन्। बुद्धिबलाख्यं क्रीडन् पदातिरिव दुर्जनो ज्ञेयः॥ लौ. न्याय.

पदार्थानुसमयन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 960.

पद्मपत्रस्थिततोयन्यायः The maxim of water on the lotus leaf. It is used to illustrate two things: (1) All creation is sentient; (2) the company of the great yields the best reward. cf. लिप्यते न स पापेन पद्मपत्रमिवाम्भसि।; पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियम्। महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः॥; मुक्ताकारतया तदेव नलिनीपत्रस्थितं राजते। Bh. 2.

पर्जन्यन्यायः The simile of rain. cf. ईश्वरस्तु पर्जन्यवद् द्रष्टव्यः। Br. Sūt. 2. 3. 42; कृतकारि खल्वपि शास्त्रं पर्जन्यवत्। तद्यथा पर्जन्यो यावदूनं पूर्णं च सर्वमभिवर्षति Mbh. 1. 2. 9; 6. 1. 127. It rains everywhere without special favour or disfavour. Rain is equal and equitable to all. यथा पर्जन्यो बीजविशेषेषु रागं केषुचिद् द्वेषं चाकृत्वा उदासीनः सन् वर्षति, एवमीश्वरोऽपि पुण्यवत्सु रागं पापिषु द्वेषं चाकुर्वन् जगत् सृजति। नीलकण्ठ on Bg. 9. 9; पर्जन्य इव भूतानामाधारः पृथिवीपतिः। विकलेऽपि हि पर्जन्ये जीव्यते न तु भूपतौ॥ H. 1. 174.

पश्यस्यद्रौ ज्वलदग्निं न पुनः पादयोरधः (हेमचन्द्र) You see the fire burning on the mountain, but not that which is under your feet. "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eyes" cf. Marathi proverbs "आपल्या पायाखाली काय जळते तें पाहावें!"; "दुसऱ्याच्या

ढोळ्यांतलें कुसळ दिसतें पण आपल्या डोळ्यांतलें मुसळ दिसत नाहीं"; "लोकां सांगे ब्रह्मज्ञान आपण कोरडे पाषाण!" (यत् परं शिक्षयस्येवं न स्वं शिक्षयसि स्वयम् ।)

पाटच्चरलुण्ठिते वेश्मनि यामिकजागरणम् The vigilance of the watchman after the house has been plundered by thieves. This is equivalent to the English proverb, "Shutting the stable door after the horse is gone".

पाठक्रमन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1003.

पित्तं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोऽर्थः पटोलेन If bile is counteracted [pacified] by sugar what is the use of a species of [bitter] cucumber [used as medicine]. It is used to illustrate the futility of strenuous efforts to succeed in an undertaking which requires little effort. सामसाध्येषु कार्येषु यो दण्डं योजयेद् बुधः। स पित्ते शर्कराशाम्ये पटोलं कटुकं पिबेत् । Pt. 3. 132.

पिपीलिकागतिन्यायः The maxim of the speed of ants. "Slow and steady wins the race." यथा पिपीलिका वृक्षशिरःस्थितमधुरफलरसास्वादने झटित्यशक्ता सत्यपि बह्वायासेन गच्छन्ती कालान्तरे तद्रसमवश्यमास्वादते, तथैवाज्ञानी पुरुषः श्रुतिस्मृतिपुराणविहितकर्मोपासनादिमार्गसंजातशुद्धान्तःकरणतया जन्मान्तरेषु कदाचित् प्राप्तपूर्णज्ञानोऽवश्यं ब्रह्मानन्दमनुभवतीति । लौ. न्याय.; योजनानां शतं गच्छेच्छनैर्यान्ती पिपीलिका । अगच्छन् वैनतेयोऽपि पदमेकं न गच्छति ॥

पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour. cf. न हि स्निग्धस्य स्नेहनं शक्यं कर्तुं पिष्टस्य वा पेषणम् । ŚB. on MS. 9. 2. 3; यदि तावच्छ्रुतस्यार्थस्य प्रश्नः कृतस्ततः पिष्टपेषणवत् पुनरुक्तोऽनर्थकः प्रश्नः स्यात्। Śaṁkara on Ken. 32; तुषकण्डनन्याय and कृतस्य करणं वृथा ।

पुष्टलगुडन्यायः The simile of a stout cudgel. Such a stick hurled at a yelping cur, may at the same time strike and silence other dogs near it; and so the nyāya seems to be used somewhat in the sense of "killing two birds with one stone." एकतान्त्रिकमतनिरासाय प्रयुक्तया युक्त्या तत्सदृशमतान्तरनिराकरणं यदा विवक्ष्यते तदा पुष्टलगुडन्यायप्रवृत्तिः । रघुनाथ. The maxim is akin to प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्याय.

पूर्वं ह्यपवादा अभिनिविशन्ते पश्चादुत्सर्गाः Special rules are taken into consideration first and afterwards general rules. See Mbh. 2. 4. 83; 3. 1. 3; 3. 2. 124 etc.

प्रत्यक्षे किमनुमानम् Where there is direct sense perception, what need is there of inference? It is a well-known principle. cf. वेदवाक्यानुमानं हि तावदेव प्रवर्तते । तदर्थविषयं यावत् प्रत्यक्षं नोपलभ्यते ॥; प्रत्यक्षे श्रूयमाणे तु न विधेतानुमानिकम्। न हि हस्तिनि दृष्टेऽपि तत्पदेनानुमेष्यतें ॥ तंत्र. 1. 3. 2-3; प्रत्यक्षमनुमानाद्बलीयः । ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 12.

प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्यायः The maxim of the destruction of the chief antagonist. It illustrates the principle that when the most formidable enemy has been defeated, the less formidable are already virtually overcome. अतः प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्यायेनातिदिशति । एतेन प्रधानकारणवादप्रतिषेधन्यायकलापेन सर्वेऽण्वादिकारणवादा अपि प्रतिषिद्धतया व्याख्याता वेदितव्याः । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 28.

प्रपानकरसन्यायः The simile of a kind of drink (sherbet). It is used to illustrate the production of some new thing by the union of others, just as sherbet is the result of the commingling of various ingredients. प्रतीयमानः प्रथमं प्रत्येकं हेतुरुच्यते । ततः संवलितः सर्वो विभावादिः सचेतसाम्। प्रपानकरसन्यायाच्चर्व्यमाणो रसो भवेत्। यथा खण्डमरीच्यादीनां संमेलनादपूर्व इव कश्चिदास्वादः प्रपानकरसे संजायते विभावादिसंमेलनादिहापि तथेत्यर्थः । S. D. This is meant to show how the flavour is single, though spoken of as resulting from a composition of causes.

प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मन्दोऽपि प्रवर्तते (श्लोकवार्तिक)— Even a stupid person does not adopt a course of action without a motive.

प्रस्तरप्रहरणन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1119.

फलवत्संनिधावफलं तदङ्गम् (ŚB. on MS. 4. 4. 19) The principle that whatever has no result of its own, but is mentioned in connection with something else which has such a result, is subordinate to the latter. cf. Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 14.

बधिरकर्णजपन्यायः The illustration of whispering in the ear of a deaf man. See अरण्यरोदनन्याय etc.

बर्हिर्न्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1154.

बहूनामनुग्रहो न्याय्यः The association of many is good policy. cf. बहूनामप्यसाराणां मेलनं कार्यसाधकम् । तृणैः संपाद्यते रज्जुस्तया नागोऽपि बध्यते ॥ Pt 1. 331.

बीजवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the seed and tree. A tree is an outcome of a seed and the seed is the effect of the tree. It is very difficult to decide which is earlier in time. Each is a cause and effect of the other.

बीजाङ्कुरन्यायः The maxim of an eternal series of seed and shoot. As the seed produces the shoot, so the latter in turn reproduces the former. Each therefore is a cause and effect. न च कर्मान्तरेण शरीरं संभवति । न च शरीरमन्तरेण कर्म संभवतीति इतरेतराश्रयत्वप्रसंगः । अनादित्वे तु बीजाङ्कुरन्यायेनोपपत्तेर्न कश्चिद् दोषो भवति । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 16; बीजं विना नाङ्कुरो जायते, अङ्कुरं विना च न बीजोत्पत्तिरिति । एवं यत्र परस्परकार्यकारणभावस्तत्रायं न्यायः प्रवर्तते । तथा च बीजजातीयं प्रत्यङ्कुरजातीयम्, अङ्कुरजातीयं प्रति बीजजातीयं कारणम् । अतो बीजाङ्कुरप्रवाहानादितया च यद् बीजं प्रति यदङ्कुरस्य कारणत्वं तदङ्कुरं प्रति तद्बीजस्य न कारणत्वमतो नान्योन्याश्रयः । लौ. न्याय.; cf. the maxim of the same import अण्डकुक्कुटीन्याय.

बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापम् What sin does a hungry man not do? Hunger leads to any sin, impiety or crime. cf. दरिद्रः किं न कुरुते ।

ब्राह्मणग्रामन्यायः The maxim of a village in which Brāhmaṇas abound. This shows the village has more numerous Brāhmaṇas than in some other village (प्रचुरब्राह्मणो ग्रामः) or in the village the Brāhmaṇas outnumber the other castes (प्रचुरब्राह्मणो ग्रामः). This is according to the maxim प्राधान्येन व्यपदेशा भवन्ति. cf. मल्लग्रामन्याय.

ब्राह्मणपरिव्राजकन्यायः The maxim of the Brāhmaṇas and the mendicants. In such a sentence as ब्राह्मणा भोजयितव्याः परिव्राजकाश्च, the separate mention of the mendicants, who are included in the term Brāhmaṇa, merely emphasizes their position as a special part of the general body. The maxim has the same import as गोबलीवर्दन्याय, तक्रकौण्डिन्यन्याय and ब्राह्मणवसिष्ठन्याय. cf. वैदिकानां लौकिकत्वेऽपि प्राधान्यख्यापनार्थं पृथग्ग्रहणं यथा ब्राह्मणा आगता वसिष्ठोऽप्यागत इति। पदमञ्जरी.

ब्राह्मणश्रमणन्यायः The maxim of the Brāhmaṇa-ascetic. The श्रमण is a Buddhist ascetic and hence not a Brāhmaṇa, but the expression ब्राह्मणश्रमण implies that though now a Buddhist formely he was a Brāhmaṇa. cf. अत्रामित,इत्यादावपिशब्दाभावाद् विरोधाभासो व्यङ्ग्यः। व्यङ्ग्यस्यालंकार्यत्वेऽपि ब्राह्मणश्रमणन्यायादलंकारत्वमुपचर्यते। S. D.

भक्षितेऽपि लशुने न शान्तो व्याधिः Although the garlic has been eaten the disease is not cured. cf. ननु भक्षितेऽपि लशुने न शान्तो व्याधिरिति न्यायेन प्रपञ्चस्याधिष्ठानव्यतिरिक्ततया प्रतीयमानत्वात् कथमद्वैतसिद्धिरित्याशङ्कां तृणीकुर्वन्नाह अखण्डमिति। com. on वेदान्तसार. This is used to illustrate the non-attainment of the coveted result in spite of the performance of a prohibited act.

भद्रमभद्रं वा कृतमात्मनि प्रकल्पते An act good or bad conduces [to happiness or otherwise] of the performer himself. cf. Marāṭhī proverb "करावें तसें भरावें."

भस्मनि आज्याहुतिः Offering clarified butter on ashes instead of on the sacrificial fire. This is used to illustrate wasted or misdirected effort. cf. स य इदमविद्वानग्निहोत्रं जुहोति यथाङ्गारानपोह्य भस्मनि जुहुयात् तादृक् स्यात्। Ch. Up. 5. 24; अकार्यवारणोद्युक्तो मूढे यः परिखिद्यते। वाग्विस्तरो वृथा तस्य भस्मन्याज्याहुतिर्यथा ॥; नोपदेशशतेनापि मूढोऽकार्यान्निवर्त्यते। शीतांशुग्रसनात् केन राहुर्वाक्यैर्निवारितः॥ उपमितिभवप्रपञ्चा कथा.

भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः This is the theory of the लोकायतिक्s or Materialists. They do not believe in pre-birth and rebirth. So they do not take into consideration धर्म and मोक्ष पुरुषार्थs. cf. यावज्जीवं सुखं जीवेद् ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्। भस्मी... कुतः॥; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्। अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत् कामहैतुकम्॥ Bg. 16. 8.

भारैकदेशावतरणन्यायः The illustration of the lowering of one part of a load [and thus easing one's burden]. दृढविपर्ययज्ञानानन्तरं सहसैव च सम्यग्ज्ञानोत्पादातिभाराद् भारैकदेशावतरणार्थं संशयोत्थापनामात्रमेव तावद्युक्तम्। तंत्र. 1. 3. 22.

भिक्षुपादप्रसारणन्यायः The maxim of a beggar's obtaining a firm footing [in a patron's house]. cf. the English equivalent. "Give him an inch and he will take an ell." यथा कश्चिद् भिक्षुर्यथेष्टभोजनाच्छादनवासगृहादिलाभार्थं कस्यचिद् धनिनो गृहे प्रविश्य युगपत् सर्वाभीष्टलाभं मन्यमानः प्रथमं धनिगृहे मे पादप्रसारणमस्तु पश्चादनेन परिचयमुत्पाद्य सर्वमभीष्टं संपादयामीति धिया स्वल्पामपि भिक्षां बहुमन्यमानः पश्चात् क्रमेण स्वाभीष्टं संपादयत्येवं यत्र विवक्षा तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। रघुनाथ. cf. Mar. "भटाला दिली ओसरी भट हातपाय पसरी"; "चञ्चुप्रवेशे मुसलप्रवेशः।"

भिल्लीचन्दनन्यायः The maxim of a Bhil woman and sandal tree. cf. the English equivalent "Familiarity breeds contempt." अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा संततगमनादनादरो भवति। मलये भिल्लपुरन्ध्री चन्दनतरुकाष्ठमिन्धनं कुरुते॥ Subhāṣ.; cf. Mar. "अतिपरिचय खोटा मान राहात नाहीं।"

भूतं भव्याय कल्पते A thing accomplished in the past conduces to the attainment of the result in future. The मीमांसक्s avow that an accomplished sacrificial act is not an end in itself but for the bringing about of a result in the future such as the attainment of heaven etc. This, consequently, necessitates belief in the theory of अपूर्व as a connecting link between the two.

भूमिरथिकन्यायः The simile of the man who in order to become proficient makes drawings of a war-chariot on the ground. यत्तावदुपाध्यायः शिष्यसंनिधावधीते तद्ग्रहणार्थम्। यच्छिष्यस्तद्धारणार्थम्। ग्रहणधारणे प्रयोगार्थे भूमिरथिकवत् शुष्केष्टिवद्वा। तद्यथा भूमिरथिको भूमौ रथमालिख्य शिक्षां करोति संग्रामे प्राशुभावो भवितेति यथा च छात्राः शुष्केष्टीः प्रयुञ्जते प्रयोगे प्राशुकर्मा भवितास्मीति। एवमेतद् द्रष्टव्यम्। ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 15.

भूलिङ्गशकुनिन्यायः The simile of the bird भूलिङ्ग. The purport of the maxim seems to be, "Practise what you preach". cf. अथ चैषां न ते बुद्धिः प्रकृतिं याति भारत। मयैव कथितं पूर्वं भूलिङ्गशकुनिर्यथा॥ भूलिङ्गशकुनिर्नाम पार्श्वे हिमवतः परे। भीष्म तस्याः सदा वाचः श्रूयन्तेऽर्थविगर्हिताः॥ मा साहसमितीदं सा सततं वाशते किल। साहसं चात्मनातीव चरन्ती नावबुध्यते॥ सा हि मांसार्गलं भीष्म मुखात् सिंहस्य खादतः। दन्तान्तरविलग्नं यत् तदादत्तेऽल्पचेतना॥ इच्छतः सा हि सिंहस्य भीष्म जीवत्यसंशयम्। तद्वत् त्वमप्यधर्मिष्ठ सदा वाचः प्रभाषसे॥ इच्छतां भूमिपालानां भीष्म जीवस्यसंशयम्। लोकविद्विष्टकर्मा हि नान्योऽस्ति भवता समः॥ Mb. 2.44.27-32; यो भूलिङ्गन्यायेन परोपदेशमात्रकुशलः स्वयं च यथेष्टाचरणशीलः सोऽपि दाम्भिकत्वात् त्यक्तव्यः। भूलिङ्गाख्यः पक्षी मा साहसं कुर्विति पुनः पुनरुच्चैर्वदन् सिंहदंष्ट्रान्तलग्नं मांसलवं जिघृक्षतीति प्रसिद्धम्। रघुनाथ.

भ्रष्टावसरन्यायः The simile of a lost opportunity or proper occasion. It is used to illustrate that something does not take place when the occasion for its taking place has once gone. यदपि यजमानस्य भ्रष्टावसरं क्रियमाणं विगुणं भवति इति तदपि गुणलोपे मुख्यस्य इत्यनेन विरुद्धम्। तंत्र. 3. 5. 46. cf. निर्वाणदीपे किमु तैलदानं चौरे गते वा किमु सावधानम्। वयोगते किं वनिताविलासः पयोगते किं खलु सेतुबन्धः। Subhāṣ.; Mar. "बैल गेला नि झोपा केला."

मक्षिकान्यायः The simile of a fly. It is used to illustrate the fault-finding nature of the wicked just as a fly concentrates on a wound.

मञ्जूषाखुन्यायः The simile of a rat entering a casket. It is used to express the effort to obtain the coveted thing ending in a positive harm to one's life. कदाचित् कश्चिन्मूषको भक्ष्याशया सर्पमञ्जूषां दृष्ट्वा प्रविष्टस्तत्र तेन भक्षितः ।

मणिविक्रयदृष्टान्तः The illustration afforded by the sale of gems. It is intended to teach that, in disposing of precious stones, one who understands their value will derive greater advantage than one who is without that knowledge. यदेव विद्यया करोति...तदेव वीर्यवत्तरं भवति ।... दृष्टं हि लोके वणिक्शबरयोः पद्मरागादिमणिविक्रये वणिजो विज्ञानाधिक्यात् फलाधिक्यम्। तस्माद् यदेव विद्यया विज्ञानेन युक्तः सन् करोति कर्म... तदेव कर्म वीर्यवत्तरमविद्वत्कर्मणोऽधिकफलं भवति । Śaṁkara on Ch. Up. 1. 1. 10.

मण्डूकप्लुतिन्यायः The maxim of a frog's leap. It is used by grammarians and others to express the passing from one rule or topic to another over intervening ones. cf. Mbh. 1. 1. 3; 6. 1. 17. etc ; केचन मण्डूकप्लुतिन्यायेनानुवर्तनस्यानुचितत्वाद् भ्रान्तिमदनन्तरमपह्नुतिर्ग्रन्थकृता लक्षिता उल्लेखस्यातिशयोक्त्यनन्तरामिति ग्रन्थं विपर्यासितवन्तः । जयरथ's com. on अलंकारसर्वस्व 20.

मदशक्तिवत् The simile of the power of an intoxicant. अत्रैके देहमात्रात्मदर्शिनो लोकायतिका देहव्यतिरिक्तस्यात्मनोऽभावं मन्यमानाः समस्तव्यस्तेषु बाह्येषु पृथिव्यादिषु अदृष्टमपि चैतन्यं शरीराकारपरिणतेषु भूतेषु स्यादिति संभावयन्तस्तेभ्यश्चैतन्यं मदशक्तिवद्विज्ञानं चैतन्यविशिष्टः कायः पुरुष इति चाहुः । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3.3.53.

मधु पश्यसि दुर्बुद्धे प्रपातं नानुपश्यसि (Mb. 12. 311. 7) Oh wicked one, you behold the honey but do not behold the precipice. cf. मधु यः केवलं दृष्ट्वा प्रपातं नानुपश्यति । स भ्रष्टो मधुलोभेन शोचत्येवं यथा भवान्॥ Mb. 11. 1. 37; यो हि मधुन्येव दत्तदृष्टिर्दुर्बलां शाखामधिरोहति तस्य विनिपात एव भवति । "मधुदृष्टिवदेवास्य गुणकामं प्रपश्यतः । क्रियाफलविनाशात्मा विनिपातः प्रसज्यते ॥" शास्त्रदीपिका 3. 6. 3; दुग्धं पश्यति मार्जारो यथा न लगुडाहतिम् । Subhāṣ.; cf. "घी देखा पण बडगा नहि देखा !"

महतापि प्रयत्नेन तमिस्रायां परामृशन् । कृष्णशुक्लविवेकं हि न कश्चिदधिगच्छति (तंत्र 1. 3. 1) Not even by the most thorough examination, could one distinguish between black and white in pitchy darkness. This illustrates the impossibility of tracing the sources from which Manu and other Smriti writers derived their laws.

मर्कटमदिरापानादिन्यायः The simile of monkey drinking wine etc. cf. Marāṭhī equivalents : "आधींच तोंरें त्यांत शिरलें वारें !; आधींच मर्कट तशांतहि मद्य प्याला । झाली तशांतचि तयासहि भूतबाधा ॥"

मात्स्यन्यायः The simile drawn from fish. It is used to illustrate the oppression of the weak by the strong, "Might is right"; "Survival of the fittest." Read: मत्स्य एव मत्स्यं गिलति Śat. Br. 1. 8. 1; दुर्बलं बलवन्तो हि मत्स्या मत्स्यं विशेषतः । भक्षयन्ति सदा वृत्तिर्विहिता नः सनातनी ॥ Mb. 3. 190. 8; राजा चेन्न भवेल्लोके पृथिव्यां दण्डधारकः । जले मत्स्यानिवाभक्ष्यन् दुर्बलं बलवत्तराः॥ अराजकाः प्रजाः पूर्वं विनेशुरिति नः श्रुतम् । परस्परं भक्षयन्तो मत्स्या इव जले कृशान् ॥ Mb. 13. 67. 16-17; Rām. 2. 67. 31; परस्परामिषतया जगतो भिन्नवर्त्मनः । दण्डाभावे परिध्वंसी मात्स्यन्यायो प्रवर्तते ॥ Kām. 2. 40.

मानाधीना मेयसिद्धिः To know the thing to be measured you must know the measure. मानाधीना मेयसिद्धिरिति न्यायेन प्रमाणस्य प्रथममुद्देशो तदनुसारेण लक्षणस्य कथनीयतया प्रथमोद्दिष्टस्य प्रमाणस्य प्रथमं लक्षणं कथ्यते । Sar. S. न्यायदर्शन.

माषराशिप्रविष्टमषीन्यायः The simile of a grain of soot in a heap of spotted beans. This is akin to the English proverb "a needle in a haystack". शकारः– भावे भावे बालिए क्खु अंधआले माशलाशिपविट्ठा विअ मशीगुडिआ दीशन्ती दीशन्ती जेव पणट्ठा वशंतशेणिआ Mk. 1.

मिथिलायां प्रदीप्तायां न मे दह्यति किंचन (Mb. 12. 178) "If Mithilā should be in flames nothing of mine would be burnt up" (said by Janaka). It is used to indicate the freedom from anxiety of one who has nothing to lose. न हास्यकर्म क्षीयते । कर्माभावादेवेति नित्यानुवादः । यथाविदुषः कर्मक्षयलक्षणं संसारदुःखं संततमेव न तथा तदस्य विद्यत इत्यर्थः । मिथिलायां...किंचनेति तद्वत् । Śaṁkara on Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 15.

मुण्डितशिरोनक्षत्रान्वेषणम् Enquiring as to a suitable date for the shaving of one's head when one has already performed that ceremony. See : कृतक्षौरस्य नक्षत्रपरीक्षा.

मुनिर्मनुते मूर्खो मुच्यते A sage meditates on Brahman and a fool is emancipated. This illustrates an impossible sequence (असंगति). "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge." Ezekiel XVIII. 2. एतेनेदमपास्तं मुनिर्मनुते मूर्खो मुच्यत इत्येतच्छास्त्रफलं प्रयोक्तरि इति न्यायविरुद्धम् । तथा चाभाणकः 'काचिन्निपादी तनयं प्रसूते कश्चिन्निषादस्तु कषायपायी' इति । मुनिकर्तृकश्रवणादिविधिफलस्य साक्षात्कारस्य मूर्खेऽनभ्युपगमात् । वेदान्ततत्त्वविवेक.

मृगतृष्णा (तृष्णिका) न्यायः The simile of mirage. It illustrates that the existence of the universe is ill-founded, like a mirage. जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायाम् । Ś. 6. 16; मृगतृष्णारूपमेतद् दर्शनम् । ŚB. on MS. 9. 1. 31; रे चित्त चिन्तय चिरं चरणौ मुरारेः पारं गमिष्यसि यतो भवसागरस्य । पुत्राः कलत्रमितरे सुहृदः सहायाः सर्वं विलोकय सखे मृगतृष्णिकाभम् ॥

मृतमारणन्यायः Akin to ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय, अरण्यरोदनन्याय, पिष्टपेषणन्याय etc.

यः कुरुते स एव भुङ्क्ते He who performs an action will himself reap the fruit thereof, whether in the form of a reward or retribution. This doctrine is common to all the six orthodox schools. cf. the Marāṭhī proverb "करील तो भरील."

यः कारयति स करोत्येव He who causes a thing to be done by another is himself the real doer of it. This nyāya is of common occurrence. एवमेकेनापि पिबता द्वौ पिबन्तावुच्येते । यद्वा जीवस्तावत् पिबतीश्वरस्तु पाययति पाययन्नपि पिबतीत्युच्यते । Śaṁkara on Muṇḍ 3. 1. 1.

यत् करभस्य पृष्ठे न माति तत् कण्ठे निबध्यते That for which there is no room on a camel's back, is tied to his neck! The maxim illustrates the piling up of misfortunes almost beyond endurance. It is akin to the English maxim "It is the last straw which breaks the camel's back". महाभारतमाक्रान्तमूर्तेराराटिकारिणः। यत् पृष्ठे माति नोष्ट्रस्य गलके तन्निबध्यते॥ उपमितिभवप्रपञ्चा कथा.

यत् कृतकं तदनित्यम् Anything that has been made is non-eternal. In other words, that which has a beginning has also an end; except of course, the नैयायिक's प्रध्वंसाभाव, which has a beginning but no end!

यदश्वेन हृतं पुरा तत् पश्चाद् गर्दभः प्राप्तुं केनोपायेन शक्नुयात् (न्यायमञ्जरी) The maxim occurs in the course of a discussion of the relative value and authority of Śruti and Smṛiti. न च श्रुतिजनितप्रत्ययस्य स्मृतिजनितो बाधकत्वं प्रतिपद्यते। स्मार्तस्य बाधकः श्रौतो बलवत्त्वात् प्रतीयते। प्रत्यक्षे चानुमाने च प्रागेतदुध्यवधारितम्।... न च शीघ्रहृतेऽर्थेऽस्ति चिरादागच्छतो गतिः। अश्वैरपहृतं को हि गर्दभैः प्राप्तुमर्हति॥ तंत्र. 1. 3. 3.

यस्य नास्ति पुत्रो न तस्य पुत्रस्य क्रीडनकानि क्रियन्ते (ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 5) Toys are not made for the son of a man who has no son! न हि अनङ्गे कर्मणि अङ्गस्य विशेषो विधिः स्यात्। भवति च विशेषविधिः 'आश्वबालः प्रस्तरः' इति। न हि असति प्रस्तरे प्रस्तरविशेषः शिष्येत यथा यस्य ... .. क्रियन्ते।

याचितकमण्डनन्यायः The maxim of borrowed ornaments. To appear in borrowed plumes. अस्याः मुखश्रीप्रतिबिम्बमेवं जलाच्च तातान्मुकुराच्च मित्रात्। अभ्यर्थ्य धत्तः खलु पद्मचन्द्रौ विभूषणं याचितकं कदाचित्॥ N. 7. 56.

यादृशो यक्षस्तादृशो बलिः As is the यक्ष, so should be the offering. The general sense of the maxim seems to be "tit for tat", "a Roland for an Oliver". cf. Mar. "जसास तसें", "जशी देणावळ तशी धुणावळ".

यावद्वचनं वाचनिकम् Conveying the meaning actually expressed (and therefore needing nothing to supplement it). कश्चात्र विशेषः। स यदि वाचनिकस्ततो यावद्वचनमेव कर्तव्यः। तंत्र. 3. 5. 19.

रज्जुसर्पन्यायः The maxim of the superimposition of serpent on the rope. This is the usual illustration of विवर्तवाद like शुक्तिरजत etc. यथा रज्जोरज्ञानतया सर्पात्मना भानं ज्ञातायास्तु स्वरूपेण, तथा ब्रह्मणोऽनवबुद्धस्य सप्रपञ्चत्वेन, बुद्धस्य च निष्प्रपञ्चत्वेन भानं न मानान्तरविरुद्धमित्यर्थः। लौ. न्याय. As a serpent is a विवर्त (an apparent or illusory form) of a rope, so is the world a विवर्त of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by विद्या or true knowledge.

रथकारन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1327.

राजपुत्रव्याधन्यायः The illustration of the king's son [who was brought up] as a hunter. The story is that a young prince, abandoned by his parents at his birth, was adopted by a hunter and brought up as his son. The boy remained in ignorance of his real origin until he was discovered by a kindly person and restored to his rightful position. cf. Śaṁkara on Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 20.

राजपुरप्रवेशन्यायः The simile of the manner of entering a royal city. विशृङ्खलतया राजपुरप्रवेशे राजपुररक्षकैस्ताडनादिकं क्रियेतेति भिया श्रेणीभूततया यथा तत्पुरप्रवेश एवं सुशृङ्खलतया यत्र कार्यकारणस्य विवक्षा तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य. We do not grasp the meaning of a long sentence as a whole, but the sense of each word enters the mind singly on the principle of राजपुरप्रवेश. cf. अभिहितान्वयवाद.

रात्रिसत्रन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1338.

राधावेधोपमा The simile of piercing the central figure of a target. It means hitting the bull's eye. It is used of something difficult of accomplishment and requiring great skill.

रुधिरसंपर्कवतो विषस्य शरीरे प्रसर्पणम् The circulation within the body of poison which has entered the blood. It is used as a warning against the beginnings of evil in however small a degree. cf. विषं रुधिरमासाद्य प्रसर्पति यथा तनौ। तथैव छिद्रमासाद्य दोषश्चित्ते प्रसर्पति॥ बोधिचर्यावतार 7. 69; "The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off contention before there be quarrelling." cf. Mar. "भांडणापेक्षा अबोला बरा."

रुमाक्षिप्तकाष्ठन्यायः The illustration of wood thrown into the salt-lake [or mine], Rumā. Rumā is "विशिष्टलवणाकर" [मेदिनीकोश] and situated near Ajmere. यथा रुमायां लवणाकरेषु मेरौ यथा वोज्ज्वलरुक्मभूमौ। यज्जायते तन्मयमेव तत् स्यात् तथा भवेद् वेदविदात्मतुष्टिः॥ तंत्र. The tradition is that anything thrown in there becomes saline itself.

रूढिर्योगमपहरति Popular usage overpowers etymological meaning.

लक्षणप्रमाणाभ्यां वस्तुसिद्धिः [The existence, or nature, of] an object is established by means of some distinguishing characteristic, and by a recognized form of proof [such as sense-perception, scripture etc.]. "यथा गन्धवत्त्वादिलक्षणेन प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणेन च पृथिव्यादिसिद्धिः।" or, just as the wonders of creation establish the "eternal power and Godhead" of the invisible Deity, to which scripture also bears testimony.

लाङ्गलं जीवनम् A plough is existence. That is, it is a means of existence; cause and effect being here identified as in आयुर्घृतम् which is an illustration of शुद्धा सारोपा लक्षणा. cf. यथा लाङ्गलं गवादीनुद्वहति इति निमित्तमात्रत्वादेवमुच्यते न तु प्रत्यक्षमेव लाङ्गलं गवादीनुद्वहति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 2. 4.

लोष्टप्रस्तारन्यायः The maxim of the expanse [or modification] of clods of earth. It is used to illustrate the endless diversity or manifoldness of one original form (i. e. प्रकृतिविकृतिभाव); e.g. from मृत्तिका, a potter prepares a pitcher, a tray and other varieties of earthen vessels. तेन लोष्टप्रस्तारन्यायेनानन्तवैचित्र्यमुक्तम्। अभिनवगुप्त on ध्वन्यालोक.

लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet. It is used to denote a very close affinity between two things by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

वज्रलेपन्यायः The maxim of the smearing of a kind of very hard cement. It is used to denote permanency, indelibility and adamantine nature of an object. अन्यक्षेत्रे कृतं पापं पुण्यक्षेत्रे विनश्यति। पुण्यक्षेत्रे कृतं पापं वज्रलेपो भविष्यति॥ Subhāṣ.; वज्रलेपघटितेव Māl. 5. 10; निःशेषं यान्तु शान्तिं पिशुनजनगिरो दुर्जया वज्रलेपाः Ratn. 4. 21; Mar. काळ्या दगडावरची रेघ."

वटे यक्षन्यायः The belief as to a goblin in a Banyan tree. There is a popular belief, based solely on the tradition of the elders, that a यक्ष or goblin, lives in every Banyan tree. It is used as an illustration of ऐतिह्य (Tradition) which some regard as a means of proof (प्रमाण) but which is rejected by गौतम in his न्यायसूत्र 2.2.1. cf. जगति बहु न तथ्यं नित्यमैतिह्यमुक्तम्। भवति तु यदि सत्यं नागमाद् भिद्यते तत्॥ श्लोकवार्तिक; ऐतिह्यं न तु सत्यमत्र हि वटे यक्षोऽस्ति वा नेति वा। को जानाति कदा च केन कलितं यक्षस्य कीदृग्वपुः॥ न्यायमञ्जरी.

वत्सक्षीरन्यायः The maxim of a calf and [its mother's] milk. According to the Sāṁkhya System of philosophy even the insentient Prakriti proceeds to liberate the Puruṣa, just as inanimate milk conduces to the growth of the calf. वत्सविवृद्धिनिमित्तं क्षीरस्य यथा प्रवृत्तिरज्ञस्य। पुरुषविमोक्षनिमित्तं तथा प्रवृत्तिः प्रधानस्य॥ Sāṁ. K.

वदतो व्याघातः The simile of the speaker contradicting or defeating or negativing his former statement by the latter one. cf. यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता। माता तु मम वन्ध्यैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः॥ Subhāṣ.

वधूमाषमापनन्यायः The simile of the measuring out of beans by the daughter-in-law. The nyāya refers to a debtor who, in his zeal to pile up arguments in quick succession, fails to be aware of his flaws in them that may be apparent to his adversary. cf. माषमापनव्याकुला वधूः स्वगुह्यसंवरणं यथा न करोति तथा त्वयापि स्वदोषो न समाहित इत्यर्थः। शंकरमिश्र's com. on आत्मतत्त्वविवेक. (Turner Jubilee Volume, p. 94.)

वध्यघातकन्यायः The maxim of the destroyer and his prey. It is used of two things which cannot exist together. यथावच्छेपेनमूषकादिना दूषितां भूमिमुपलभ्य तद्विरोधिनो घातकस्य मार्जारादेरभावोऽर्थादवगम्यते तथा सत्यादिपदात् पदार्थं परमार्थत्वादिकं प्रतीत्य प्रतीतपरमार्थत्वादिविरोधिनोऽसत्यत्वादेरभावोऽर्थापत्त्या ज्ञायते न हि सत्यादेरसत्यादेश्चैकाधिकरणत्वं घटते। आनंदगिरि on तैत्तिरीयवार्त्तिक 2.1.66.

वनसिंह (व्याघ्र) न्यायः The illustration of a lion (tiger) in a forest. It is used of things which mutually aid or protect each other. cf. हृदनक्रन्याय of similar import. When these two are together they become invincible, invulnerable but when separated they are easily assailable and vulnerable. सोऽयं वनसिंहहृदनक्रन्यायः। किरातैर्हन्तुं शक्योऽपि सिंहो महद्वनं शरणं प्रविश्य दुराधर्षस्तेभ्यो न बिभेति वनं च तत् सिंहाधिष्ठानानुगृहीतं तैर्दुष्प्रवेशं भवति। वेदान्तकल्पतरुपरिमल; न स्याद्वनमृते व्याघ्रान् व्याघ्रा न स्युर्ऋते वनम्। वनं हि रक्ष्यते व्याघ्रैर्व्याघ्रान् रक्षति काननम्॥ Mb. 5. 37. 46; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति। स एव प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते॥ Pt. 3. 46.

वरगोष्ठीन्यायः The simile of the choice [of a bridegroom] in an assembly where conversation about such matters takes place. Relatives come together and in the course of their conversation marriage is settled by mutual agreement. वरलाभाय गोष्ठी वरगोष्ठी। तया यथा वरवधूबन्धूनामैकमत्ये सति विवाहादिरूपमेकं कार्यं निष्पाद्यते तथा प्रकृतेऽपि। लौ. न्याय.

वरं सांशयिकान्निष्कादसांशयिकः कार्षापणः Better is a certain कार्षापण than an uncertain निष्क. cf. वरमद्य कपोतः श्वो मयूरात्। "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush." cf. Mar. "हातचें सोडून पळत्याच्या मागें लागणें."

वरमद्य कपोतः श्वो मयूरात् Better is a pigeon today than a peacock tomorrow.

वराटकान्वेषणे प्रवृत्तश्चिन्तामणिं लब्धवान् A person proceeding to find a cowrie came across the philosopher's stone [which yields its possessor all desires]. अपि चिन्तामणिश्चिन्तापरिश्रममपेक्षते। Māl. 10. 22; चिन्तामणिश्चिन्तितमेव सूते Subhāṣ.; cf. Mar. "देवापाशीं मागितला एक डोळा तर देवानें दिले दोन"; काश्यां स्वर्गादिकमुद्दिश्य यागाद्यनुष्ठाताप्यकस्मान्मरणे प्राप्ते मोक्षमेव लभते। लौ. न्याय.

वह्निधूमन्यायः A maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke (यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः). This is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things (अन्वयव्याप्ति and व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति; e. g. where there is A there is B, where there is not B, there is not A; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः। यत्र यत्र वह्न्यभावस्तत्र तत्र धूमाभावः।)

वाक्यभेदन्यायः The maxim of splitting a sentence. It is taken to be a fundamental rule of composition with Sanskrit authors that there should be only one leading idea in one sentence. In fact, a sentence is defined to be "a proposition containing a single idea, but where the expression of that idea is divided into parts, each part stands in need of other or others." (अर्थैकत्वादेकं वाक्यं साकाङ्क्षं चेद् विभागे स्यात्। MS. 2. 1. 46.) "Where it is possible to take a sentence as embodying a single idea or a single proposition, it is wrong to attribute two ideas or two propositions to it." (संभवत्येकवाक्यत्वे वाक्यभेदो न युज्यते।). The principle of presuming a sentence to have only one leading idea is that, where there is a word expressing an injunction (विधि) in one part of it the remaining part or parts must be regarded as अर्थवाद, which by definition, are merely subsidiary clauses (वाक्यशेष).

विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः When an elephant is sold what is the use of higgling about the goad. cf. सौमित्रिर्वदति विभीषणाय लङ्कां देहि त्वं भुवनपते विनैव कोशम्। सौमित्रिं प्रति निजगाद रामचन्द्रो विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः ॥; नारब्धं कुचपरिरम्भणेषु वाम्यं वैमत्यं विरचति चुम्बने कदापि। किं नीवीगतमवले रुणत्सि पाणिं विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः ॥; Mar. " हत्ती गेला आणि शेपूट राहिलें ! "

विना मलयमन्यत्र चन्दनं न प्ररोहति A sandal tree does not grow except on the Malaya mountain. This illustrates that a wise man prospers by taking recourse to another great man who appreciates merits.

विनिगमनाविरहन्यायः The simile of the absence of reasoning or argument supporting one of the two sides; एकतरपक्षपातिनी युक्तिर्विनिगमना, वैकल्पिके वस्तुन्येकस्मिन्नवधारणा शक्तिरिति यावत्। तस्या विरहो वियोग इत्यर्थः। लौ. न्याय.

विलूननासिकस्यादर्शदर्शनम् Showing a looking-glass to a man whose nose has been cut off ! This is used as an incitement to wrath.

विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः The downfall of those who have lost their discretion takes place through hundred openings. cf. शिरः शार्वं स्वर्गात् पशुपतिशिरस्तः क्षितिरुहं महीध्रादुत्तुङ्गादवनिमवनेश्चापि जलधिम्। अधोऽधो गङ्गेयं स्थलमुपगता स्तोकमधुना विवेक...शतमुखः Bh. 2. cf. Mar. " बुडत्याचा पाय खोलांत. "

विश्वजिन्न्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1475.

विषकुम्भं पयोमुखम् A bowl of poison with milk on the surface. " A wolf in the sheep's clothing." "Oh villain, villain, smiling, damned villain." Hamlet 1. 5; परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम्। वर्जयेत् तादृशं मित्रं विष ... मुखम्। Chāṇ. 18. cf. " मुखमें राम बगलमें छुरी "; " बोलणीं मानभावाचीं करणी कसाबाची."

विषकृमिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it like poison which though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it. " What is one man's food is another man's poison." cf. विप्रास्मिन् नगरे महान् कथय कस्तालद्रुमाणां गणः को दाता रजको ददाति वसनं प्रातर्गृहीत्वा निशि। को दक्षः परदारवित्तहरणे सर्वोऽपि दक्षो जनः कस्माज्जीवसि हे सखे विषकृमिन्यायेन जीवाम्यहम् ॥ वृद्धचाणक्य.

विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself. विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतम्। Ku. 2. 55; Pt. 1. 245.

विहंगमन्यायः The simile of a bird. cf. पिपीलिकागतिन्याय and प्लवंगमन्याय (the maxim of a monkey leaping from one branch of a tree to another). An ant is proverbially slow of gait, a monkey jumps or leaps, hence quicker; but a bird flies and naturally is the quickest of all. यथा पिपीलिकाप्लवंगमापेक्षया विहंगमोऽनायासेनोच्चतममपि मधुरं फलरसमास्वादते, तथैवोत्तमाधिकारी ज्ञानी मध्यमाधिकार्यपेक्षयानायासेन जन्मान्तरीयसंस्कारैः शुद्धान्तःकरणतया लब्धपूर्णज्ञानोऽचिरादेव चिदानन्दरूपतां प्राप्नोतीति। लौ. न्याय.; cf. देखे उत्प्लवनासरिसा। पक्षी फळासि झोंबे जैसा। सांगे नरु केविं तैसा। पावे वेगां ॥ ४१ ॥ तैसें देख पा विहंगममतें। अधिष्ठूनि ज्ञानातें। सांख्य सद्यः मोक्षातें। आकळिती ॥ ४२ ॥ ज्ञानेश्वरी अ. ३.

वीचितरङ्गन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward another wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production of sound. सर्वः शब्दो नभोवृत्तिः श्रोत्रोत्पन्नस्तु गृह्यते। वीचीतरङ्गन्यायेन तदुत्पत्तिस्तु कीर्तिता॥ कदम्बकोरकन्यायादुत्पत्तिः कस्यचिन्मते। Bhāṣā P. 165, 166.

वृक्षप्रकम्पनन्यायः The illustration of the shaking of a tree. A man is supposed to be up a tree whilst others are standing below it. One of the latter points to a particular branch which he wishes to be shaken and the others point out other branches for the same purpose; so the man shakes the whole tree at once and thus satisfies everybody by the one effort !

वृक्षवृत्तिन्यायः The illustration of the subsistence of trees. It is used to denote the manner of subsistence on things received of their own accord, without efforts. (अयाचितवृत्ति). अयाचितोपस्थितमम्बु केवलं रसात्मकस्योडुपतेश्च रश्मयः। बभूव तस्याः किल पारणाविधिर्न वृक्षवृत्तिव्यतिरिक्तसाधनः ॥ Ku. 5. 22.

वृद्धकुमारी-वाक्य(वर)-न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mbh. 8. 2. 3 says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon said, "पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीरमोदनं कांस्यपात्र्यां भुञ्जीरन्।" This one boon if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle etc., and gold. cf. वृद्धकुमारीवरप्रार्थन in तंत्र. 2. 2. 2.

वृद्धिमिष्टवतो मूलमपि ते नष्टम् Whilst seeking to obtain interest, the creditor loses [that and] the capital too. cf. वृद्धिमिष्टवतो मूलमपि विनष्टमिति न्यायः। वृद्धिर्धनप्रयोगेऽधमर्णात् प्राप्यांशभेदलाभः। तामिष्टवत उत्तमर्णस्याधमर्णदौष्टयाद् यथा मूलं नश्यत्येवं यत्राभीष्टान्तरसंपादनाय प्रयतमानस्य मूलं नश्यति तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

वृश्चिकभिया पलायमान आशीविषमुखे निपतितः Running away through fear of a scorpion, he falls into the jaws of a poisonous snake. Avoiding Scylla, he falls into Charybdis ! cf. एकामसिद्धिं परिहरतो द्वितीयापद्यते। cf. Mar. " आगींतून निघून फुफाट्यांत पडणें."

व्यालनकुलन्यायः The maxim of the snake and the mungoose. The well-known innate apathy (जातिवैर, शाश्वतिक विरोध) of these two for one another (cf. P. 2. 4. 9) is a commonly used illustration of inherent opposition between two things. The maxim is better known as अहिनकुलन्याय. cf. अत्रान्तरे दैववशात् कृष्णसर्पो बिलान्निष्क्रान्तः। नकुलोऽपि तं स्वभाववैरिणं मत्वा भ्रातृ रक्षणार्थं सर्पेण सह युद्ध्वा सर्पं खण्डशः कृतवान्। Pt. 5. 2.

शकुनिग्राहकगतिन्यायः The simile of the movements of a bird-catcher. यथा शकुनिग्राहकस्य शकुनिं जिघृक्षतश्छद्मना गतिर्भवति शनैः पदन्यासः दृष्टिप्रणिधानमशब्दकरणं च कथमनवबुद्धः शकुनिर्गृह्येत इत्येवमिहाप्यनवबुद्धमिव ग्रहीतुं यज्ञं प्रच्छन्नगतिरपांशुत्वं नाम। यथा शकुनिग्राहकस्य यस्मिन् देशे शनैः पदन्यासो न स तद्देशार्थोऽपि तु तद्देशाभिगतस्य शकुनेरर्थेन क्रियत एवमिहाप्युपांशुत्वं न तद्देशानां पदार्थानामर्थेन क्रियते तद्देशाभिगतस्य यज्ञस्य अर्थेन गम्यते। ŚB. on MS. 9. 1. 22.

शते पञ्चाशत् Fifty [is contained] in a hundred. The greater includes the less. व्यापकशतसंख्यायां यथा व्याप्यपञ्चाशत्संख्या निविष्टा एवं यत्र व्यापके व्याप्यस्य निवेशस्तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

शरपुरुषीयन्यायः The maxim of the man and the arrow. शरश्च क्षिप्तः प्राकाराच्च पुरुष उत्थितः स तेन हतः। तत्तुल्यं शरपुरुषीयम्। G. M. 3. 196. It illustrates a purely accidental and unforeseen occurrence and is therefore, akin to अजाकृपाणीय, खल्वाटबिल्वीय and others of a like nature.

शर्करोन्मज्जनीयन्यायः The maxim of the pebble and the [man's] emerging [from the water]. The moment when the pebble is thrown a man who has been diving or swimming emerges from the water, and is struck by it. Vide the previous न्याय. G. M. 3. 196.

शलभन्यायः The illustration of the moth. The destruction of the silly moth by flying into a lighted lamp is a figure often met with in Sanskrit literature. शृणु येन स कर्मणा गतः शलभत्वं हरलोचनार्चिषि। Ku. 4. 40; सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः कः शालभेन विधिना लभतां विनाशम्। Mu. 1. 10; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते। Ve. 1.19. According to मेरुतुङ्ग the moth, envious of the brilliance of the light, tries to extinguish it at the cost of its own life. उज्ज्वलगुणमभ्युदितं क्षुद्रो द्रष्टुं न कथमपि क्षमते। दग्ध्वा तनुमपि शलभो दीप्रं दीपार्चिषं हरति॥

शवोद्वर्तनन्यायः The simile of perfuming a dead body. For explanation vide अरण्यरोदनन्याय; Mar. "प्रेताचा शृंगार."

शशविषाणन्यायः The maxim of the hare's horn. It is used to denote total negation (अत्यन्ताभाव).

शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous. The maxim is akin to अरुन्धतीप्रदर्शनन्याय.

शान्ते कर्मणि वेतालोदयः When the prescribed ritual for the removal or prevention of evil, is at an end, up comes a goblin! The maxim implies ultimate failure inspite of effort.

शीर्षे सर्पो देशान्तरे वैद्यः A snake above the head and the doctor in another country! उवरि घणं घणराडिअं दूरे दइदा किमेददावडिअम्। हिमवदि दिव्वोसहिओ सीसे सप्पो समाविट्ठो॥ Mu. 1. 22; Karpūr. 4.

शुष्केष्टिन्यायः The figure of a mock sacrifice. That is, the performance of sacrificial ceremonies, by a pupil with a view to his offering of a real sacrifice. This is akin to भूमिरथिकन्याय q. v.

शृङ्गग्राहिकान्यायः The maxim of seizing oxen by their horns. That is, by way of specification, and not in the sense of English proverb "Taking the bull by the horns!" यथा गोव्रजे का मदीया गौरिति गोपः पृष्टः शृङ्गं गृहीत्वा गां प्रदर्शयेत् तथाबोधकं शास्त्रं विधायकमुच्यते। (शृङ्गस्य ग्रहणं यस्यां क्रियायां सा शृङ्गग्राहिका।); रामकृष्ण's com. on आत्मपुराण 4. 561-62.

शैलूषीन्यायः The illustration of an actress. The actress who plays several roles in succession is likened to उपमा developing into several figures of speech. उपमैका शैलूषी संप्राप्ता चित्रभूमिकाभेदात्। प्रीणयति काव्यरङ्गे नर्तयति तद्विदां चेतः॥

श्येनकपोतीयन्यायः The maxim of the hawk and the pigeon. श्येनकपोतयोरिव श्येनकपोतीयो दुर्योगः। यथा कपोतोऽतर्कितमागतेन श्येनेन गृहीतस्तथाकस्मिको यो दुर्योगः स एवमुच्यते। G. M. 3. 195. The maxim is akin to शरपुरुषीय and others of similar import.

श्वः कार्यमद्य कुर्वीत One should do today that which one intends to do tomorrow. "Boast not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." श्वः कार्यमद्य कुर्वीत पूर्वाह्णे चापराह्णिकम्। न हि प्रतीक्षते मृत्युः कृतं वास्य न वा कृतम्॥ Mb. 12. 175, 278, 323. cf. the names of three fish in Pt. अनागतविधाता, यद्भविष्य and प्रत्युत्पन्नमति.

श्वपुच्छोन्नामनन्यायः The simile of the attempt to straighten a dog's tail. It is an illustration of wasted effort. cf. अरण्यरोदनन्याय and other maxims of similar import. Also Mar. "कुत्र्याचें शेपूट नळींत घातलें तरी वांकडें तें वांकडेंच!"

श्वलीढमिव पायसम् Like a milky preparation that has been licked by a dog. It is used of something which has become impure and therefore unacceptable. cf. न हि पूतं स्याद् गोक्षीरं श्वदृतौ धृतम्।

श्वश्रूनिर्गच्छोक्तिन्यायः The maxim of the mother-in-law who said, 'Be off'. भिक्षामटते माणवकाय भिक्षां प्रत्या-

चक्षाणामात्मनः स्नुषां भर्त्सयित्वा श्वश्रूः पुनस्तमाहूय समागते तस्मिन् नास्ति भिक्षा निर्गच्छेति तथैव प्रत्याचष्टे। ज्ञानोत्तम's com. on नैष्कर्म्यसिद्धि 1. 28. The maxim illustrates mother-in-law's supremacy, rather autocratic rule or dictatorship, in household affairs. Even the justified refusal of the daughter-in-law requires confirmation and sanction of the mother-in-law. cf. Mar. "नकार यावयाचा तोहि सासूनेंच!"

श्वा कर्णे वा पुच्छे वा छिन्ने श्वैव भवति नाश्वो न गर्दभः A dog, when an ear or its tail has been cut off, is still a dog, not a horse nor a donkey! एकदेशविकृतमनन्यवत् Mbh. cf. न हि गोर्गडुनि जाते विषाणे वा भग्ने गोत्वं निरोधीयते। and न हि केवलभोजी देवदत्तो अन्यैः सह पङ्क्त्यां भुञ्जानोऽन्यत्वं प्रपद्यते। तंत्र; cf. Mar. "आधीं होता वाघ्या दैवयोगें झाला पाग्या, त्याचा एळकोट राहिना मूळस्वभाव जाईना" तुकारामगाथा; See also नीलीभाण्डपतितस्य शृगालस्य।

षोडशिग्रहणाग्रहणन्यायः The maxim of the acceptance and non-acceptance of षोडशी cup. (cf. अतिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति। नातिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति।) This is a case of direct conflict and there cannot be any attempt to reconcile them. In such a case, option to follow one or the other rule is the only course left. The final decision in the matter is this will not be a contradiction, but the second proposition (viz. नातिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति।) will be read as a पर्युदास (exception), which does not affect the essence of the first proposition.

सकृत्कृते कृतः शास्त्रार्थः To do a thing once is sufficient to satisfy the demands of the Śāstra. It seems to resemble the Marāṭhī phrase शास्त्रापुरता which Molesworth thus defines: "To be enough indeed for the supplying, serving, or fulfilling of any matter or point required by the Śāstra, but without excess beyond; to exist in just sufficient quantity or to be performed with just definiteness of action, as to warrant the name or designation borne, and to preclude disallowal of its existence or its performance; *to be enough to swear by.*"

सकृत्प्रवृत्तायाः किमवगुण्ठनेन A woman who has fallen once need veil her face no more. अरुणाशब्दः (अरुणया पिङ्गाक्ष्या एकहायन्या सोमं क्रीणाति) तावदवश्यमेव केनाचिद् गुणिना संबन्धनीयः। एकहायनीशब्दस्यापि क्रियासंबन्धात् स्वातन्त्र्यमपनीतम्। तत्र पदान्तरसंबन्धेऽपि सकृत्प्रवृत्तायाः किमवगुण्ठनेन इतिवत् तस्य तावत्येव श्रुतिपीडेति। तंत्र 3. 1. 12.

सकृद्गतिन्यायः "When two rules while they apply simultaneously mutually prohibit each other, that which is once superseded is superseded altogether." Kielhorn. cf. यथा तुल्यबलयोरेकः प्रेष्यो भवति स तयोः पर्यायेण कार्यं करोति तदा तमुभौ युगपत् प्रेषयतो नानादिक्षु च कार्ये तदोभयोर्न करोति यौगपद्यासंभवात्। Mbh. 1. 4. 2; 1. 1. 56; 6. 3. 42 etc.

सदृशात् सदृशोद्भवः Like produces like. cf. न चैष नियमो लोके सदृशात् सदृशोद्भवः। वृश्चिकादेः समुत्पादो गोमयादपि दृश्यते॥ Though scorpions are produced from cowdung it is equally true that they are produced from scorpions also. So the rule is not disproved. cf. Mbh. 1. 4. 30; Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 6.

संदंशन्यायः The maxim of a pair of tongs. अभिक्रमण which is enjoined in between घृतानयन and मिथुनभावना both of which are accessories (अङ्ग) of प्रयाजs, becomes the अङ्ग of the प्रयाजs. परप्रकरणस्थानामङ्गे श्रुत्यादिभिस्त्रिभिः ज्ञाते पुनश्च तैरेव संदंशेन तदिष्यते॥ तंत्र. 3. 1. 14; दर्शपूर्णमाससंबन्धिनां प्रयाजाद्यङ्गानामेकस्मिन् घृतानयनरूपेऽङ्गे श्रुत्यादित्रयान्यतमप्रमाणेन प्रयाजाङ्गत्वेन बोधिते तथा पुनरन्यस्मिन् मिथुनभावनारूपेऽङ्गे श्रुत्यादित्रयान्यतमप्रमाणेन प्रयाजाङ्गत्वेन बोधिते तयोरङ्गत्वेन विनियुक्तयोर्द्वयोर्मध्ये पठितम् [अभिक्रमणं] संदंशपतितत्वात् प्रयाजाङ्गत्वेनेष्यत इत्यर्थः। प्रभा on मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश p. 148; संदंशो नाम एकाङ्गानुवादेन विधीयमानयोरङ्गयोरन्तराले विहितत्वम्। मी. न्या. p. 147.

संदिग्धस्य वाक्यशेषान्निर्णयः The meaning of an ambiguous expression is to be determined from the context. cf. संदिग्धेषु वाक्यशेषात् MS. 1. 4. 29; संदिग्धं वाक्यशेषेण निर्णयमवधारितम्। विव्युद्देशेन निर्णीते किं तु शेषः करिष्यति॥ तंत्र. 3. 4. 36.

संभवत्येकवाक्यत्वे वाक्यभेदश्च नेष्यते (श्लोकवार्तिक 1.1. 1.) When a sentence can suitably be regarded as one, it is not right to divide it. cf. Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3; वक्तृभेदेऽप्येकवाक्यता साकाङ्क्षत्वात् पूर्वोत्तरवाक्ययोरेकार्थत्वं वाक्यैकसंभवे तद्भेदस्यायोगादित्यर्थः। आनंदगिरि on Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 2. 15.

सर्वं ज्ञानं धर्मिण्यभ्रान्तं प्रकारे तु व्यत्ययः No cognition is erroneous in respect of a thing as possessed of certain properties; but there may be error in regard to the exact form of the thing. For example, a man sees a glittering object on the ground, and supposes it to be silver; but it turns out to be nacre, and not silver. There is no mistake in his cognition of the shining object, but his conception of the *nature* of the object is erroneous.

सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति पण्डितः (Pt. 4. 27; 5. 42) When the loss of all is impending, a wise man will give up half [if by so doing he can save the other half]. सर्व...पण्डितः। अर्धेन कुरुते कार्यं सर्वनाशो हि दुस्तरः॥

सर्वं बलवतः पथ्यम् Everything is suitable or proper for the strong. "Might is right." A strong man may be lawless with impunity. cf. मात्स्यन्याय.

साकमेधीयन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1663.

साक्षः पुरुषः परेण चेन्नीयते नूनमक्षिभ्यां न पश्यति (ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 31.) If a man with eyes is led by somebody else, it is clear that he does not see with his eyes. This is used by an objector to illustrate his argument that it is not necessary to understand the meaning of

Vedic sentences employed in sacrificial rites, since the way in which they are to be used is clearly laid down in works prepared for the purpose.

सावकाशनिरवकाशयोर्निरवकाशो बलीयान् That injunction which leaves no room for others is stronger than one which leaves such room for others. An injunction directing animal sacrifices 'अग्नीषोमीयं पशुमालभेत' which leaves no room for option, overpowers the more general one forbidding the taking of life (न हिंस्यात् सर्वभूतानि). In this way one Smṛiti may prevail over another.

सिंहावलोकनन्यायः The maxim of a lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach. The lion has the habit of looking in front and behind, after killing its prey, to see if there is any rival to dispute possession. सिंहावलोकनन्यायेन शंयोः पौत्रमूर्जपुत्रं भरतं स्तौति सार्धेन गुरुभिः। नीलकण्ठ's com. on Mb. 3. 221. 1.

सिकताकूपवत् The simile of a well dug in sandy soil (the sides of which are incessantly falling in). It is used as an argument that will not hold water. किं बहुना, सर्वप्रकारेण यथा यथायं वैनाशिकसमय उपपत्तिमत्त्वाय परीक्ष्यते तथा तथा सिकताकूपवद् विदीर्यत एव। न कांचिदत्रोपपत्तिं पश्यामः। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 2. 32.

सिकतातैलन्यायः The figure of oil from sand. A non-entity like शशविषाण. cf. लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् पिबेच्च मृगतृष्णिकासु सलिलं पिपासार्दितः। कदाचिदपि पर्यटञ्शशविषाणमासादयेन् न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् ॥ Bh. 2. 5; न यत्नेनापि महता प्राप्यते तैलमश्मतः। (v. l. रत्नमश्मतः) योगवासिष्ठ 2. 5. 23; यच्च यदात्मना यत्र न वर्तते न तत् तत उत्पद्यते यथा सिकताभ्यस्तैलम् Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 16.

सुन्दोपसुन्दन्यायः The simile of Sunda and Upasunda. It is used of conflicting and mutually destructive things. अन्योन्यनाश्यनाशकभावविवक्षायां सुन्दोपसुन्दन्यायः। यथा हि सुन्दोपसुन्दसंज्ञौ सहोदरावसुरौ तिलोत्तमार्थं वध्यघातकभावेनोभावपि नष्टाविति भारते प्रसिद्धम् ॥ लौकिकन्यायसंग्रह. This nyāya is used when the things in opposition are of equal strength; but when they are of unequal strength, and the weaker go to the wall, the मात्स्यन्याय is employed.

सुभगाभिक्षुकन्यायः The maxim of the mother-in-law (सुभगा) and the mendicant. The import of the maxim would be that the more important woman in the house (सुभगा) could not tolerate the less important woman (दुर्भगा) taking the liberty of dismissing the beggar without her permission; she therefore recalled the dismissed beggar and then dismissed him herself. cf. श्वश्रूनिर्गच्छोक्तिन्याय. (Turner Jubilee Volume, p. 93.)

सुवर्णन्यायः The illustration of gold. Purity or otherwise of a person is determined by four tests just as gold. यथा चतुर्भिः कनकं परीक्ष्यते निघर्षणच्छेदनतापताडनैः। तथा चतुर्भिः पुरुषः परीक्ष्यते श्रुतेन शीलेन कुलेन कर्मणा ॥ Subhāṣ.; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा। R. 1. 10.

सूक्तवाकन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1686.

सूचि (ची) कटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things-the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

सूत्रबद्धशकुनिन्यायः The simile of a bird tied by a cord. यथा शकुनिः सूत्रेण प्रबद्धो दिशं दिशं पतित्वा अन्यत्रायतनमलब्ध्वा बन्धनमेवोपश्रयते एवमेव खलु सोम्य तन्मनो दिशं दिशं पतित्वा अन्यत्रायतनमलब्ध्वा प्राणमेवोपश्रयते प्राणबन्धनं हि सोम्य मनः। Ch.Up.6.8.2.

सूर्यास्तन्यायः The maxim of the sun's setting. It is used to denote that a mere statement 'गतोऽस्तमर्कः' with वाच्यार्थ suggests several different meanings to several different hearers. The same advent of night suggests to a paramour, thief, and a pious Brāhmaṇa etc. that it is proper time to meet the lady-love at the rendezvous, to stir out for house-breaking and to perform religious rites such as सायंसंध्या etc. respectively.

सोपानत्के पादे द्वितीयामुपानहमशक्यत्वान्नोपादत्ते A man does not attempt to put a second shoe on a foot already having a shoe on, for it would be an impossibility. cf. ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 33 where the पूर्वपक्षिन् objects to certain Vedic texts as unnecessarily setting forth things already known.

सोपानारोहणन्यायः The simile of the ascent of a staircase. It is used of knowledge arrived at gradually, by easy steps. "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." एवं चानात्मविद आत्मानं विविदिषोर्नारदस्य प्रश्ने परमात्मानमेवास्मै व्याख्यास्यामीत्यभिसंधिमान् सनत्कुमारः सोपानारोहणन्यायेन स्थूलादारभ्य तत्तद्भूमव्युत्पादनक्रमेण भूमानमतिदुर्ज्ञानतया परमसूक्ष्मं व्युत्पादयामास। भामती 1. 3. 8.

सौभरिन्यायः The illustration afforded by सौभरि. The illustration leads to the inference that the sage, सौभरि entered into fifty bodies simultaneously and enjoyed the company of all his fifty wives. सौभरेरभिविनिर्मितविविधदेहस्यापर्यायेण मान्धातृकन्याभिः पञ्चाशता विहारः पौराणिकैः स्मर्यते। भामती 4. 4. 11; the story occurs in V. P. 4. 2; Bhāg. 9. 6.

स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well-cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when

the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of the part. पर्याप्तो ह्येकः पुलाकः स्थाल्या निदर्शनाय। Mbh. 1.4.23; लिङ्गस्य पूर्ववत्त्वाच्चोदनाशब्दसामान्यादेकेनापि निरूप्येत यथा स्थालीपुलाकेन। ...एतन्न्यायपूर्वकं लिङ्गमेकत्रापि दृश्यमानं तुल्यन्यायानां सर्वेषां धर्मवत्तां ज्ञापयति। यथा स्थाल्यां तुल्यपाकानां पुलाकानामेकमुपमृद्यान्येषामपि सिद्धतां जानाति। ŚB. on MS. 7. 4. 12; cf. Mar. "शितावरून भाताची परीक्षा."

स्थूणानिखननन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments etc. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position. आक्षेपपूर्विका हि परिहारोक्तिर्विवक्षितेऽर्थे स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन दृढां बुद्धिमुत्पादयति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 53; 2. 1. 34; 3. 4. 2; यदि स एव निर्णयः, किमर्थमाक्षेपः। दार्ढ्यार्थः, स्थूणानिखननवत्। ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 1; cf. Marāṭhī "खुंटा हलवून बळकट करणें."

स्नेहदीपन्यायः The illustration of oil in a lamp. The burning of a lamp depends on oil as its feeder; if oil is over, the lamp automatically is extinguished. So there is the relation of cause and effect between स्नेह and दीप. वपुषा करणोज्झितेन सा निपतन्ती पतिमप्यपातयत्। ननु तैलनिषेकबिन्दुना सह दीपार्चिरुपैति मेदिनीम्॥ R. 8. 38; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान्। आसीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि॥ ibid. 12. 1; यावत्तैलं तावदाख्यानम्।

स्फटिकलौहित्यन्यायः The simile of the redness of the crystal. This redness is due to the proximity of a red object; such as a rose (जपाकुसुम) etc. अन्यदीयगुणग्रहणाग्रहणे च रक्तस्फटिकवस्त्रमालिन्यादिन्यायेनान्यदीयगुणेनैव अनुरञ्जनाननुरञ्जने विवक्षिते। Kuval. under the figure अतद्गुण; नानाविधवस्तूनां वर्णान् धत्ते यथामलः स्फटिकः। तद्वदुपाधिगुणभावितस्य भावं विभुर्धत्ते ॥ १६ ॥ विगतोपाधिः स्फटिकः स्वप्रभया भाति निर्मलो यद्वत्। चिद्दीपः स्वप्रभया तथा विभातीह निरुपाधिः ॥ ६१ ॥ परमार्थसार.

स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Nature is hard to overcome. यः स्वभावो हि यस्य स्यात् तस्यासौ दुरतिक्रमः। श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहम्॥ H. 3. 56; एकस्य न क्रमः क्वापि वैचित्र्यं च समस्य न। शक्तिभेदो न चाभिन्नः स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः॥ कुसुमाञ्जलि 1. 7; "Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed." Bacon; cf. Mar. "स्वभावाला औषध नाहीं."

स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects. न हि साम्ये सत्युपकार्योपकारकभावो भवति। न हि प्रदीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः। ननु चेतनमपि कार्यकारणं स्वामिभृत्यन्यायेन भोक्तुरुपकरिष्यति। न, स्वामिभृत्ययोरप्यचेतनांशस्यैव चेतनं प्रत्युपकारकत्वात्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 4; 2. 3. 43.

हस्तामलकन्यायः The simile of a myrobalan on hand. It is used to denote an evident result or reward, requiring no proof. It stands for a self-evident fact. वाक्यमप्रतिबद्धं सत् प्राक्परोक्षावभासिते। करामलकवद् बोधमपरोक्षं प्रसूयते॥ cf. Marāṭhī "हातचा मळ."

हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः (Ki. 1.4; 14.63.) Words which are salutary and persuasive and arrest attention are difficult to find. सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयान्न ब्रूयात् सत्यमप्रियम्। प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयादेष धर्मः सनातनः॥ Mb.; अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः। Rām.

हंसकाकन्यायः The maxim of a goose and a crow. It is used to denote the chasm which could never be bridged between the proverbially superior and the inferior. इभतुरगशतैः प्रयान्ति मूढा गुणवन्तो विबुधाश्चलन्ति पद्भ्याम्। गिरिशिखरगतापि काकपङ्क्तिः पुलिनगतैर्न समेति राजहंसैः॥ Subhāṣ.; प्रासादशिखरारूढः काको न गरुडायते। Mb.

हंसबकन्यायः The maxim of a goose and a crane. It is used to denote the permanent distinction between these two and a reliable truth and the best thing becoming a butt of laughter at the hands of the ignoramus. हंसः श्वेतो बकः श्वेतः को भेदो बकहंसयोः। नीरक्षीरपृथक्कारो हंसो हंसो बकः बकः॥; "कस्त्वं लोहितलोचनास्यचरणो", "हंसः", "कुतो", "मानसात्", "किं तत्रास्ति", "सुवर्णपङ्कजवनं नीरं सदा निर्मलम्। रत्नानां निचयाः सुवर्णलतिका वैदूर्यरोहाः क्वचिन्", "मण्डूका अपि सन्ति तत्र", "न", "बकैराकर्ण्य हीहीकृतम्"॥

होलाकाधिकरणन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1767.

ह्रदनक्रन्यायः The simile of an alligator in a lake. It is used of things which mutually aid or protect each other. See : वनसिंहन्याय.

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APPENDIX F

GRAMMATICAL CONCORDANCE

अ

अक्— (1) A grammatical abbreviation which is used to denote the vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ.

(2) That which does not contain क् (the अकच् suffix); P. 6. 1. 132

अकथित— It is one of the varieties of कर्मकारक. It is that object which is not otherwise intended to be expressed as अपादान, अधिकरण etc.; if the speaker intends to express that in any other case, he can put it in the other case, as गोः पयो दोग्धि, अन्वरुणद्धि गां व्रजे etc. There are some verbs in Sanskrit which take अकथित object, in addition to their usual direct one. The roots that are capable of governing two accusatives are mentioned in the following कारिका—

> दुह्याच्पच्दण्ड्रुधिप्रच्छिचिब्रूशासुजिमथ्मुषाम् ।
> कर्मयुक् स्यादकथितं तथा स्यान्नीहृकृष्वहाम् ॥

अकर्तृक— Not having an agent; cf. नाकर्तृकं कर्मास्ति (no verbal process without an agent).

अकर्त्रभिप्रायार्थ— The grammatical rule which prescribes the आत्मनेपद in the case where the result of the action is not benificial to the agent.

अकर्मक—Intransitive. When the action and the result reside in the same substratum, the root is intransitive; the root भू or अस् is intransitive, because the action favourable to the result (सत्तानुकूलव्यापार) and the result सत्ता reside in the same substratum, i. e. the agent घट etc.; फलव्यापारयोरेकनिष्ठतायामकर्मकः । —वै. भू.

अकालक—The term refers to Pāṇini's grammar because Pāṇini was the first to do away with the कालाधिकार in Sanskrit grammar: पाणिन्युपज्ञमकालकं व्याकरणम् । — Kāśi. 2.4.21.

अकृतव्यूह— The follower of Pāṇini who does not insist (on the taking effect of a rule, when its cause or causes disappear); Pbh. 56.

अकृताभ्यागम— Liability for what is not done.

अकित्— That which receives no augment having an indicatory क् (P. 7.4.83), that which has no indicatory क्.

अक्षर— That which does not admit of the analysis, element, word, to be moved as subordinate to something else (Vbh.), letter (Mbh. 1. 1. 2), vowel (Tp. 1.2), syllable.

अखण्डत्व— The state of not being subject to be divided; Pur. Pv. 14.

अखण्डपदस्फोट— The word without division into stem and suffix—which is the conveyer of the sense as a unit.

अखण्डवाक्यस्फोट— The undivided linguistic unit which is the conveyer of the meaning.

According to the अखण्डवाक्यस्फोट theory, the analysis into letters, or the distribution of the meaning between stems and suffixes or between the words in a sentence is purely fictional and the sentence itself undivided into its constituent elements conveys the meaning.

अखण्डोपाधि— Indivisible imposed property (opposed to a generic character).

अगमक— (The grammatical rule) which does not prove (the particular proposition), inadequate.

अगृहीतशक्तिग्राहकत्व—The state of being the conveyer of a convention (of a particular word), which was not previously comprehended; Pbh. 8.

अग्लोपिन्— (अक्-लोपिन्) (The original stem) whose vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, and ऌ are dropped. (अक् is a प्रत्याहार); P. 7.4.2.

अघोष— Non-voicing, hard articulation or effort as applied to the hard consonants and विसर्ग.

अङ्ग— Subordinate member, auxiliary (to a rule), assisting an operation, being a formal cause (of an operation); the stem or base to which the suffix has been added (हन् + ति); the base or stem together with the intermediate विकरण (करिष्य + वः).

अङ्गाङ्गिभाव— Relation of reciprocal subserviency (between two grammatical rules); Pbh. 12.

अच्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the vowels (अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ).

अचरितार्थ— (Grammatical operation) which cannot take effect anywhere; Pbh. 67.

अजहत्स्वार्थावृत्ति— (A compound or a complex unit) which involves the additional meaning without losing

the respective meaning of the constituent members of the compound; cf. व्यपेक्षा.

अजितसेनाचार्य— Author of the मणिप्रकाशिका, a commentary on यक्षवर्मन्'s चिन्तामणि on the शाकटायन-शब्दानुशासन.

अञ्चूत्तरपद— A compound word which has अञ्चु as the last member.

अट्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the letters अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ, एं, ओ, ऐ, औ, ह्, य्, व्, र्; P. 8.4.2.

अण्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote अ, इ, उ; P. 1.1.51; or used to denote the vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ, the semivowels य्, व्, र्, ल् and letter ह्; P. 1.1.69.

अणिकर्तृ— The agent of a non-causal verb; P. 1.4.52.

अण्यदर्थ— Not having the sense of impersonal action or not having the passive sense; P. 6.4.60.

अतद्गुणसंविज्ञान-बहुव्रीहि— बहुव्रीहि compound where the meaning of the constituent members has no connection with what is construed with the meaning of the whole compound, e. g. चित्रगुमानय (bring me a man possessing variegated cows). Here the meaning 'cow' has no connection with the action of bringing with which the meaning of the whole बहुव्रीहि compound is construed.

अतिदेश— An extended application by analogy, analogical transference; analogical extension of an argument; cf.

अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंहतेः ।
अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥

अतिपरोक्षवृत्ति— A word in which the root is not clear.

अतिव्याप्ति— Overpervasion, where that which is expressed by the definition is so wide as to pervade more than the element to be defined; e. g. 'Cows are horned beasts.'

अतिसर्ग—Permission to do as one likes; P. 3.3.163.

अत्यन्तसंयोग— Uninterrupted continuity of time or space through the action; P. 2.3.5. The words denoting duration of time and space are put in the accusative case; क्रोशं कुटिला नदी । मासं गुडधानाः । Sk.

अत्वत्— A root (धातु) which possesses a short अ as its root vowel in the original धातुपाठ; P. 7.2.62.

अदन्त— Words ending in short vowel अ (अत् + अन्त); P. 8.4.7.

अदर्शन— Elision or disappearance of affix or stem or augment, or of the part of affix or stem or augment; P. 1.1.60

अदिप्रभृति— Having अद् at the head i. e. the roots of the second conjugation; P. 2.4.72.

अदुपदेश— That which is given in grammar with vowel अ; P. 6.1.186.

अदुपध— A unit having short 'अ' as its penultimate; P. 3.1.98.

अदूषण— No objection to a particular form in grammar; Sir. Pv. 191.

अधिकरण—(1) Material things or substances; P.11.4.13.
(2) A grammatical agreement; P.1.2.43.
(3) Location.

Acc. to भर्तृहरि, अधिकरण is said to be that which is a substratum of action indirectly through the medium of the agent or the object and which is helpful for the accomplishment of the action; e. g. रामः कटे आस्ते and स्थाल्यां पचति; कट and स्थाली are indirectly the substrata of the actions of sitting and cooking, through the medium of the agent (person) and food respectively.

अधिकरण is threefold :

(1) औपश्लेषिक. When the action does not pervade its substratum, but is only a part of it; कटे आस्ते, one sits only in a part of a mat.

(2) अभिव्यापक. When the substratum of the action is wholly pervaded; तिलेषु तैलम्.

(3) वैषयिक. मोक्षे इच्छा, the sense being मोक्षविषयक इच्छा.

अधिकरणविचाल— A change in the apportionments or distribution of substance; here अधिकरण means, matter, stuff, substance. विचाल means change in number, i. e. to make one into many or to make many into one; P. 5.3.43.

अधिकार— (P. 1.3.11) Rules which have to be repeated wholly or in part. P. shows that a particular सूत्र is an अधिकारसूत्र, by the word प्राक् followed by a word in the ablative case P. 1.4.56, or the सूत्रs marked with स्वरित accent where स्त्रि has the same. P. 4.1.3. It is threefold :

सिंहावलोकितं चैव मण्डूकप्लुतमेव च ।
गङ्गाप्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारस्त्रिधा मतः ॥

अधिकार्थवचन— An exaggerated statement whether of praise or censure; P. 2.1.33.

अध्याहर्तव्य— Which has to be supplied; Sir. Pv. 51.

अध्याहार— Supplying (a particular word which is necessary); Pbh. 61.

अध्यै— A termination showing तुमर्थ (a termination of the infinitive of purpose used in the Vedic literature); P. 3.4.9.

अर्धमात्रालाघव— (The grammarians rejoice over) the saving (even) the length of half a short vowel.

अर्धस्पृष्ट— Formed by half contact applied to sibilants and ह्.

अनच्क— That which does not contain a vowel.

अननुज्ञापक— (Grammatical rule) which does not teach something definite; Pbh. 1.

अनद्यतन— That which has not occurred during the course of the current day; the name of the Impersonal Past; P. 3.2.111.

अनधिकरणवाचिन्— The word or unit not denoting the sense material substance; P. 2.4.13.

अनन्तर— In the sense अव्यवहित, (unseparated by vowels); P. 1.1.7.

अनन्यलभ्यः — (The denoted meaning of the grammatical element) must be such as cannot be obtained otherwise; the primary meaning of the word is that which is not known from that word by any other significatory potency.

अनपेक्ष— Absolutely or independently valid.

अनभिहित— P. 11.3.1. (The meaning) not being denoted (by other suffixes, compounds etc.); P. 2.3.1.

अनल्विधि— The grammatical operation which does not apply to or concern the phoneme; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ। The substitute is liable to all the rules which hold good for the primitive (स्थानि) but not in the case of the rule which applies to or concerns the phoneme.

अनर्थक— Purposeless, superfluous, in so far as the rules of Pāṇini are supposed to contain no 'purposeless' elements.

अनवकाश— Possessing no scope.

अनस्तिः — Any root other than अस्; P. 8.2.73.

अनाकृति— That which has no form. The term refers to the conventional name (संज्ञा) opposed to संज्ञी which has forms; अनाकृतिः संज्ञा, आकृतिमन्तः संज्ञिनः। लोकेऽपि ह्याकृतिमतो मांसपिण्डस्य देवदत्त इति संज्ञा क्रियते। Mbh.

अनाख्यात— cf. अकथित.

अनागमक— (A grammatical item) to which an augment is not attached (opposed to सागमक).

अनादिष्ट— That which is not substituted or replaced, i. e. base form (स्थानिभूत); योऽनादिष्टादचः पूर्वः तस्य विधिं प्रति स्थानिवद्भावः। Mbh. 1.1.57.

अनाप्य— Intransitive.

अनालिङ्गित— Having no connection with; Pbh. 100.

अनिगन्त— A grammatical item which does not end in इ, उ, ऋ and ऌ; P. 6.2.52.

अनिट्— The roots that do not take augment इ (इट्).

अनिति—Not followed by the word इति; P. 5.4.57.

अनितिपर— (अन् इति पर) That which has not the word इति after it; P. 1.4.62.

अनित्य— A rule that does not apply after the taking effect of another rule that applies simultaneously and which is in conflict with the application of the rule in question.

अनित्यसमास— A compound where the addition of the case terminations to the members of the compound is sufficient to bring out the sense of the compound; e. g. in the compound राजपुरुषः, the genitive राज्ञः and the nominative पुरुषः are competent to denote the sense of the compound.

अनिदित्— A root which does not possess a short इ as indicatory letter. [अन् (not), इत् (इ), इत्, (indicatory)]; P. 6.4.24.

अनियामकत्व— (A cause) causing an effect to remain even after it has ceased to exist; Pbh. 63.

अनिरवसित— Those who have not been expelled from (the communication of higher class); P. 2.4.10.

अनिराकर्तृ— A kind of संप्रदान that does neither accept nor refuse what is given, as in 'सूर्याय अर्घ्यं ददाति'; the sun neither solicits worship nor does he reject it.

अनिर्दिष्ट— That which is not mentioned specifically in grammar (अनुपदिष्ट), that which has no meaning assigned (in grammar).

अनिर्दिष्टार्थ— (The suffixes) to which no meaning has been assigned; अनिर्दिष्टार्थाः प्रत्ययाः स्वार्थे। Pbh.

अनिष्टापातभय— Danger of undesirable happenings (in grammatical operations).

अनीप्सित— One of the different forms of कर्मकारक. This refers to undesirable object as in विषं भुङ्क्ते (he eats poison).

P. defines it thus : that which is not desired by the agent but which is connected with the action which achieves the desired object through the operation of the agent; P. 1.4.50.

अनुकार्यानुकरण— Original and imitating; cf. अनुकार्यानुकरणयोरभेदाविवक्षा (no intention to express the difference between original and imitating).

अनुक्तसमुच्चयार्थ— (The particle च) having the meaning of accumulation (of things expressed) with things not expressed; अनुक्तसमुच्चयार्थः चकारः.

अनुत्तरपदस्थ— That which does not stand in the last member of the compound; P. 8.3.45.

अनुदात्त— Unraised, grave, within a given register a syllable with low tone, not pronounced with the उदात्त

accent, the vowel grammatically accented; P. 1. 2.30. In the text of Ṛv. the अनुदात्त is marked by a horizontal line below the word, e. g. अग्निनां (अनु).

अनुनासिक— Accompanied by a nose sound, the nasal consonants and अनुस्वार, the nasalization of vowel or semivowel, a sound where both nose and mouth are involved; P. 1.1.8.

अनुपन्यास— No raising (of an objection); Pbh. 114.

अनुपप्लव— No repetition (of a rule); Pbh. 35.

अनुपसर्जन— That which is not a subordinate term in a compound; P. 4.1.14.

अनुपाख्य— That which is not perceived, observed or known clearly; P. 6.3.80.

अनुपात्यय— Not breaking the series or order; P. 3.3.38.

अनुपादान— (Which) cannot be said with propriety; Pbh. 47.

अनुप्रदान— The articulatory process (प्रयत्न) occurring outside the buccal cavity, secondary features as nasality; Extra-buccal process :

(a) voicing and non-voicing,

(b) aspiration and non-aspiration,

(c) nasality and non-nasality.

अनुबन्ध— That which is tagged on, significant or indicatory letters, certain symbolic letters or syllables attached to roots, terminations, augments and substitutes, either at the beginning or at the end, to indicate accentuation or पद or grammatical operation in connection with them; such as गुणवृद्धि which a stem undergoes, as in शीङ्, इट्, ङीप् etc. It is the same as इत्.

अनुभूतिस्वरूपाचार्य— Author of the सारस्वतप्रक्रिया, belongs to the सारस्वत school, date ranges from 1250 A. D. to 1350 A. D.

अनुमन्तृ— A kind of संप्रदान that approves of a gift as in उपाध्यायाय गां ददाति where the priest permits the giver to give him a cow (though he does not actually request him to do so).

अनुल्लेख— (Such a meaning of a term) having nowhere been mentioned in the authoritative books; Pbh. 47.

अनुलोमसंधि— Combination of letters where vowel precedes and consonant follows it.

अनुवाद— (Portion of a rule) stating simply (that, concerning which something is taught in the rule); Pbh. 93.

Repetition by way of explanation, illustration, corroboration; P. 2.4.3.

अनुवृत्ति— Continued influence of the governing word, the act of continuance of the governing word in the following rule (or rules). The process of supplying the word from the preceding सूत्र; a whole rule or an expression in a given rule which 'turns up' again, that is to be supplied in a rule taught later.

अनुवृत्तिनिर्देश— Employment of a letter (in a rule) similar to that which is already mentioned in the first fourteen aphorisms; e. g. the letter अ is employed in the rule अस्य च्वौ (P. 7.4.32), which is similar to that mentioned in the प्रत्याहारसूत्र अइउण्; Mbh. 1.1.1.

अनुषङ्ग— (अनु + सञ्ज् to stick to, to attach to.).

It means close connection and is applied to the penultimate nasals of roots in grammatical literature, probably because those nasals were felt to be separate entities attached to the roots, since they appear sometimes with those nasals and sometimes without; उपधाभूतस्य नकारस्य अनुषङ्ग इति प्राचां संज्ञा।

अनुस्वार— After sound, subordinate sound, a nasal sound markd by a dot above the line.

It is restricted to a post-vocalic position, primarily occurs before the fricatives and ह्. The phonetic feature of this sound is not known clearly. It may be nasalized fricative or it may be a nasalization and lengthening of the vowel. It is either vocalic or consonantal; P. 8.3.4.

अनृष्यानन्तर्य— Not being the name of ऋषि or in-expressing an immediate descendant; P. 4.1.104.

अनेकाच्— That which contains more than one vowel, non-monosyllabic.

अनेकान्त— A grammatical element (specifically indicatory letters) which does not form a part of anything, as in अनेकान्ताः अनुबन्धाः; Pbh. 5; (the indicatory letters do not form a part of that to which they are attached).

अनेकाल्— A grammatical element (specially substitute) which consists of more than one letter; P. 1.1.55.

अनेजन्त— A grammatical element which does not end in either ए or ओ or ऐ or औ.

अन्तरङ्ग— (1) A rule the causes of the application of which lie within or before the sum of the causes of a बहिरङ्ग rule.

(2) A kind of कर्मकारक; the connection (of a word signifying substance) with a verb is prior to that of a word (signifying time, verbal action, the roads to be traversed, countries) with a verb. Therefore द्रव्यवाचक कर्म is अन्तरङ्ग while the कालादिवाचक कर्म is बहिरङ्ग.

अन्तर्भावितण्यर्थ— (The non-causative root) having the sense of causative force.

अन्तस्थ— Standing between, standing between stops and fricative (Uvata RP. 1.9); standing midway between the vowels and consonants, semivowels. P. refers to the semivowel by the term यण्.

अन्तस्था— An intermediary, liquid-sounds, अर्धस्वर or semivowels— य, व, र, ल.

अन्तःकार्य— An अन्तरङ्ग operation (the causes of the application of which) lie within the order (of the pronunciation of letters) of the causes of a बहिरङ्ग; अन्तःकार्यत्वं न पूर्वापरस्थितनिमित्तकत्वम् । Pbh.

अन्तःपादम्— That does not occur in the middle of a पाद (fourth part of a stanza); P. 3.2.66.

अन्तादिवत्— The single substitute (which takes the place of preceding and following) is considered as the final of the preceding (form) and the initial of the succeeding (form). An आदेश is like the स्थानी, but in an एकादेश the स्थानी is intermediate or rather the स्थानी is the collection or the sum, of the preceding and the succeeding.

अन्तोदात्त— (A word) whose final vowel is accented; P. 4.1.52.

अन्यतरस्याम्— (Loc. form of अन्यतर).

Either way, optionally, विभाषा; P. 1.4.53

अन्यतरोपदेश— A list of either (correct words or incorrect words); Mbh.

अन्यपदार्थप्रधान— (The characteristic feature of the बहुव्रीहि compound) is that the meaning denoted by the word that is not a member of the compound stands predominant in respect to the meaning denoted by the members.

अन्यपूर्वक— This term refers to that object (कर्मकारक) where it is specially sanctioned by the rules of grammar in the place of other कारक[s] as in क्रूरमभिक्रुध्यति. Here the accusative case denoting the sense of object is sanctioned by the special rule of P. 1.2.36 for the संप्रदानकारक.

अन्वक्षरसंधि— Combination according to the succession of letters.

अन्ववसर्ग— Permission to do as one likes; P. 1.4.96; अन्ववसर्गः कामचाराभ्यनुज्ञा Sk. on P. 1.4.96.

अन्वादेश— Saying after, re-employment, mentioning or mentioning which is already mentioned: P. 2.4.32.

अन्विताभिधानवाद— This view is propounded by the new school of the मीमांसक[s] (प्रभाकर). According to this view, the individual morphemes or morphemic sequences do not convey any particular meaning when they are detached or separated from the sentences but when they occur united together in a sentence they convey the particular or absolute meaning. According to this view the relation is also denoted by the morphemic sequences when they occur in juxtaposition with other morphemes, and there is not separate constructional meaning as such; but it is conveyed by the words when they are part of a sentence.

अपदान्त— That which is not a final (letter) in a पद; P. 8.3.24.

अपादान— A कारक which denotes the limit of separation, the thing which remains more or less unaffected in the course of separation. According to भर्तृहरि an object whether movable or immovable, which is the substratum of separation, at the same time that is not substratum of the action is called अपादान. Thus in वृक्षात् पर्णं पतति both a leaf and a tree are the substrata of the act of separation: but leaf is also the substratum of the action of falling and therefore tree is अपादान and a leaf is not: P. 1.4.24.

अपित्— Not having the प as indicatory letter: P. 1.2.4.

अपृक्त— Not united, uncombined. In the प्रातिशाख्य it is used in the sense of ' a word consisting of a single letter. ' P. restricted this term to suffixes consisting of a single letter; P. 1.2.41.

अपेक्षितक्रिय— A kind of अपादान where the action of separation is to be understood as in कुतो भवान् (wherefrom do you come?) where, आगतः is to be understood.

अपोद्धार— Disintegration (of the constituent member from the constitute); Vāk. P. 1.24.

अप्पयदीक्षित— Author of सूत्रप्रकाश, son of रङ्गराज अध्वरिन् and grandson of आचार्य दीक्षित. He flourished between 1473 and 1545 A. D.

अप्रत्यय— Not an affix; other than affix, augment and substitute; P. 1.1.69. Sk. interprets अप्रत्ययः as अविधीयमानः (that which is not prescribed in grammar); प्रतीयते विधीयते इति प्रत्ययः.

अप्रथमासमानाधिकरण— Not agreeing with what ends with the nominative case: P. 3.2.124.

अप्राप्तविभाषा (or अप्राप्ते विभाषा)— An operation allowed in a particular operation which another rule makes it impossible. When there is no such general rule but there is an optional rule, then the optional rule is called अप्राप्तविभाषा.

अप्राप्तियोग्य— The element of the word which has no scope for application (of a grammatical rule); Pbh. 65.

अबाधक— Not superseding: [illegible] (the ordinary rules of grammar [illegible]

superseded by the fact that forms contrary to them are put down in a rule); Pbh. 108.

अभयचन्द्र— Author of the प्रक्रियासङ्ग्रह; flourished in the first half of the 14th century A. D. Belongs to शाकटायन school.

अभयानन्दिन्— Author of the shorter version of the जैनेन्द्र grammar. Earlier than 1205 A. D.

अभाषितपुंस्क— A noun which is always either feminine or neuter and has no corresponding masculine form; P. 7.3.48.

अभिनिधान— Close contact, non-release of a consonant; this feature takes place when a stop is followed by a stop, making it obscure, arrested, esp. suppression of initial अ after ए or ओ.

अभिमन्यु—A king of Kashmir. Restored the corrupt text of the महाभाष्य.

अभिरामविद्यालङ्कार— Author of a gloss on the कारकपाद of गोयीचन्द्र's commentary on the संक्षिप्तसार.

अभिहितान्वयवाद— This view is propounded by the भाट्ट school of Mīmansā. This school admits that when the morphemes or morphemic sequences are used in a sentence, each morpheme or morphemic sequence denotes independently separate meaning.

According to this view the अन्वयार्थ (the relation between different meanings denoted by morphemes or morphemic sequences) is not the denoted meaning of morphemes but it is conveyed by the morphological construction or syntactical construction.

अभूततद्भाव— When the cause of a thing arrives at the state of being that very thing so produced is said to be अभूततद्भाव, when something arrived at the state of being while it was not so previously, the state of that what it was not, changing into anything which one has not been before; Vārt. on P. 5.4.50.

अभेदक— A feature of a letter which does not render the letter distinctive even in the presence or in the absence of that particular feature, allophonic feature. अभेदका गुणाः (when the same letters have different qualities these qualities do not render them different letters); Pbh. 109.

अभ्यस्त— The root along with the reduplicated portion; P. 6.1.5.

अभ्यास— Repetition, reduplicated (Nirukta); P. restricted this term to the first portion of reduplicated root; P. 1.3.71.

अभ्युपगमविरोध— Running counter to cherished or accepted dogma.

अभ्युपाय— Means, mode, method (specially in understanding of the grammatical construction or formation); Mbh.

अमरचन्द्र— A pupil of जिनदत्तसूरि of वायडगच्छ. Author of स्यादिसमुच्चय on declensions and their irregularities. He lived about the middle of the 13th century A. D.

अम्बूकृतम्— Pronounced in shutting the lips, the sound then remaining as it were in the mouth.

ग्रस्तं निरस्तमविलम्बितं हतमम्बूकृतं ध्मातमथो विकम्पितम्।
संदष्टमेणीकृतमर्धकं द्रुतं विकीर्णमेताः स्वरदोषभावनाः॥ Mbh.

(पस्पशा). अम्बूकृतो यो व्यक्तोऽप्यन्तर्मुख इव श्रूयते। प्रदीप on Mbh.

अमोघवृत्ति— Written by शाकटायन. Date ranges from 817 A. D. to 877 A. D.

अयोगवाह— Contextually dependent element distinguished from the independent letters, विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय, अनुस्वार, यम. The letters not mentioned in the वर्णसमाम्नाय (Mbh. 1. 1. 2), letters which attain their realisation when joined with other independent letters; Uvata VP.

अर्थ— Sense, signification, notion, object, purpose; purpose of (the use of) a grammatical element, concept.

अर्थप्रत्यय— Certainty of meaning; निरुक्त I. 15.

अर्थनिमित्तक— A grammatical operation caused by the meaning (opposed to an operation caused by the word-form) and eventually being बहिरङ्ग; Pbh. 41.

अर्थयाथात्म्य— True nature as it is of things or denoted meanings.

अर्धक— Shortened sound (in a wrong way); Mbh. (पस्पशा); अर्धको दीर्घोऽपि ह्रस्व इव। प्रदीप on Mbh.

अलक्षण— An ambiguous rule or statement (not clearly understood); व्याख्यानतो विशेषप्रतिपत्तिः न हि संदेहादलक्षणम्। Pbh. I.

अल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all letters.

अल्पप्राण— Little breath, non-aspirate (Mbh. 1. 1. 4), the first, third and fifth letters of a वर्ग, the first and third यम and the semivowels.

अल्पाख्य— Denoting a sense of a small quantity; P. 4.1.51.

अल्पाच्तर— The word which consists of fewer vowels; P. 2.2.33.

अल्पापेक्ष— A grammatical operation dependent on a smaller number of causes and eventually being अन्तरङ्ग; Pbh. 42.

अलुक् समास— A compound in which the case-termination of the first member is not dropped as in युधिष्ठिरः, जनुपान्धः.

अवच्छिन्न— Limited.

अवच्छेद— Exact delimitation of a grammatical operation; Pbh. 113.

अवच्छेदक— That which exactly determines a predicate; Pbh. 33.

अवच्छेदकतावच्छेदक— Limitor of limitor.

अवच्छेदकसंबन्ध— Limiting relation.

अवयवप्रसिद्धि— The meaning based on the derivation of a word; अवयवप्रसिद्धेः समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बलीयसी (the conventional meaning which a word conveys when taken as a whole, is stronger than the derivative meaning of a word); Pbh. 100.

अवयवावयविभाव— (A grammatical) relation of a whole and its constituents.

अवयवावयविविभाग— Process of dividing a whole (grammatical utterance) into its constituent parts.

अवलम्बित—A sound mixed with another sound; Mbh. (पस्पशा); अवलम्बितो वर्णान्तरासंभिन्नः। प्रदीप on Mbh.

अवसान— Resting place, conclusion, termination, end, pause; in grammar it means the end of a word, verse, sentence, or utterance; P. 1.4.110.

अवाग्योगविद्— The non-grammarian (who cannot use the right word in the right place).

अविद्यमानवद्— (A consonant or grammatical unit) which is regarded as not-existing (in respect to a rule which is given with reference to an accent).

अव्यक्तानुकरण— An imitation of an inarticulated sound; P. 5.4.57.

अव्यय— Which does not undergo any change, an indeclinable.

सदृशं त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु सर्वासु च विभक्तिषु।
वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम्॥ Mbh. 1.1 37.

अव्यापक— Not concomitant (with every grammatical rule).

अव्याप्ति— Non-pervasion. Where the definition is too narrow, so that the part of the element to be defined is not pervaded by that which is expressed by the definition; e. g. 'Cows are dark beasts'.

अव्याहत— Not conflicting with.

अव्युत्पत्तिपक्ष— Alternative according to which (उणादि words) have no etymology; Pbh. 21.

अश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to indicate all vowels, the semi-vowels, the nasals and letters ह्, झ्, भ्, घ्, ढ्, ध्, ज्, ब्, ग्, ड्, द्.

अशास्त्रीय— Which is not taught in an authoritative grammatical system.

अशित्— (A grammatical element) which does not have श् as indicatory letter; P. 6.1.45.

अष्टाध्यायी— Written by Pāṇini. The work consists of over 4,000 grammatical aphorisms composed in a sort of algebraic formula, thrown into eight अध्यायs of four पादs, and which employs single letters and syllables for the names of the cases, moods, persons etc. in which linguistic phenomena are classified. Date ranges from 600 B. C. to 350 B. C.

असत्त्व— That which does not signify substance (निपातs); P. 1.1.57.

असमञ्जस— Not standing to reason; incoherent.

असमर्थसमास— A compound which is formed in absence of mutual connection between the members which are compounded; e. g. असूर्यंपश्य (those who do not see the sun). Here the compound असूर्य is असमर्थसमास because here नञ् is not connected with सूर्य but with पश्य.

असरूप— A grammatical element (specially affixes) which differs in form; P. 3.1.94.

असर्वविषयत्व— The not-being (for a grammatical rule) of universal application.

असाधकत्व— Not possessing probatory power.

असार्वत्रिक— Not being universally valid.

असिद्ध— Not realised in regard to what precedes them; P. 8. 2. 1, an operation nonrealised in regard to preceding operations.

असिद्धवत्— An operation considered as not to have taken effect (in regard to the application of any other rule mentioned in the section P. 6. 4. 23 to 6. 4. 129).

असंयोगपूर्व— Not preceded by any conjunct consonant; P. 6.4.82.

असंज्ञक— A nick-name for the चान्द्र school. In this grammar संज्ञाs are not treated separately. Where पाणिनि has used the term संज्ञा, चन्द्रगोमिन् uses the word 'नामन्'. Date ranges from 470 A. D. to 550 A. D.

असत्कार्यवाद— Doctrine of origination of non-existent; of non-existence of effect prior to its origination.

असंभव— Impossibility, where that which is expressed by the definition does not coincide at all with the element to be defined; e. g. 'Cows are solid-hoofed beasts.'

असर्वविभक्ति— That which is not declined in all the cases; P. 1. 1. 38.

अस्पृष्ट— Non-contact, the process of minimal closure. This feature provides the criterion for the distinction of vowels from consonants; Ps. 38. In the case of vowels the organs do not come into complete contact with the point of articulation. The reverse is the case of consonants.

अस्वाङ्गपूर्वपद— (Compound) having the antecedent word not being a word denoting a part of the body; P. 4.1.54.

आकाङ्क्षा— It is an absence of completion of the sense owing to the inability of a word to convey a connected idea in absence of other words. To form an intelligible construction the linguistic utterance requires the आकाङ्क्षा. The utterance like 'गौः, अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती' does not form construction because the words are used in disorganised way and they lack in आकाङ्क्षा.

आकृतिगण— A list of specimens belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens where a simple गण exhibits every word; e. g. अर्शआदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण etc. The list in the गणपाठ is generally exhaustive and a word 'वृत्' at the end of the गण often shows this. The गणs which are not regarded exhaustive by पाणिनि and which are not ended by the word 'वृत्' are regarded as आकृतिगणs. बालमनोरमा explains आकृतिगण thus : आकृत्या एवंजातीयकतया निर्णेतव्योऽयं गण इत्यर्थः। लोकप्रयोगानुसारेणैवंजातीयकाः शब्दा अस्मिन् गणे निवेशनीया इति यावत्।

आक्षिप्त— Cast down, in a given register a syllable with a falling tone, swarita; Vāk. P.

आक्षेप— (1) (In phonetics) Casting down, falling tone; cf. आक्षिप्त.

(2) (In grammar) Assumption of something on the basis of the peculiarities in the rule which otherwise cannot be explained, indication of परिभाषा by certain peculiarities in the rule which cannot be explained otherwise.

आख्यात—(1) A root; सर्वाणि नामानि आख्यातजानि। निरुक्त. (2) A finite verb; चत्वारि पदजातानि नामाख्यातोपसर्गनिपाताः। निरुक्त. The grammarians use the word in the sense of a finite verb; एतेन आख्यातपदेन धातुः आख्यायते सर्वप्रधानीभूतार्थोऽनेनेति व्युत्पत्तेरिति परास्तम्। लघुमञ्जुषा.

(3) The modern मीमांसकs use the word in the sense of the तिङ् suffixes; यजेतेत्यत्रास्त्यंशद्वयम्, यजिधातुः प्रत्ययश्च, प्रत्ययेऽपि अंशद्वयम्। आख्यातत्वं लिङ्त्वं च। मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश.

आख्यात-पद-विकरणाः — The words which modify the finite verb (i. e. make it accented).

आख्यातशक्तिवाद— A work on the meaning of the verbal suffixes by रघुनाथशिरोमणि. It is a new treatment of the matter discussed in the आख्यातशक्तिवाद chapter of T. C. (तत्त्वचिन्तामणि) IV.

आगमशासनानित्यत्व— The fact of a rule teaching (the addition of) an augment not being universally valid.

आगमिधर्मविशिष्ट— (An augment) is regarded as endowed with the same properties to which it is added; Mbh.

आगर्वीय— The roots belonging to the sub-division of चुरादिगण.

आङ्— It is the name of the suffix टा (the instr. sing.) given by the ancient grammarians; P. 7.3.105.

आङ्ग—(An operation) taught in the अङ्गाधिकार (P.6.4–7.4) which affects the अङ्ग or base.

आजानिक— The eternal convention established by the history of human society in unknown remote past, in the sense that the words have been current in human society from a period of time of which history does not keep any reliable rocord.

आजानिकश्चाधुनिकः सङ्केतो द्विविधो मतः।
नित्य आजानिकस्तत्र या शक्तिरिति गीयते॥ Vāk. P.

आतिदेशिक—Resulting from transferring; आतिदेशिकं कार्यम् अनित्यम्। 'Whatever (by a rule of grammar) is transferred (from one element to another) need not necessarily come to pass'.

आत्मनेपद— Word to one's self, that form of the verb which implies an action belonging to self, the terminations of the middle voice; P. 1.4.100.

आत्मनेभाषा— cf. आत्मनेपद.

आदेन्न— Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपस्फूर्ति, a commentary on महाभाष्यप्रदीप; son of वेङ्कट.

आदेश— That which is ordered in the place of another, a substitute; योऽभूत्वा भवति। Mbh.

आधुनिक— The modern convention; e. g. the technical terms (संज्ञाs) used with their specialized sense in most of the treatises of various sciences;

कादाचित्कस्त्वाधुनिकः शास्त्रकारादिभिः कृतः॥ Vāk. P.

आधृषीय—Of a secondary गण in the tenth गण of the धातुपाठ.

आनुमानिकस्थान्यादेशभाव— The relation between substitute and that which is substituted, which is resulted from the statements and reasoning (without being actually stated in a rule); Pbh. 11.

आन्यभाव्यम्— The state of being different (in the expression 'आन्यभाव्यं तु कालशब्दव्यवायात्' state of being a different letter on account of the intervention of time and sound; e. g. the अकार found after द् in the word दण्ड is different from the अकार found after ण्ड् in the word दण्ड); Mbh. 1.1.1.

आप्— It is a grammatical formula [प्रत्याहार formed with आ of टा (instr. sing.) and प् of सुप् (loc. pl.)], used to denote the case-endings of the instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, and locative, in all numbers; P. 7.2.112.

आपिशलि— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 6.1.92. Founder of the pre-Pāṇinian grammatical school; his rules are quoted by काशिका, कैयट and बोपदेव.

आभीय— The rules P. 6.4. 22-129 are called आभीय; the grammatical operations prescribed by these sūtras are also called आभीय. When two rules of this आभीय section simultaneously appear for application in one and the same place, both are applied, one being considered as non-existent for the purposes of the other; P. 6.4.22.

आभ्यन्तर (प्रयत्न)— The articulatory process occurring within the buccal cavity. For it P. uses the term आस्यप्रयत्न 1.1.9, mouth process; it refers to the area from the lips to the Adam's apple. This process is of four kinds, स्पृष्ट, ईषत्स्पृष्ट, विवृत, संवृत.

आमन्त्रित— Vocative word; P. 2.1.2.

आर्थभावना (or आर्थी भावना)— The effort (प्रयत्न or कृति) or volition on the part of the agent. According to the मीमांसकs the root-portion of the verb denotes accomplished activity like त्याग, पाक etc. (completed action), while the personal suffixes (the तिङ् suffixes) denote the effort of the agent (आर्थी भावना).

आर्धधातुक— The suffixes other than verbal endings (the तिङ् suffixes) and those with an indicatory 'श्' are called आर्धधातुक; P. 3.4.114. In ancient times विकरण was regarded as part of the root, so the verbal endings were added to the root with the विकरण, these roots with विकरण were known as सार्वधातुक; but those roots without विकरण were known as आर्धधातुक because before these endings only half of the root was desirable.

आर्हीय— The secondary suffixes ठण्, ठक् (क–इक) etc. taught by the rules, P. 5.1.19-71.

आवचन— Incomplete pronunciation; ईषद्वचनमावचनम् । Mbh. on P. 1.1.8.

आयतनभाव— Aptitude to be the abode of.

आशीः— The name of the fricative used by the कातन्त्र system.

आशीर्लिङ्— Fricative form of the verb.

आश्रयाश्रयिभाव— Relation between the substratum and the substrata.

आसत्ति— Juxtaposition. The linguistic utterance, which forms the construction, should not be intervened by any longer pause or by any discontinuous morphemic sequences (words). If we utter the words गाम् and आनय with the interval of five minutes then they cannot form a construction, owing to absence of juxtaposition between them. Similarly the utterance गिरिर्भुक्तमग्निमान् देवदत्तेन does not form construction because the connected words गिरिरग्निमान् are intervened by the discontinuous word भुक्तम्.

आस्थापित— Arrested; cf. अभिनिधान.

आस्वदीय— The roots belonging to the subdivision of the चुरादिगण.

इक्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote इ, उ, ऋ and ऌ; P. 6.1.77.

इच्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote vowels इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ; P. 6.3.68.

इजादि— (इच् आदि) That which begins with a vowel except अ (इच् is a grammatical formula which denotes the vowels except अ).

इट्— The augment इ (इ्); P. 1.2.2.

इण्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the the vowels इ and उ; P. 8.3.57.

इत्— पाणिनि and his followers use the monosyllabic term 'इत्' for the polysyllabic term अनुबन्ध. Indian commentators derive the word from the root 'इ' to go, having added the agent suffix क्विप्. Thus एति गच्छतीति इत्. Many European scholars believe the word to be a corruption of 'इति'; cf. अनुबन्ध; P. 1.3.2.

इतरेतराश्रयत्व— Mutual interdependence.

इत्थंभूताख्यान— Mere statement of circumstances; P. 1.4 90.

इदुदुपध— That which has short इ or उ as a penultimate letter; (इत्, उत्, उपधे यस्य); P. 8.3.41.

इन्दिरापति— Author of परीक्षा, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

इन्दुमित्र— Author of अनुन्यास, a commentary on काशिका. He flourished between 743 and 1093 A. D.

इन्द्र— Son of कश्यप and अदिति. Pupil of बृहस्पति, प्रजापति, अश्विनीकुमारs and यम. First constitutor of grammar.

इन्द्रदत्तोपाध्याय—Author of फक्किकाप्रकाश, a commentary on कौमुदी.

इयङुवङ्स्थानौ— (the letters इ and उ) which admit the substitutes इयङ् (इय्) and उवङ् (उव्); P. 1.4.4.

इष्टसाधन— The causes of the desired result. The नैयायिकs insist that the mere knowledge of the विधि or प्रेरणा would not make the man always act if he does

उपपदविभक्ति— Case ending in connection with an individual word.

उपबन्ध—(उप + बन्ध्—near, to bind) That which is attached to. It is used in the sense of a suffix in the निरुक्त. अध्वर्युः ... अपि वाधीयाते गुरुपबन्धः। निरुक्त 1.8.

उपलक्षण— Implication of something else in addition to what is denoted: स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति स्वेतरप्रतिपादकत्वम् उपलक्षणम्।

उपसर्ग— Literally means discharged near; then 'addition to the verb' i. e. preposition; verbal prepositional prefixes. P. defines the word उपसर्ग as 'the words प्र etc. are called उपसर्गs when they are connected with verb'; P. 1.4.59. According to शाकटायन, उपसर्गs modify the sense of nouns and verbs, but are themselves practically without any meaning. So he regarded them as empty morphs. गार्ग्य, on the other hand, says that the उपसर्गs have a sense of their own, by means of which they cause modification in the cases of nouns and verbs. When the उपसर्गs govern the nouns or pronouns they are known as कर्मप्रवचनीयs to later grammarians. When they are neither connected with a verb nor do they govern the cases of nouns, then they are known as निपातs.

उपसर्गप्रतिरूपक—(Form) having the appearance (only) of a preverb.

उपात्तविषय—A kind of अपादान when the root expresses its own sense to which the sense of another root is subordinate as in बलाहकाद्विद्योतते ज्योतिः (बलाहकान्निसृत्य ज्योतिर्विद्योतते).

उपाधि—Imposed property.

उभयत्रविभाषा (or प्राप्ताप्राप्तविभाषा).— That which is प्राप्तविभाषा as well as अप्राप्तविभाषा. cf. प्राप्तविभाषा, अप्राप्तविभाषा.

उभयपदाश्रयत्व — Fact (for a grammatical operation) to be applicable to both elements or members (of compound word).

उभयरूपत्व— Double nature.

उभयाश्रय— Fact (for a grammatical operation) to have a double concerning or a double domain of application (so that it may be called बहिरङ्ग).

उरस्य— Pulmonic sound: the voiced fricative 'ह्' and voiceless fricative '–ह्' are considered as उरस्य (pulmonic), because the place of articulation in the case of these sounds is the lung. PS. tells us that 'ह्' before nasals and semivowels is considered as उरस्य; e. g. ब्रिह्नुते, ब्रिह्वेः. In rest of the cases they are considered as glottal (कण्ठ्य).

ऊकाल—A vowel, whose time is that of short उ, long ऊ and the prolated उ३, is called respectively ह्रस्व (short), दीर्घ (long), and प्लुत (prolated); P. 1.2.27.

ऊष्मन्—Hot vapour, those sounds where the emission of hot breath is involved. According to RP. letters श्, ष्, स्, ह् (voiced), विसर्जनीय (voiceless –ह्), अनुस्वार, जिह्वामूलीय and उपध्मानीय are called ऊष्मन्s. VP. excludes अनुस्वार, विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय and उपध्मानीय for which P. uses the term 'शल्' (i. e. श्, ष्, स्, ह्).

एकजातीय—Of one kind.

एकतरपक्षपातिनी (युक्ति)—Argument favouring one side more than the other.

एकदेशविकृत—That which has undergone a change in regard to one of its parts.

एकदेशिन्—(The substance) that consists of parts. P. 2.2.1.

एक-प्राण-भाव—Breath-group. The basic unit for the phonetic description; TP. V. 1; act of breathing once.

एकमुनिपक्ष—Alternative (where we have recourse not to the महाभाष्य but to the one sage viz. पाणिनि) only to explain a difficult formation.

एकयोगनिर्दिष्ट—Words which are mutually connected in one rule.

एकवत्—That which takes the termination of the singular; P. 1.2.69.

एकविभक्ति—(1) One and the same case; P. 1.2.64.

(2) (Member of a compound) which (when the compound is dissolved) appears throughout in one and the same case: P. 1.2.44.

एकाज़ुत्तरपद—A compound where the second member is a monosyllable.

एकाधिकरण—The unity of substance, (the substance consisting of parts) which is distinguished by singularity; P. 2.2.1.

एकान्त—A grammatical element (specifically indicatory letters) that forms a part (of anything) as in एकान्ता अनुबन्धाः (Pbh. 5). The indicatory letters form a part of that to which they are attached.

एकार्थीभाव—The act of conveying only one idea, the unity of meaning, oneness of meaning denoted by the compound where the individual meanings of the constituent members of the compound merge into one and lose their separateness. The grammarians uphold the एकार्थीभाव point of view in the compounds and say that the compound-form like चित्रगु as a whole denotes the meaning 'the owner of handsome cows', where its constituent parts cease to retain their

individual meanings. पृथगर्थानां पदानामेकार्थीभावः समर्थम् इत्युच्यते। Mbh. on P. 2.1.1. इत्थं तावद् भाष्ये पक्षसृष्टिः प्रतीयते। समासादेकार्थीभावः, विग्रहवाक्ये च व्यपेक्षैकः पक्षः।

एकाल्—That which has a single letter; single letter; P. 1.2.41.

एङ्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote ए and ओ; P. 6.1.109.

एच्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the vowels ए, ओ, ऐ and औ; P. 1.1.48.

एणीकृतः—A sound uttered ambiguously; Mbh. (पस्पशा);

एणीकृतोऽविशिष्टः किमयमोकारः अथवौकार इति यत्र संदेहः।—प्रदीप on Mbh.

ऐकपद्य—The state of being one word; Kāśi. on P. 2.1.25

ऐन्द्र व्याकरण—Its author इन्द्र is regarded as the first of grammarians. P. refers to this grammar by the word प्राचाम्. कात्यायन and व्याडि were followers of this school.

ऐकस्वर्य—The state of having but one accent (as of a compound); Kāśi. on P. 2.1.25.

ओज—Odd (विषम) as the first, third, fifth etc. in a series; ऋक्प्रातिशाख्य.

ओरम्भट्ट—Author of व्याकरणदीपिका. His date is 1843 A.D.

ओष्ठ्य—Labial letters, उ, पवर्ग and उपध्मानीय. The shape of the lips in the pronouncing of these letters is variously described as rounded or protruded.

औणादिक—A suffix belonging to the उणादि class; the word derived by adding उणादि suffix.

औदुम्बरायण—Name of a grammarian mentioned in the निरुक्त.

औपदेशिक— Originally enunciated (as opposed to प्रायोगिक); Pbh. 120.

औपमन्यव—Name of a grammarian mentioned in the निरुक्त.

और्णवाभ—Name of a grammarian mentioned in the निरुक्त.

कच्चायन—A Pali grammar based on कातन्त्र.

कण्ठ—Glottis, throat.

कण्ठ्य—Glottal letters. अ, ह् (voiced), विसर्जनीय (voiceless-ह्); the later Pāṇinian scheme as represented in Sk. refers to कवर्ग as glottal; अकुहविसर्जनीयानां कण्ठः—Sk.

कन्दर्पसिद्धान्त—A commentator on सौपद्म.

करण—(1) (In phonetics) the lower part of the glottis. (2) The organs of articulation by which the articulation is started as opposed to the स्थान.—येन उपक्रम्यते तत् करणम्। A. P. (3) (In grammar) The most indispensable accessory that helps the agent in the accomplishment of the action; P. 1.4.42.

According to भर्तृहरि, of all the accessories of action that which is intended to be described as most indispensable for the accomplishment of action is called करण. करणत्व of accessory depends upon the desire of the speaker and we may have the usage स्थाल्या पच्यते instead of स्थाल्यां पच्यते।

करिष्यत्—The name of the Future in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

कल—The phoneme articulated in wrong way; Mbh. (पस्पशा); स्थानान्तरनिष्पन्नः काकलिकत्वेन प्रसिद्धः। प्रदीप on Mbh.

कल्म— The term कल्म was used by the ancient grammarians as a technical name for those objects (कर्मकारक[8]) that are sanctioned and recognized by the rule of P. 1.4.51.

कर्तृ— (Whatever the speaker chooses as) the independent source of action is called agent (कर्तृ), the agent of an action, acting of his own accord; P. 1.4.54; the substratum of activity (व्यापार) denoted by the verbal root; धात्वर्थव्यापाराश्रयः कर्ता।

कर्तृस्थक्रियक— Where the क्रिया (cf. क्रिया) inheres in the agent; (a root) whose action is confined to the agent.

कर्तृस्थभावक— The term refers to the root when the result of an action is not specifically perceptible in the object, e. g. the action of going or knowing does not cause any perceptible change in the object; in the case of the कर्तृस्थभावक roots the reflexive construction like ज्ञायते घटः स्वयमेव is not allowed.

कर्मप्रवचनीय— One of the longest technical terms in Sanskrit grammar. It means that which spoke of an action (कर्म = क्रियां प्रोक्तवन्तः). (1) That which once referred to actions but now governs substantives. (2) That which is used with the word ending in the accusative. According to Mbh., words which are no longer expressive of क्रिया but indicate the relation given rise to by a क्रिया (whether present or absent) are कर्मप्रवचनीय[s]. P. as usual does not define the term but simply enumerates कर्मप्रवचनीय[s]; P. 1.4.83.

कर्मधारय— It is a तत्पुरुष compound, which maintains (does not change) the construction or the case-meaning of its parts; the compound whose constituent members are construed with the same action; एकार्थप्रतिपादनरूपकर्मणः धारयः।

कर्मव्यतिहार— Reciprocity or interchange of an action; P. 1.3.14.

कर्मस्थभावक— The term refers to the root when the result of an action is specifically perceptible in the

object; e. g. the root भिद् is कर्मस्थभावक as the action of splitting produces a perceptible change in the object (wood); the reflexive construction (कर्मकर्तरि) like भिद्यते काष्ठं स्वयमेव is allowed in the case of कर्मस्थ-भावक roots only.

कर्मोपसङ्ग्रह— The explanation of यास्क is obscure. According to दुर्ग it stands for aggregation which is only one of the meanings conveyed by the term.

कर्षण— Dragging, extension; extension of duration (कालविप्रकर्ष).

कविकल्पद्रुम— A list of roots arranged according to their endings by वोपदेव.

कातन्त्रविस्तर— A commentary by वर्धमान on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति. वर्धमान was patronized by कर्णदेव, probably the ruler of Gujarat in 1088 A. D. He is different from वर्धमान, author of गणरत्नमहोदधि.

कात्यायन— He is said to have been born at कौशाम्बी, to सोमदत्त and वासवदत्ता and educated under वर्ष at पाटलिपुत्र, but this is not certain. His probable date is around 300 B. C.

In explaining पाणिनि's सूत्रs he adopts the method which is generally used in dealing with the अधिकरण by giving the पूर्वपक्ष, answering the points raised and finally giving सिद्धान्त. He also explains grammatical points on the analogy of incidents found in the world and mentioned in the Vedas; cf. वार्त्तिक.

कार—The Suffix which, when it has been added to the वर्ण, designates the letter; कात्यायन. (वर्णात् कारः) e. g. ककार, गकार etc. This is the usual method of designating a particular letter.

कारक—Cause of action, instrumental in bringing about an action; that which is construed with a word denoting sense of an action; P. 1.4.23.

कारकचक्रप्रयोक्तृ—The term refers to the agent because he instigates the whole circle of accessories (कारकs) towards the accomplishment of action; वै. भू.

कारकव्यापार—Operation of causal agencies.

कारिकावलि—An elementary grammar, meant for his son, by नारायण भट्टाचार्य चक्रवर्ती.

कार्य—The grammatical operation.

कार्यकाल—(संज्ञाs and परिभाषाs) leave their places and unite with the operation enjoined by the Pāṇinian rules which require for their own construction the संज्ञाs and परिभाषाs that are indicated by certain peculiarities in the rule; Pbh. 4.

कार्यिन्—A grammatical element undergoing a grammatical operation; requiring an affix.

कालदुष्ट—(A word) corrupt by the effect of time.

कालभिन्न—The letters which differ considerably in length.

कालविप्रकर्ष—Extension of duration.

कालसामान्यवाचिन्—(A word or grammatical element) which denotes an undifferentiated time.

कालापकाः (Plural)—Adept in the कालाप school of grammar.

काशकृत्स्न—Founder of a grammatical school, prior to पाणिनि.

काशिका—Jointly written by जयादित्य and वामन in 650 A. D.

काशीनाथ—(1) Author of सार, a commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

(2) Author of सारस्वतभाष्य, a commentary on सारस्वत-प्रक्रिया; lived prior to 1610 A. D.

काश्यप—(1) An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.4.67.

(2) Author of बालावबोध (1200 A. D.). He was a Ceylonese Buddhistic priest different from ancient काश्यप.

कु—The class of gutterals; क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ्; P. 8.3.37.

कुमारतातय—A commentator of पातञ्जल महाभाष्य.

कुमारीस्तनयुगाकृति—The graphic description of विसर्जनीय.

कुर्वत् (or कुर्वती)—The name of the present (लट्) used by the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

कुशल—Commentator on कातन्त्रवृत्तिपञ्जिका.

कूक्ति—A bad expression.

कृत्— The name of the primary suffixes which form nouns from roots; Vāk. P. पाणिनि defines the terms thus: the suffixes which follow the roots except the तिङ् suffixes are called the कृत् suffixes; P. 3.1.93.

कृतम्— The name of the Past tense in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

कृताकृतप्रसङ्ग—Contingency of the application (of a rule) when some operation was to take effect and when it does not take effect; Pbh. 39.

कृतार्थ—Said of a rule which serves the purpose; Sīr. Pv. 49.

कृत्य—The suffixes which form the potential passive participles by adding तव्य, अ, अनीय, य and एलिम are included under the name 'कृत्य' suffixes, which is subdivision of कृत् suffixes.(कृत्य itself being such a participle); [P. 2.1.68]. Potential passive participles

are generally used either with instrumental or with genitive case.

कृत्वसुच्—The affix कृत्वसुच् (कृत्वस्) added to numerals to denote the repetition of action; P. 5.4.37. In the वेद[s], कृत्वस् is used as a separate word; (e. g. भूरि कृत्वः, पञ्च कृत्वः).

कृत्वोऽर्थ—The numeral adverbs denoting repetition of action; P. 8.3.43.

केवलसमुदायशक्ति— cf. रूढि.

केवलावयवशक्ति— cf. योग.

कैयट—cf. कैय्यट.

कैय्यट—Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीप, a commentary on महाभाष्य. Son of जैय्यट, pupil of महेश्वर. The lower limit of his date is circ. 1300 A. D.

कौण्डभट्ट— Author of वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तभूषण, an original work on syntax and philosophy on the lines of भट्टोजी, his uncle.

क्ङित्—The suffixes with the indicatory letters क् and ङ् i. e. weak endings. पाणिनि generally uses this term instead of the terms निवृत्तिस्थान and संक्रम.

क्रम— Doubling or the lengthening of consonants in certain contexts. P. refers to this phenomenon in the following rules by the term द्वे — 8.4.46; 8.4.47; 8.4.50; 8.4.51; 8.4.52.

क्रमदीश्वर— Author of संक्षिप्तसार modelled on भर्तृहरि's महाभाष्यदीपिका.

क्रिया—That which is accomplished by the movement of the agent; सपरिस्पन्दनसाधनसाध्या क्रिया । cf. कर्तृस्थक्रियक.

क्रियातिपत्ति— The non-realisation of an action; P. 3.3.139. The name of the conditional (लृङ्) in the कातन्त्र system.

क्रियान्तराकाङ्क्ष—That which has expectancy of another word denoting the sense of action to complete the sense. The forms पाकः, कृतिः etc. have expectancy of other verbs as भवति etc., because they cannot stand alone without a verb.

क्रियान्वयित्व—Connection (of a कारक) with an action; Pbh. 97.

क्रियार्थोपपद—Existence of another verb denoting an action performed for the sake of the future action; P. 2.3.14.

क्रियासमभिहार—The intensity of the action or the repetition of the action; P. 3.1.22.

क्रियासामान्यवाची—That which denotes an action in general (i. e. the roots कृ, भू, अस्); Sk. under P. 3.1.40.

क्रैयादिक—The roots belonging to the क्र्यादि class (9th conjugation).

कृदन्त— A noun derived from a root by the addition of a कृत् affix; a primary derivative noun.

कृष्णमित्र—Author of भावप्रदीप, a commentary on भट्टोजी's शब्दकौस्तुभ and रत्नार्णव, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

कृष्णमिश्र—Author of रत्नार्णव, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी; कल्पलता, on प्रौढमनोरमा; and भावदीप, on शब्दकौस्तुभ.

कृष्णाचार्य— Father of रामचन्द्र, the author of प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

क्षीरस्वामिन्— Author of (i) धातुवृत्ति, a commentary on धातुपाठ, (ii) निपाताव्ययोपसर्गवृत्ति, (iii) निघण्टुवृत्ति, (iv) a commentary on अमरकोश, (v) क्षीरतरङ्गिणी. His date is roughly 1050 A. D.

क्षेमेन्द्र— Son of हरिभट्ट or हरिभद्र, pupil of कृष्णाश्रम. Lived before the first quarter of 16th century A. D.

क्षेमेन्द्रटिप्पनखण्डन— A work by धनेश्वर who flourished before 1535 A. D.

खय्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the first two letters of each वर्ग.

गजकुम्भाकृति— The graphic description of उपध्मानीय.

गणकार्य— An operation affecting a गण; गणकार्यमनित्यम् (Pbh.) 'an operation affecting a गण is not universally valid'.

गणरत्नमहोदधि— A complete work on गणपाठ in metrical form, written by वर्धमान in 1140 A. D.

गति— The technical term गति is the name given to certain particles and indeclinables for purposes of compounds and their accentuation. The गति[s] are also connected with the verbs; P. 1.4.60-79.

गमकत्व— Being intelligible.

गार्ग्य— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.2.40.

गालव— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P.

गुण— The vowels अ, ए, ओ; P. 1.1.2; the title गुण (or secondary feature) corresponds to the Indo-European 'reduced' grade vowels.

गुणरत्नसूरि— Author of क्रियारत्नसमुच्चय (1408 A. D.) on the use and conjugational peculiarities of more important Sankrit roots. Pupil of देवसुन्दरसूरि.

गुणवृद्धिस्थान— Endings or suffixes in which there is the presence of the cause of गुण and वृद्धि, i. e. strong endings or suffixes. This term is preserved in the कातन्त्र system.

गुणीभूत— (An augment which) forms a part (of that to which it has been) added; Pbh. 10.

गुरु— A long vowel: a short vowel followed by a consonant group; P. 1.4.11-12: (a syllable containing) a long vowel: (a syllable containing) a short vowel followed by a consonant group or by a final consonant.

गुरुप्रसादशास्त्रिन्— Author of वरवर्णिनी, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

गोत्र— Literally it means that which protects cows; grammarians use this word in connexion with अपत्य and distinguish between गोत्रापत्य and युवापत्य. The use of the former is restricted to the grandson and his descendants, if no older offspring of the same ancestor than his grandson lives. If the son lives, then the fourth descendant is known as युवन्, so also if some older offspring lives; P. 4.1.162-165.

गोपालकृष्णशास्त्री— Author of शाब्दिकचिन्तामणि, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य.

गोपालगिरि— Author of सुबोधिनी, a commentary on प्रबोधचन्द्रिका of विजलभूपति.

गोपालचक्रवर्तिन्— Author of a commentary on जौमार grammar.

गोपीनाथ तर्काचार्य— Author of a subcommentary to श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

गोयीचन्द्र— Author of a commentary on क्रमदीश्वर's संक्षिप्तसार and works on उणादिs and 127 परिभाषाs.

गौणमुख्यन्याय— Rule concerning primary and secondary meaning of a word: Pbh. 15.

गौणलाक्षणिकत्व— Said of a word metaphorically denoting a person or a thing on account of certain qualities (which the latter has in common with, which is expressed by the word in its primary sense); : Pbh. 15.

ग्रहणकशास्त्र— The rule (P. 1.1.69) which prescribes that letters refer to their own form as well as to the homogeneous letters.

ग्रहणवत्— The word or grammatical element which is mentioned in a rule.

ग्राह्यग्राहकभाव— Nature or relation of denoted and denoter, or perceived and perceiver, or object and agent.

घ— The term denotes the comparative suffix 'तर' and superlative suffix 'तम'; P. 1.1.22.

घि— The 'non-नदी' (non-feminine) words ending in short 'इ' or short 'उ' are called घि words, except the word सखि. The peculiarity of these words is that the vowels 'इ' and 'उ' of these words take गुण in the dative and ablative singular: e. g. हरये, गुरवे etc. मति being a feminine noun does not get the designation घि but retains its name of 'नदी.' For, otherwise, its declension will be मतये, formed by applying the rule P. 7.3.112.

घु— The roots दा, and धा not originated from the roots 'दाप्' and 'दैप्': P. 2.1.20.

घुले सदाशिवभट्ट— Author of सदाशिवभट्टी, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

घोष— Voicing, the soft sound heard in the articulation of the sonant consonants (ग्, घ्, ज्, झ्, ड्, ढ्, द्, ध्, ब्, भ्, ङ्, ञ्, ण्, न्, म्, य्, र्, ल्, व्, ह्), the vowels and अनुस्वार, the यमs with the first 10 of the soft consonants (altogether 40 sounds).

ङम्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the nasals ङ्, ण् and न्: P. 8.3.32.

ङमुट्— (ङम् + उट्) The three augments ङुट्, णुट्, and नुट् (ङम् is a grammatical formula = प्रत्याहार, meaning ङ्, ण् and न्, and 'उट्' is a unit of indicatory letters showing that ङ्, ण् and न् are augments); P. 8.3.32.

चन्द्रकीर्ति— The author of the commentary called सुबोधिका or दीपिका on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया; belonged to the middle of the sixteenth century.

चन्द्रगोमिन्—The founder of the new school of grammar, the new school being founded upon the principle of brevity and precision in the Pāṇinian grammar, has arranged the उणादि list, धातुपाठ, गणपाठ, लिङ्गानुशासन or लिङ्गकारिकाs, उपसर्गवृत्ति and वर्णसूत्रs on the new priciples, but no work on परिभाषा is seen in his school. Date ranges from 465 A. D. to 544 A. D. approximately.

चन्द्रशेखर विद्यालङ्कार— Commentator of गोयीचन्द्र's commentary on संक्षिप्तसार.

चर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the hard-unaspirate letters and sibilants: P. 8.4.44.

चर्करीत— This is a गणसूत्र. The word चर्करीत is the name given to the intensive verbs excluding यङ्. All यङ्लुक् intensive roots are conjugated as अदादि roots. In fact they belong to this class.

चाक्रवर्मण— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 6.1.130.

चानुकृष्ट— That which is attracted (from a preceding rule) by (the particle) च.

चान्द्रव्याकरण— The treatise of the new school of grammar founded by चन्द्रगोमिन्: the सूत्रs are very brief and at times new ones (as compared to those of Pāṇini). The 3100 सूत्रs are thrown into 6 अध्यायs of 4 पादs each. This school is called as असंज्ञक because संज्ञाs are not treated here separately.

चिकित्सा— A commentary on काशिका

चित्तवत्कर्तृक—(A root denoting the sense of action) whose agent is endowed with reason; P. 1.3.88.

चिद्रूपाश्रम— Author of दीपव्याकरण for students.

चिन्त्य— Said of an opinion (or a word-form) which is untenable (Pbh. 5) or at least regarded with suspicion (Pbh. 43).

चु— The letters च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ्; P. 8.2.30.

चैतन्यामृत— A वैष्णव grammar.

छव्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the consonants, छ्, ठ्, थ्, च्, ट्, त्; P. 8.3.7.

जगद्धर भट्ट— Author of बालबोधिनी.

जगन्नाथ— Author of मनोरमाकुचमर्दिनी. Pupil of शेषकृष्ण. Court-poet of Shahjahan, contemporary of भट्टोजी दीक्षित. Flourished in 1630 A. D.

जयकृष्ण— Son of रघुनाथभट्ट; author of a commentary on the स्वर and वैदिकी प्रक्रिया of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, thus supplementing the तत्त्वबोधिनी; belongs to the first half of the 18th century A. D.

जश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft-unaspirates, ज्, ब्, ग्, ड्, द्; P. 8.4.53.

जहत्स्वार्था वृत्तिः —(A compound or a complex unit) which loses its original meaning, a compound where the individual meanings of constituent members merge into one, so that they cease to retain their original meaning separately. cf. एकार्थीभाव; Vārt. 2 on P. 2.1.1.

जहद्धर्मत्व— Fact (for a word) of being subject to loss of its modality.

जातबहिरङ्ग— A बहिरङ्ग operation which has taken effect prior to the operation of अन्तरङ्ग rule.

जातिपक्ष—Alternative according to which (a word-form etc. given in a rule) denotes a genus; alternative representing the whole class; Pbh. 11.

जातिस्फोट— The linguistic symbol, conveyer of meaning, which is virtually a class (revealed by the various individual instances which are the members of the class and are designated as ध्वनि, but are not themselves स्फोटs).

जिनेन्द्रबुद्धि— Author of काशिकान्यास alias काशिकाविवरणपञ्जिका, a commentary on काशिका. He is not later than 750 A. D.

जिह्वाग्र— Tip of the tongue.

जिह्वामध्य—Middle of the tongue.

जिह्वामूल— Root of the tongue. In the later Pāṇinian scheme this word refers specifically to the place of articulation of the जिह्वामूलीय (the विसर्ग before क् and ख्).

जिह्वामूलीय— Formed at the root of the tongue, the general term for velor, the term applied generally in the प्रातिशाख्यs to the ऋ, ऌ, विसर्ग, spirants and कवर्ग; but in the later Pāṇinian scheme this term particularly applied to the peculiar pronunciation (अर्धविसर्गात्मक) of the विसर्ग before क् and ख्.

जुमारनन्दिन्— Author of रसवती, a वृत्ति on क्रमदीश्वर's संक्षिप्तसार and reviser of पाणिनीय धातुपाठ.

जैयट—Father of कैयट, author of महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

जोगराज— Author of पादप्रकरणसङ्गति.

जौहोत्यादिक—The roots belonging to the जुहोत्यादि class, i. e. to the third class of roots; P. 3.1.56; Sk.

ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती—Author of तत्त्वबिन्दु, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. Pupil of वामनेन्द्र सरस्वती.

ज्ञापक— Any rule or term or any proceeding of पाणिनि which indicates any परिभाषा rule or reasoning without which the rule or term or proceeding of पाणिनि would be meaningless or superfluous.

झय्— A grammatical abbreviation denoting the letters of the five वर्गs except the nasals; P. 8.4.62.

झर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all consonants except ह्, the semivowels and the nasals; P. 8.4.65.

झल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants except the semivowels and nasals; P. 8.4.53.

झष्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft aspirates of the five वर्गs; P. 8.2.40.

ञम्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the nasals; P.

ञ्णित्— That which has an indicatory letter ञ्, or ण्; P. 7.1.115.

टकितौ (Dual)—The augments having the indicatory letters ट् and क्; e. g. अट्, वुक् etc.

टि—The last vowel in a word or stem along with the final consonant or consonants, if any; P. 1.1.64. It may have been suggested to the ancient grammarians by the word कोटि.

टु— The letters ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्; P. 8.4.42.

ढुण्ढिका—(1) A commentary on हेमचन्द्र's बृहद्वृत्ति.

(2) A commentary on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति.

तङ्— It is a grammatical formula (प्रत्याहार) used to denote the middle endings.

तत्कालप्राप्तिक— (Said of a grammatical operation) which applies simultaneously (with another); Pbh. 43.

तत्त्वबोधिनी—A commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. It is written by ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती who omits the स्वर and वैदिकी प्रक्रिया which is supplemented by जयकृष्ण. ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती belongs to the first half of the 18th century A. D.

तत्पुरुष—A compound in which the second member is the principal member and the first is connected with it by some case. (राज्ञः पुरुषः राजपुरुषः or धान्ना कन्दः धान्यकन्दः etc.); P. 1.2.42.

तदधीनवचन—(To be) under the control of, or under the supremacy of, or under the proprietorship of: P. 5.4.54.

तदाद्याचिख्यासा—Intention to express the starting point of a work which is first invented or commented; P. 2.4.21.

तद्गुणसंविज्ञानबहुव्रीहि—A बहुव्रीहि compound where the meaning of the constituent member has connection with what is construed with the meaning of the whole compound; e. g. लम्बकर्णमानय, 'bring long-eared.' Here one is not brought without having long ears and hence it is right to accept that the meaning of constituent is also construed with what is construed with the meaning of whole compound.

तद्धित—The word is formed from the rule 'तस्मै हितम्' (good for that or him or that which is beneficial to others but not to one's own); a secondary affix forming a secondary derivative from a primary derivative: opposed to कृत् suffix as अ or एय etc., as in गाङ्ग and गाङ्गेय.

पाणिनि uses this term for the secondary suffixes which fall under the अधिकार rule "तद्धिताः"; P. 1.1.38.

तद्धितान्त—The secondary derivative formed by the addition of a तद्धित affix.

तद्राज—The affixes treated in Sūtras 4.1.168 up to 4.1.173 (six rules) are called तद्राज affixes (the king of affixes) because they have a special designation of गोत्र and युवन्; P. 4.1.172.

तन्मध्यपतितः—That which is inserted in (the word-form).

तपर—A letter which has त् after or before it, (refers to its own form as well as those homogeneous letters which have the same prosodial length or time), e. g. the letter अत् denotes six letters अ, अ, अ, अँ, अँ, अँ, (and not long or prolated अ); P. 1.1.70.

तर्कतिलकभट्टाचार्य—Author of a commentary on सारस्वत-सूत्र. The son of [illegible] or [illegible] and the younger brother of [illegible] मधुसूदन. He wrote his work in 1614 A. D. in the reign of Jahangir.

ताच्छब्द्य—The having that form of a word (तद् शब्द) तादर्थ्यात् ताच्छब्द्यम्। Mbh.

ताच्छीलिक—The suffix which denotes the sense of 'one whose habit is that'.

तात्पर्य (ज्ञान)—(The knowledge of) the purport of the speaker, (the knowledge of) the intention of the speaker; it (तात्पर्यज्ञान) is a necessary condition for the exact apprehension of the construction which consists of homophoneous forms.

तादात्म्य—A grammatical relation of identity existing between a noun and an adjective used in the same case.

तिङ्—The प्रत्याहार contains the following eighteen terminations, nine of which are Ātmanepada and the rest are Parasmaipada. It means the terminations applied to roots, i. e. Verbs. They are तिप् तस् झि, सिप् थस् थ, मिप् वस् मस्। त आताम् झ, थास् आथाम् ध्वम्, इट् वहि महिङ्॥ The first nine suffixes are of Parasmaipada and the rest are of Ātmanepada. 'तङ्' represents the Ātmanepada terminations.

तिङन्त—That which ends in the तिङ् terminations, i. e. the verb either in Parasmaipada or in Ātmanepada.

तिङन्तप्रतिरूपक—(Word) having the appearance (only) of a verbal form (e. g. अस्ति used as a particle).

तिरुमल—Author of सुमनोरमा, a commentary on कौमुदी.

तिरुमलयज्वन्—Author of अनुपदा, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य. Son of मल्लययज्वन्.

तु—The letters त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न्; P. 8.4.60.

तुमर्थ—Having the meaning of an infinitive; P. 2.2.15.

तुल्ययोग—That which has an equal affectation by any action or thing; P. 2.2.28.

तृज्वत्—(The word) which is treated as if it ended in तृन् (तृ); e. g. the word क्रोष्टु (a jackal) is declined in the strong cases like क्रोष्टृ (क्रोष्टा क्रोष्टारौ क्रोष्टारः etc.); P. 7.1.95.

तोप्पल दीक्षित—Author of प्रकाश, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

तोलकप्पियम्—One of the oldest Tamil grammars, full of ऐन्द्र system. Read and approved in [illegible]'s assembly. Closely related to कातन्त्र, [illegible] and कच्चायन's Pāli grammar.

तौदादिक—The roots belonging to the तुदादि class, i. e. the sixth class of roots; Sk.

त्रिपादी—Rules given in P. 8.2 to 8.4.

त्रिलोचन—Author of [illegible] to [illegible] supplement to कातन्त्र.

त्रिलोचनदास— Author of कातन्त्रवृत्तिपञ्जिका, a commentary on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति.

त्रैपादिक— (Operation) taught in P. 8.2. to 8.4.

त्रैशब्द्य— Three kinds of (śabda) 'expression'; triple form of speech; Mbh. on P. 1.4.74.

त्रैस्वर्य— (चतुर्वर्णादि) Three accents (उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित); P. 1.2.33; Kāśi.

दयानन्द सरस्वती— Author of अष्टाध्यायीभाष्य. Born in 1824 A. D. and died in 1883 A. D.

दयापाल (or दयालपाल)— Author of रूपसिद्धि, a shorter abridgement of शाकटायन's grammar, similar in scope to लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी. A pupil of मतिसागर and a co-student of वादिराज alias जयसिंह II, the चालुक्य Emperor (1025 A. D.).

दशगणी— The ten classes of roots; P. 1.3.1.

दुर्गादास— Wrote a commentary on वोपदेव's कविकल्पद्रुम. His date is 1639 A. D.

दुर्विनीत— Author of शब्दावतार.

दुःस्पृष्टम्—Imperfect contact; Rv. Pr.

दूराद्धूत— Addressing (a person) from a distance; P. 8.2.84.

दृष्टानुविधि —Applying grammatical rule in conformity with that which is seen (to the usage); दृष्टानुविधिः छन्दसि भवति।

देवताद्वन्द्व— A compound whose members are two or more names of deities; P. 6.3.26.

देवदत्तहन्तृहतन्याय— The maxim says that देवदत्त does not revive when his murderer has been killed; the implication of this maxim in grammar is that the grammatical operation does not take place although its अपवाद has not been effected, because its उत्सर्ग is already put to an end by the अपवाद.

देवनन्दिन्— The founder of the Jainendra school of grammar. The date is placed circ. 450 A. D.

देवेन्द्रसूरि— Author of हैमलघुन्यास, a commentary on बृहद्वृत्ति, purporting to be an abridgment of a larger न्यास by उदयचन्द्र, his preceptor.

दैवादिक— The roots belonging to the दिवादि class, i. e. to the fourth class of roots; P. 8.3.65.

द्योत्यद्योतकभाव—Connection between that to be suggested and that which suggests (such as between उपसर्ग and verbal form).

द्विगु— (द्वयोः गवोः समाहारः) A compound made up of two components; P. gives the name द्विगु to those compounds which are brought under the rule 2.1.52; possessive compound having a numeral adjective for its prior member. द्विगु compounds were in origin 'determinative' compounds, but they ars treated as the possessive compounds in respect of dealing with the accent. Pāṇinīyas treat them as a sub-division of तत्पुरुष comps.

द्वियम— (The sound) of two pitches (acute-grave); the term refers to स्वरित vowel; Tp.

द्वेष्य (कर्म)— It is one of the varieties of अनीप्सितकर्म (that which is not intended by the agent). द्वेष्यकर्म is that which is attained by the agent through hate, e. g. in विषं भक्षयति (while eating rice he eats poison) विषम् is a द्वेष्यकर्म. Here eating of poison is not intended by the agent, but he hates it; P. 1.4.50.

द्व्यजवरार्ध— The word of four or more syllables, the word whose half consists of at least two vowels; द्व्यच् अवरं न्यूनं न तु ततो न्यूनम् अनेकाजिति यावत्। तादृगमर्धं यस्य। Sk. on P. 5.4.57.

धनेश्वर— Author of a new grammar for beginners called प्रक्रियामणि, and a commentary on the महाभाष्य called महाभाष्यचिन्तामणि. He flourished before 1595 A. D.

धरणीधर— Author of वैयाकरणसर्वस्व.

धर्मधर्मिन् (Dual)— A quality and bearer of it. धर्मधर्मिणोरभेदः (no distinction between a quality and the bearer of quality).

धातु— Element, constituent part, essential ingredients of words. पाणिनि does not define the term धातु semantically, but simply enumerates the roots in his गणपाठ and says that the utterances beginning with भू etc. are roots; P. 1.3.1. कात्यायन defines the term धातु semantically 'क्रियावचनो धातुः', the words denoting the sense of an action are called roots.

धात्वर्थफलाश्रय— The term refers to the object (कर्मकारक), that which is the substratum of the result denoted by the verbal root. In the sentence देवदत्तः ओदनं पचति, ओदन is the object, because it is the substratum of the result softening (विक्लित्ति).

धात्वर्थव्यापाराश्रय— The term refers to the agent, that which is substratum of the activity denoted by the verbal root. In the sentence देवदत्तः ओदनं पचति, देवदत्त is agent, because he is the substratum of the activity (action of cooking) while the object is the substratum of the result of the action.

धात्वर्थानुवादक— That which repeats the sense of the verbal root, e. g. in भूयते, आस्यते etc. the तिङ् suffixes express the same sense which is denoted by the roots भू and आस् etc.

ध्रुव— (1) (In phonetics) Continuance.

(2) (In grammar) A limit from which separation

is to be effected, fixed point in relation to actions of separation; P. 1.4.24.

नति— Bending, curvature. Rv. Pr. employs this term with reference to the nature of prosody.

नदी— Feminine stems which are not used in other genders ending in ई or ऊ are designated as नदी; feminine stems ending in long ई or ऊ which change their finals to इय् and उव् respectively are optionally designated as नदी before the genitive plural endings. Feminine stems ending in इ and उ, short or long are also optionally designated as नदी before the dative, ablative, genitive and locative singular endings; P.1.4.3-6.

नन्दकिशोरभट्ट— Author of a supplement to बोपदेव's मुग्धबोध. His date is 1398 A. D.

नागोजीभट्ट— Author of उद्योत on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप, परिभाषेन्दुशेखर, शब्देन्दुशेखर, शब्दरत्न, a commentary on प्रौढमनोरमा, विषमी, a commentary on भट्टोजी's शब्दकौस्तुभ and वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तमञ्जूषा. Pupil of हरिदीक्षित, son of शिवभट्ट and सती, a Māhārāṣṭriya Brāhmaṇa surnamed काळे, a resident of Benares, a protege of रामसिंह, a local prince of शृङ्गवेरपुर. He flourished between 1688 to 1728 A. D.

नाद— Voice as opposed to श्वास (breath); this term refers to the letters, semivowels, nasals, the third and fourth letters of the वर्गs and ह्.

नामिन्— It is the name given to the vowels with the exception of अ (short or long or prolated), the vowels after which the dental स् is changed into the cerebral ष् are known as नामिन्. नमयन्ति दन्त्यं सन्तं मूर्धन्यं कुर्वन्ति इति नामिनः। इ, उ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ इति। उवट.

नारायण— Author of विवरण on कैयट's प्रदीप.

नारायण सुधी— Author of अष्टाध्यायी-प्रदीप.

नासिकामूल— The root of the nose, velum; the यमs are produced by the root of nose; नासिकामूले यमानाम्।

नासिक्य— The nasal consonants; having a nasal component (अनुनासिक); in later times this term came to be used in opposition to अनुनासिक and was restricted to the nasal glide or transition sound between 'ह्' and a nasal (because of its connection with ह् and nasal), the यमs and अनुस्वार.

नित्य—A rule which applies both before and after the taking effect of another rule that applies simultaneously and which is in conflict with the application of the rule in question.

नित्यसमास—A compound which cannot be dissolved so as to convey the same sense of the compound, or the same meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members separately-as द्विजार्थः (द्विजाय अयम्।); cf. अविग्रहोऽस्वपदविग्रहो वा नित्यसमासः। In a नित्यसमास the case-endings of the constituent elements cannot fully bring out the sense of a compound; e. g. the compound कृष्णसर्प means *a snake irresistible by herbs or physicians*, while कृष्णः सर्पः means merely a black serpent.

नित्यानन्द पर्वतीय—Author of दीपक, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर. Pupil of बाळशास्त्री रानडे. He died in 1931 A. D.

निपात—Those that are not regarded as essential parts of the sentence, nor as having independent existence as well as those that have their forms and senses fixed and convey the conjunction etc. of actions and things (verbs and nouns). Regarding निपातs, P. as usual does not define the term semantically but simply enumerates; P. 1.4.56.

निपातन—A form put down by the authorities of grammar, which (according to the rules of the language) should have been formed differently; अन्यादृशे प्रयोगे प्राप्ते अन्यादृशप्रयोगकरणम्। Pbh. 106.

निमित्त—That which is the cause or condition of the grammatical operation is called निमित्त in grammar.

निमित्तनिमित्तिन्—(Du.) 'Cause and effect' in expression निमित्तनिमित्तिनोरेकपदे (the cause and effect of a grammatical operation being located in the same word); one of the markers of अन्तरङ्गत्व.

निरनुबन्धक—Void of अनुबन्ध (in the परिभाषा 'निरनुबन्धकग्रहणे न सानुबन्धकस्य' when a form void of अनुबन्धs is employed in grammar, it does not denote that which has अनुबन्धs attached to it).

निरवकाश—(A rule) which otherwise would have no opportunity for the taking effect of it; Pbh. 67.

निरस्त—Harsh sound; Mbh. निरस्तो निष्ठुरः। प्रदीप on Mbh.

निराकरण—Refutation; way out of difficulty.

निरुपाख्य—Indescribable; void of characterization.

निरूपक—Describer.

निरूपित—Described.

निर्दिश्यमान—(A grammatical element) atcually enunciated in a rule; Pbh. 12.

निर्दिष्टविषय—A kind of अपादान where the limit of separation is fixed, or, where the root directly denotes the meaning 'separation' as in अश्वात् पतति.

निर्धारण—Specifying or separating one out of many, the separation of one out of many on account of the

generic character, quality, action and singular term; जातिगुणक्रियासंज्ञाभिः समुदायादेकदेशस्य पृथक्करणं निर्धारणम्। Sk. under P. 2.2.10.

निर्भुज—संहितापाठ, in which all euphonic combinations are carried out.

निर्मलदर्पण—A commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

निर्वर्त्य (कर्म)—One of the ईप्सिततमकर्मs. निर्वर्त्य कर्म is defined thus: an object (कर्मकारक) is called निर्वर्त्य when by the action of the agent something is brought into existence which was before non-existent or something is brought into manifestation which before exists only latently in its cause. The definition is based on two different views, सत्कार्यवाद and असत्कार्यवाद; e. g. कुम्भं करोति (he makes the jar), here कुम्भ is निर्वर्त्य कर्म, because a jar is brought into existence which was non-existent or a jar is brought to the manifestation which was latently existent in its cause.

निवृत्तप्रेषण—(The causative root) which ceases to have the force of causative and whose meaning remains the same as of the pure non-causative.

निवृत्तिस्थान—The word stands for गुणवृद्धिनिवृत्तिस्थान opposed to गुणवृद्धिस्थान. It means literally the places, i. e. endings (or suffixes) in which there is the absence of a cause of गुण or वृद्धि, i. e. weak endings of suffixes. अथाप्यस्तेर्निवृत्तिस्थानेष्वादिलोपो भवतीति। निरुक्त II.1.

निषेध्य—A grammatical operation which should be (abandoned) forbidden.

निष्ठा—The name of the past participial suffixes क्त and क्तवतु; P. 1.1.26.

नीलकण्ठ वाजपेयिन्—Author of भाष्यतत्त्वविवेक, a commentary on the पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य; सुखबोधिनी, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी and पाणिनीयदीपिका. He flourished from 1543 to 1593 A. D.

नेमस्पृष्ट—Half contact (one of the intermediate degrees of constriction). cf. ईषत्स्पृष्ट.

नैगमी— The name of the subjunctive in the AVP.

नैघण्टुक— Subordinate.

न्यग्भूत— Going down (said of the time-power of a grammatical form, which is being changed).

न्यायपञ्चानन— Son of विद्याविनोद. Author of a commentary on संक्षिप्तसार of गोयीचन्द्र.

न्यायसिद्ध— A maxim (परिभाषा) established by reasoning or argumentation.

पञ्चवस्तु— A recast of Jainendra grammar.

पटवर्धन तात्याशास्त्री— Author of भूति, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर. Pupil of बाळशास्त्री रानडे. Died in 1919 A.D.

पतञ्जलि— The date assigned to him is 150 B. C. The personal history of पतञ्जलि is very little known. He was contemporary of पुष्यमित्र and probably much honoured by him for his learning. He has written an extensive commentary on वार्तिक. He skilfully interprets पाणिनि's rule and shows the usefulness of कात्यायन's additional corrections. Many times he defends पाणिनि by skilful interpretation against the unfair criticism of कात्यायन.

पद— (1) Any inflected word after the addition of a case termination and a verbal termination; P. 1.4.14.

(2) The middle base or the base of nouns before the case endings which begin with consonant to the exclusion of य and first five suffixes सु, औ, जस्, अम्, औट्, शस्) and before the तद्धित suffixes to the exclusion of those which begin with य; P. 1.4.17.

(3) It also means voice as in आत्मनेपद (voice for oneself) and the परस्मैपद (voice for another).

पदगौरव— Said of a rule which involves the employment of a greater number of words or of longer words.

पदलाघवविचार— The procedure which examines whether a word can be saved (in the rule).

पदविभाग—Separating the syllables of a word to derive it from different roots.

पदसंस्कारपक्ष— The alternative (that the various elements) of which a word is made up (or all placed side by side before the rules of grammar are applied to them); Pbh. 43. The alternative (where we have recourse) to the formation of the word (itself, not to the meaning or to the connection between the word and sentence).

पदस्फोट— A word itself a conveyer of the meaning. It is very hard to discriminate which exactly is the base and which is the suffix in the word 'घटेन' or 'ते' or 'मे'; and therefore, it is necessary to postulate that a word as a whole conveys the meaning.

पदार्थ— The sense of word understood; P. 1.4.96; cf. अप्रयुज्यमानस्य पदस्य अर्थः पदार्थः.

पदावधिक— The grammatical description in which the parts of a word are placed side by side; Pbh. 63.

पद्मनाभदत्त— Son of दामोदरदत्त, grandson of श्रीदत्त. Founder of सौपद्म school, author of भूरिप्रयोग and सुपद्मपञ्जिका, a commentary on it.

परमप्रकृति— Original base.

परंपरासंबन्ध— Indirect relation.

परसमीपबोधक— Denoting (the phoneme) which stands near the rest; Pbh. 5.

परस्मैपद—The word for another; the transitive or active word and its terminations, the form of the verb which implies an action belonging to others: active endings: P. 1.4.99.

परस्मैभाषा—cf. परस्मैपद.

परा—Subtle sound, luminiferous consciousness raised in the मूलाधार (a mystical circle situated above the generative organs). This परा speech is known as शब्दब्रह्म. This is exceedingly subtle and cognizable by योगिन्[8] alone.

पराश्रय—Dependent, the term refers to those letters which are bound to a more closely limited series of contexts, i. e. विसर्ग, जिह्वामूलीय, उपध्मानीय, अनुस्वार, यम; PS.

परिग्रहण—Complete enumeration.

परिनिष्ठित—A form whose formation has been completed.

परिसंख्यान—Comprehensive enumeration; Mbh.

परोक्षवृत्ति—A word in which a root is slightly altered.

परोक्षा—The name of the perfect (लिट्) in the कातन्त्र system.

पश्यन्ती—A little manifested sound that comes up to the navel region from the मूलाधार (a mystical circle situated above the generative organs) where परा speech rises. This पश्यन्ती speech is subtle and not divisible into parts, and cognizable by योगिन्[5] alone in समाधि. This is second stage of gradual amplification of sound.

पस्पशा—The first chapter (आह्निक) of the महाभाष्य is named पस्पशा. This name should have been at least as old as the time of माघ since he mentions it in one of the verses in the Si. 11.112. The word पस्पशा is derived from the root स्पश् which means to refute or to touch upon. This आह्निक refutes the arguments of others and teaches upon the preliminaries of the शास्त्र.

पाठक उदयशंकर—Author of ज्योत्स्ना, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर and पाठकी, on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

पाणिनि—Nothing is known of his life except the fact that he was born in the extreme Northwest of India at शलातुर. The date of पाणिनि is most commonly fixed in the fourth century B.C. which is in accordance with the native tradition which connects him with the नन्द king of मगध. He is the author of अष्टाध्यायी, धातुपाठ, गणपाठ etc. His अष्टाध्यायी consists of 4,000 aphorisms of the greatest brevity. This brevity was achieved by the invention of an [illegible] system of notation [illegible] grammatical [illegible]. In his [illegible] every [illegible] with its

meaning. The roots are classified in ten major groups or classes (called गण), the basis of the classification being the manner in which the roots form the present stem. The गणपाठ forms the most important accessory treatise to the अष्टाध्यायी. The significance of गणपाठ is that it introduces a comprehensive principle of classification by which similar grammatical formation may be grouped together or brought under the operation of common grammatical rule.

पिण्ड—Conjunction, a type of consonant group.

पित्—The terminations having 'प्' as the indicatory letter; the term generally represents singular परस्मैपद terminations, before which the final vowel or the penultimate short vowels of the base take गुण or वृद्धि substitute. Hence these are known as the 'strong terminations': P. 3.4.92.

पु—The letters प्, फ्, ब्, भ्, म्: P. 8.3.37.

पुञ्जराज—Author of a commentary on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. belonged to the श्रीमाल family of मलबार. He was a minister to Ghiyasuddin Khilji of Mālvā (1469-1500 A. D.); cf. पुण्यराज.

पुण्डरीकाक्ष—Author of a commentary on श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

पुण्यराज (पुञ्जराज)—Author of a commentary प्रकाश on the वाक्यपदीय.

पुण्यसुन्दरगणिन्—Arranged for the हैम school the different Sanskrit roots in an alphabetical order giving after each root its meaning, गण and other conjugational peculiarities.

पुरुष—The term 'पुरुष' in the grammatical sense of 'person' appears to have been used by यास्क, cf. परोक्षकृताः मन्त्राः प्रथमपुरुषैश्चाख्यातस्य। [illegible] निरुक्त 7.2. पाणिनि drops the term पुरुष and uses the terms प्रथम (3rd person), मध्यम (2nd person), उत्तम (1st person) instead of the term पुरुष: P. 1.4.105-108.

पुरुषोत्तमदेव—Author of प्राणपणा, a commentary on पाणिनीय महाभाष्य; also wrote [illegible], [illegible], भाषावृत्ति, दुर्घटवृत्ति, परिभाषावृत्ति, [illegible].

पूजार्थ—(The specific mention of the names of other grammarians by Pāṇini) which shows respect for their views (need not necessarily indicate that Pāṇini differs from their view).

पूरणी—The words in the feminine gender [illegible] ordinal affix: P. 5.4.18. An ordinal [illegible] the feminine gender.

पूर्वपदार्थप्रधान—A [illegible] [illegible]

stands as qualificand in relation to that of the other member.

पूर्वोपस्थितनिमित्तक— A rule, the causes of the application of which precede the causes of the application of बहिरङ्ग rule in the order of the pronunciation of the letters.

पृथ्वीधर— Author of a commentary on वर्धमान'S कातन्त्रविस्तार, a commentary on दुर्गसिंह'S वृत्ति.

पृषोदरादिवृत्ति— Written in 1357 A. D. by पद्मनाभदत्त, son of गणेश्वर and grandson of श्रीपति.

प्रकार— A natural application of the term प्रकार (qualifier) is to refer to what stands as a qualifier (in the शाब्दबोध): the term प्रकार refers to what stands as a qualifier in the subject of the sentence or in the predicate of the sentence. Thus in the knowledge 'the tall man (is) handsome,' height as well as beauty is प्रकार (qualifier) in the शाब्दबोध. In the शाब्दबोध only one meaning stands as विशेष्य (a chief qualificand) and the rest are प्रकारs.

प्रकृतिप्रत्यापत्ति— Turning back to its original form; for example कंसवधमाचष्टे = कंसं घातयति, where the word वध resumes its original form 'हन्' in the expression कंसं घातयति; Katy. on P. 3.1.26.

प्रकृतिविकारभाव— Relation of cause and effect.

प्रक्रिया— Mode of a grammatical description, process of grammatical analysis, system.

प्रक्रियाकौमुदी— A work supposed to be a model for सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. It is written by रामचन्द्र belonging to the first half of the 15th century A. D.

प्रतिकण्ठ— (निपातन) Specific ready-made forms which behave abnormally, or irregularly.

प्रतिप्रसव— Return to the original state; return to a general rule when its अपवाद (exception) is forbidden for its effect. For example, in the formation of the nom. du. of 'वृक्ष' (from वृक्ष+औ) वृद्धि operation (औ for अ+औ) takes place by the general rule, P. 6.1.88, because its अपवाद operation पूर्वसवर्णदीर्घ, P. 6.1.102, is forbidden by the rule, P. 6.1.104.

प्रतिभा— The creative power, intellect, शब्दब्रह्म, (शब्द is not mere phonetic sound but it is pure intellect that forms ultimate world-elements); Vāk. P. 1.119.

प्रतिरूपक— A word-form imitating another kind of word-form.

प्रतिलक्ष्यम्— (Adv.) As many times as there are individuals.

प्रतिलोमसंधि— Combination of letters where consonant precedes and vowel follows it.

प्रतिवेष्टित— The term for the retroflex series, the मूर्धन्य sounds.

प्रत्यक्षवृत्ति— A word in which a root is clearly visible.

प्रत्यय— To go towards or against, subsequent word or sound, that which follows (Vāj. P.), augment (TP.), case-ending (गोपथब्रा०). From the प्रातिशाख्यs it appears that the term प्रत्यय at one time is used in the senses of suffix, prefix, infix and augment. P. uses this term in the above sense only once, in 1.1.69. P. frames the अधिकारसूत्र and tells us that the prescribed items which fall in 3rd to 5th chapters and come after the base are प्रत्ययs; P. 3.1.1-2.

प्रत्ययलक्षण— The grammatical operation dependent upon the suffix; P. 1.1.62.

प्रत्ययलोप— The elision of an affix; P. 1.1.62.

प्रत्याहारसूत्रs— According to tradition these सूत्रs are revealed to पाणिनि by God शिव. They are meant to produce brevity. वाजसनेयि प्रातिशाख्य has the same प्रत्याहारसूत्रs as of पाणिनि.

प्रथम— The first (our third) person or its terminations.

प्रथमा— (1) The first or nominative case and its terminations.

(2) When the word is used in the dual (प्रथमयोः) it denotes the first two cases and their terminations; P. 6.1.102.

प्रथमान्तविशेष्यकः (शाब्दबोधः)— (A semantic paraphrase of a sentence) where the meaning denoted by the word ending in the nominative stands qualificand (in respect to other meanings which stand qualifiers). This is the view of the नैयायिकs according to whom the meaning of the प्रथमान्त, (the stem with the nominative case) should be considered as leading concept in verbal cognition: cf. कर्तृमुख्यविशेष्यक.

प्रधानप्रत्ययार्थवचन— (1) The proposition (वचन) (that the meaning of a word in a compound) is determined by its principal word and (in a derivative word the meaning) is determined by the suffix: Kāśi. on P. 1.2.56.

(2) The proposition that the meaning of the affix (प्रत्यय) stands as the predominant or leading concept; Sk. on P 1.2.56.

प्रभाचन्द्राचार्य— Author of न्यास, a commentary on अमोघवृत्ति.

प्रमत्तगीत— That which is composed by an intoxicated person: Mbh.

प्रयत्न— The basic articulatory process, the articulatory effort.

प्रयागवेङ्कटादि— Author of विद्वन्मुखभूषण, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य.

प्रयोगवृत्तिपर— (A grammatical) operation depending on usage.

प्रयोजककर्ता— Agent of the causative verb, the instigator agent.

प्रयोजन— (i) The advantages (derived from the study of grammar) and the authority that enjoins it. In both the meanings the derivation of the word प्रयोजनम् is प्रयुज्यते अनेन; Mbh.

(ii) Motive of a word used in a rule by the authorities of grammar.

प्रयोज्यकर्मत्व— Fact of being an object of the action which is instigated.

प्रवण— The term प्रवण lit. means 'downhill slope', a continuous fall; the term explains the स्वरित vowel where according to some it is a continuous fall of the high tone (उदात्त).

प्रवर्तकोपाध्याय— Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपप्रकाशिका.

प्रसङ्ग— The earlier term for उत्सर्ग (a general rule); प्रसङ्गादपवादो बलीयान्; Aś.

प्रसारण— Changing a semivowel into a vowel: Avp. (cf. संप्रसारण).

प्रस्तीर्ण— Spread, flat, a characteristic feature of dental articulation.

प्राकृतध्वनि— The phonological structure, the sound pattern of the norm, the name of the class of which various instances are members. This is indicated by वैकृतध्वनि. All the non-linguistic personal variations are eliminated at this stage. It should be considered as an auditory image of the normal expression in the mind keeping the time order with it.

प्राग्दीव्यतीय— The suffixes enumerated by P. from 4.3.131 to 168.

प्रातिपदिक— पाणिनि's commentators do not take trouble of defining this five-syllabled term. श्रीधर, a Bengali commentator of the 17th century A. D., explains it as that which embraces every inflected word which is in the different inflected forms such as वृक्षम्, वृक्षान् etc.

पाणिनि defines the term in 1.2.45-46 as, that which conveys sense and is neither root nor affix (nor a word ending in a suffix) is a प्रातिपदिक. e. g. the non-derivative words like डित्थ, डवित्थ etc. The words ending in primary (कृत्) and secondary (तद्धित) suffixes and compounds also are प्रातिपदिकs: e. g. the word like कर्तृ formed with the primary suffix तृ, दाशरथि formed by the secondary suffix इञ् and compounds like राजपुरुष are also प्रातिपदिकs.

प्रातिश्रुत्क— The resonators: a list of five resonators is also given by the Tp.: उरः, कण्ठः, शिरः, मुखं, नासिका च.

प्राप्तविभाषा (or प्राप्ते विभाषा)—An operation allowed in a particular operation which another rule makes necessary, when the general rule is already given and then follows the optional rule, then the optional rule is called प्राप्तविभाषा.

प्राप्य (कर्म)— An object which is neither brought into existence or manifestation nor changed or modified by the action of the agent but when it is simply attained or reached by the action of the agent is called प्राप्य; an object which is constant and not even slightly affected by the action of the agent is called प्राप्य: it is an object where the results of the action are neither perceived nor inferred: e. g. घटं जानाति. Here no difference is seen in the jar before knowing it and after knowing it; Vāk. P. 3.51.

प्रायिक— (Rule) commonly valid but not universally so.

प्रायोगिक— That which occurs in the ordinary language (as opposed to औपदेशिक): Pbh. 120.

प्रेरक— A kind of संप्रदान which incites some one to give anything as in विप्राय गां ददाति । Here the Brāhmaṇa incites the giver to give him a cow.

प्रेरणा— cf. विधि.

प्रैपणी— Av. uses this term for the imperative.

प्रौढमनोरमा— A commentary on his Sk. written by भट्टोजी दीक्षित himself about A. D. 1630.

प्रौढिवाद— Bold statement.

प्लुत— Protracted vowel; a vowel three times longer than the short vowel like अ and its value is 3 मात्राs.

फलोपहित— Immediately preceding the result.

फुल्लराज— Commentator of वाक्यपदीय.

वर्स्व— The elevation behind the row of teeth, the socket of a tooth.

वश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft unaspirates except 'ज्'.

वहिरङ्ग— A rule the causes of the application of which lie without or beyond the sum of the causes of the application of अन्तरङ्ग rule.

A variety of a कर्मकारक: कालादिनामक कर्म is regarded वहिरङ्ग; cf. (2) अन्तरङ्ग.

वह्वपेक्ष— (A grammatical operation) dependent on a greater number of causes and eventually being वहिरङ्ग.

वाधक— A rule or operation which supersedes the other rule or operation.

बाध्य— A rule or operation which is superseded by another rule or operation.

बालमनोरमा— (1) An abridgment by भट्टोजी of his own प्रौढमनोरमा, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी which is also his own. (2) A commentary by वासुदेव दीक्षित on Sk.

बालरामपञ्चानन— Author of प्रबोधप्रकाश, a शैव grammar and धातुप्रकाश.

बालावबोध— (1) A popular recast of the चान्द्र grammar (1200 A. D.), by काश्यप, a Buddhistic Ceylonese priest.

(2) Written by नरहरि to remove the obstacles in the way of students learning पञ्चमहाकाव्यs arising from *the circumstance of their not having studied* grammar before.

बाहुलक— Fact (for a grammatical operation) of being subject to diversity (that is to apply in some cases, not to apply in other cases).

बाह्यप्रयत्न— The external articulatory efforts, extra-buccal process.

बाळंभट्ट— Author of उद्योत, a commentary on शब्दकौस्तुभ.

बिन्दुद्वय— Double dot, graphic representation of the विसर्जनीय.

बुद्धिनिर्ग्राह्य— (A word) grasped by the mind; Mbh. 1.1.1.

बृहस्पति— Second propounder of grammar.

बोपदेव— The founder of a modern school of grammarians, wrote मुग्धबोध, a new treatise on grammar. Date ranges from 1200 A. D. to 1300 A. D.

ब्रह्मन्— First propounder of grammar.

भ— Name of the weakest base of nouns (as opposed to पद), i. e. of the base before the vowel terminations except in strong cases, before feminine suffixes, and before तद्धितs beginning with vowels or य; P. 1.4.18 etc. भ may be the first syllable of भञ्ज or भम because, before weak endings the stem often undergoes reduction or syncoption; P. 1.4.16.

भट्टोजी दीक्षित— The author of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी; has written a commentary प्रौढमनोरमा on it, also a commentary on the P.'s सूत्रs named शब्दकौस्तुभ. Date is placed circ. 1630 A. D.

भरत— Commentator of भट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तृहरि— The author of वाक्यपदीय and a commentary named दीपिका on the महाभाष्य of पतञ्जलि.

Date ranges from 550 A. D. to 650 A. D.

भवत्— The name of the present in the शाङ्खायन आरण्यक and in the मुग्धबोध grammar,

भवन्ती— The name of the present (लट्) used by कात्यायन.

भव्य— The name of the simple future in the मुग्धबोध grammar.

भविष्यत्— The name of the future in the शाङ्खायन आरण्यक.

भविष्यन्ती— The name of the simple future in the कातन्त्र system and ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण.

भष्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft apirates except 'ह्'; P. 8.2.37.

भागुरि— Author of a grammar.

भारद्वाज— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 7.2.63.

भाव— (1) The action which can be accomplished without mark of the agent (cf. कर्तृस्थभावक). अपरिस्पन्दनसाधनसाध्यो धात्वर्थो भावः।, e. g. the action of seeing which does not require the movement on the part of the agent.

(2) Ultimate result. In a verb the ultimate result is principal; action itself is subordinate. Action is just a means to bring about the भाव.

(3) भाव = Action to be accomplished (साध्य). In a verb an action is principal and the various means used for the action are subordinate; निरुक्त.

(4) Action of an accomplished nature; सिद्धावस्थापन्नो धात्वर्थो भावः। Sk.

भावगर्हा— The contempt in regard to the sense of the action; P. 3 1.24.

भावना— Technical term in the मीमांसा system. Lit. it means bringing into being, that which produces some effect; it is defined as भवितुर्भवनानुकूलो भावकव्यापारविशेषः, the particular activity of the person or thing capable of producing the effect, the effort or activity on the part of the agent to achieve his desired end, it is a व्यापार of to be, which is of accomplished nature According to the मीमांसकs this भावना is denoted by the verb-ending suffixes.

भावनाविशेष्यकः (शाब्दबोधः)— (A semantic paraphrase of a sentence) where productive operation (भावना) stands qualificand (in respect to other meanings which are qualifiers); this is the view of the मीमांसकs according to whom the predominant idea in the sense of a sentence is productive operation.

भाविन्— It is the name given to vowels with the exception of अ and आ, that which causes change of a dental स् into the corresponding cerebral ष्. कण्ठ्यावकाराकारौ वर्जयित्वा स्वराणां भाविसंज्ञा भवति। उवट.

भाव्यमान— That which is taught in a rule.

भाषितपुंस्क— A (feminine or neuter) word of which also a masculine is mentioned or exists (and whose meaning only differs from that of the masculine by the notion of gender), e. g. the word गङ्गा is not भाषितपुंस्क, whereas such words as शुभ्रु and ग्रामणी are so; P. 7.1.49.

भास्करशास्त्री अभ्यंकर— Commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and शब्देन्दुशेखर. His date is 1783-1871 A. D.

भीमभट्ट—Author of भैमी, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

भुग्न— Bent. The Rv. Pr. gives this title to the half elided or released letter व, a mode of junction.

भूत— The name of the past tense in शाङ्खायन आरण्यक and मुग्धबोध grammar.

भूतकरण— The name given to the augment in the प्रातिशाख्यs. In the original Indo-European language the tenses had no time signification but they only denoted differences in the aspect of the action. The augment was prefixed to the Imperfect, Plu. perfect, Aorist and Conditional to express past time. This is why augment is called भूतकरण.

भैरवमिश्र— Author of a commentary भैरवी on नागोजी भट्ट's परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

भोज— Author of सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, a grammatical work and सरस्वतीकण्ठभरण, a rhetorical work.

भोजव्याकरण— Written by विनयसुन्दर for the benefit of a king भोज, son of भारमल्ल.

भ्रष्टावसरन्याय— The implication of this maxim in grammar is that a grammatical operation does not take place, when the occasion for the taking place of it has once gone by.

मल्लरस— Author of चिन्तामणिप्रतिपद, a commentary on यक्षवर्मन्'s चिन्तामणि.

मण्डन— Son of बाहड, महाप्रधान and सङ्घपति to Alpusāhi. Commented on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया.

मध्यमपदलोपिन्— (Compound) where the middle member has been dropped.

मध्यमा—Subtle sound. It is revealed by the air which passes to the region of heart from the navel region where the पश्यन्ती speech is revealed from the परा speech. परा is minutest, पश्यन्ती is minuter and मध्यमा is minute speech. The पश्यन्ती speech is the third stage of gradual amplification of नाद. The मध्यमा sound might be cognized at the time of जप or when ears are shut up. The मध्यमा नाद is called स्फोट also.

मन्तुदेव— Author of दर्पण, a commentary on वैयाकरणभूषणसार and दीपोद्धरण, on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

मय्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the consonants belonging to all the वर्गs except 'ञ्'; P. 8.3.33.

मलयगिरि— Author of शब्दानुशासन and a commentary on it. Flourished about 1143 A. D.

मल्लय-यज्वन् — A commentator of कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

महादेव— Author of a commentary known as शब्दसिद्धि on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति.

महाप्राण— Big-breath, the term for the aspirate sound.

महाभाष्य-चिन्तामणि— A commentary on महाभाष्य by धनेश्वर.

महावाक्य— A compound sentence, a sentence which consists of more than one sentence; वाक्ययोगो महावाक्यम्।

महासंज्ञा— Large-sized (technical term in grammar which means significant in general).

मात्रा— The length of time required to pronounce a short vowel (a long vowel contains 2 मात्राs: and a prolated vowel, 3 मात्राs): the device adopted by the Indians for the purpose of phonological description where the basic vowel units are considered as members of qualitatively similar pairs, each comprising a short, a long and a prolated member.

माधव— Son of काह्न and pupil of श्रीरङ्ग, commented on the सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. He flourished after 1553 A. D.

माधवीय धातुवृत्ति — Written by सायण (1350 A. D.) the great Vedic भाष्यकार.

मानसरञ्जनी— A commentary by वल्लभ on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

मिताक्षरा— Commentary on अष्टाध्यायी, written by अन्नंभट्ट, the author of तर्कसंग्रह; 17 th century A. D.

मुखनासिकावचन—That which is pronounced by the nose along with the mouth, nasal sounds; P. 1.1.8.

मुखसुखार्थम्— (adv.) For the facility of elocution.

मुनित्रय— The triad of sages (पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतञ्जलि).

मूर्धन्य— The term for the retroflex series, for the मूर्धन्यs the articulator is the tip of the tongue retro flexed.

मूलाधार— A mystical circle situated above the generative organs where the परा speech rises.

मेघरत्न— A Jain of बृहत्खरतरगच्छ, pupil of विनयसुन्दर. Author of सारस्वतव्याकरणढुण्ढिका or सारस्वतदीपिका. He flourished before 1556 A. D.

मेघविजय— Author of हैमकौमुदी alias चन्द्रप्रभा (1699 A. D.), modelled on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

मैत्रेयरक्षित— Author of धातुप्रदीप and तन्त्रप्रदीप.

यक्षवर्मन्— Author of चिन्तामणि, a commentary on शाकटायन'S शब्दानुशासन.

यञ्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the semivowels, nasals and soft aspirates झ्, भ्.

यज्ञेश्वरभट्ट— Author of गणरत्नावलि.

यण्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the semivowels; P. 6.1.77.

यत्न— The articulatory effort.

यथोद्देश— Not going beyond the place where a संज्ञा or परिभाषा is taught, संज्ञाS and परिभाषाS remain where they are taught; Pbh. 2.

यम— A twin-letter (the consonant interposed and generally understood but not written in practice, when a nasal is immediately preceded by one of the four other consonants in each class), within a word, when a non-nasal स्पर्श is followed by a nasal, it is separated by the appropriate यम. e. g. पलिक्क्नीः, चख्ख्नतु, अग्ग्निः, घ्घ्नन्ति, here the doubled letters क्, ख्, ग् and घ् are यमS.

यय्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all consonants except the sibilants and the aspirate 'ह्'; P. 8.4.48.

यर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants except the aspirate 'ह्'; P. 8.4.45.

यु (du.)— The short or long इ and उ; P. 6.4.77.

युक्तिसिद्ध— cf. न्यायसिद्ध.

युग्म— सम, even.

युवन्— The fourth or still lower descendant is known as युवन् if elder offspring of the same ancestor still lives. cf. गोत्र. P. 4.1.163.

यू (du.)— The long ई and ऊ; P. 1.4.3.

योग— (केवलावयवशक्ति). A meaning based on the derivation or etymology. This is illustrated by the word like पाचक, a 'cook', where the meaning of the word is fully accounted for by its morphemic meaning.

योगप्रमाण— The etymological meaning which is considered as authoritative; P. 1.2.55.

योगरूढि— (समुदायावयवशक्तिसंकर) A denotation of a word based on its derivative sense as well as the word as a whole. This is illustrated by the word पङ्कज, which means by the pure convention a lotus and this meaning is justified by the derivation पङ्क–जनि–कर्तृत्व 'mud-production-agent' = a thing that grows in mud. This word does not denote merely derivative sense like पाचक: because then it may mean anything that is born in mud (plants etc.), Therefore, the convention supported by the derivation denotes the meaning lotus.

योगवाह— cf. अयोगवाह.

योगविभाग— To make two rules out of one.

योग्यता— (1) Possibility of applying (a grammatical operation, opp. to real application of it).

(2) Compatibility. The linguistic utterance, which forms the construction, is said to have compatibility when meanings conveyed by them are not inconsistent with each other. The utterance अग्निना सिञ्चति is not a construction, because it is incompatible, since it is impossible that अग्निना (with fire) should be instrumental of action of sprinkling.

यौगिकरूढ— A word which denotes two different meanings, one based on the derivation and the other based on the pure convention. It is illustrated by the word उद्भिद्. It means according to derivation a tree or a bush that comes up after breaking (the earth). Again the word also means the sacrifice which is its pure conventional meaning irrespective of its derivative sense.

रक्त— Coloured by nasalization (of vowels).

रक्षोहागमलघ्वसंदेह (Pl.)— (The advantages derived from the study of grammar) the protection (of the वेदS), modification (of the वैदिक मन्त्रS), easy means (of acquiring the knowledge of words), absence of ambiguity and the authority (वेद); Mbh.

रघुनन्दनशिरोमणि— Author of a commentary on दुर्गसिंह'S वृत्ति.

रघुनाथ— Author of लघुभाष्य on the सारस्वत. A pupil of भट्टोजी दीक्षित, son of विनायक. Belongs to 17th century A. D.

रङ्ग— (Nasal) colour, nasalization (of vowels).

रङ्गनाथ-यज्वन्— Author of मञ्जरीमकरन्द, a commentary on हरदत्त'S पदमञ्जरी.

रमाकान्त— Author of a commentary on काशीश्वर'S गणपाठ of the सौपद्म.

रल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants, except the semivowels य् and व्; P.1.2.26.

राग— (Nasal) colour, nasalization (of vowels).

राघवेन्द्राचार्य— Author of त्रिपथगा, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर, विषमी, a commentary on शब्देन्दुशेखर and प्रभा, a commentary on वैयाकरणभूषणसार. His date is the first half of the 19th century A. D.

रामकृष्ण— Author of वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तरत्नाकर, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

रामचन्द्र चक्रवर्ती— Author of a sub-commentary to श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

रामचन्द्र विद्याभूषण— Author of परिभाषावृत्ति (1688 A. D.) to मुग्धबोध.

रामचन्द्र सरस्वती— Author of विवरण, a commentary on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

रामचन्द्रभट्ट तारे— Author of पाणिनिसूत्रवृत्ति.

रामचन्द्राश्रम— Author of सिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका, a commentary on the सारस्वत, and its abridgment, लघुसिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका.

रामतर्कवागीश— Commented on the मुग्धबोध and arranged the उणादिकोश alphabetically.

रामदेव मिश्र— Author of वृत्तिप्रदीप, a commentary on the Kāśi. He flourished between 1058 and 1313 A. D.

रामनाथ— Author of कातन्त्र धातुवृत्ति.

रामभट्ट— Author of विद्वत्प्रबोधिनी or रामभट्टी, a commentary on the सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. He was an आन्ध्र coming from तेलंगण. Son of नरसिंह and कामा. His sons were लक्ष्मीधर and जनार्दन.

रामशर्मन्— Commented on मध्यसिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

रामसेवक— Son of देवीदत्त. Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपव्याख्या. His date is 1593–1643 A. D.

रामानन्द— Author of तत्त्वदीपिका, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. Son of मधुकर त्रिपाठी. His date is 1623 to 1663 A. D.

रुद्रधर— Author of अष्टाध्यायीवृत्ति.

रूढि— (केवलसमुदायशक्ति) A convention based on the word as a whole where it has nothing to do with its derivation or morphemic meaning. This is illustrated by the words like डित्थ etc., i. e. proper nouns.

रूपगोस्वामिन्— Pupil of चैतन्य (1481–1527 A.D.), author of हरिनामामृत which employs the various names of राधा and कृष्ण and of their acts by way of illustrations and as technical terms.

लक्षणैकचक्षुष्क — Who is guided solely by the rules (of grammar).

लक्ष्मीनृसिंह—Wrote a commentary विलास on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

लक्ष्मीनृसिंह— Author of त्रिशिखा, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

लक्ष्यतावच्छेदक— The definitive feature of the secondary meaning, the characteristic property of the secondary sense.

लक्ष्यैकचक्षुष्क— Who is guided solely by the forms of the language.

लघु— The term for short vowel; P. 1.4.10. (A syllable containing) a short vowel not followed by a consonant-group.

लघुप्रयत्नतर— Having a lighter articulatory process, the half-elided य and व: P. 8.3.18.

लघुमनोरमा— An anonymous commentary on सि. कौमुदी.

लघुसिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका— An abridgment of सिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका, both written by रामचन्द्राश्रम.

लाघवगौरवचर्चा— The discussion which points out that the particular solution, out of various solutions, is adequate and advantageous because it is less complex and simpler and the other is not advantageous because it involves a heavy statement and is cumbrous.

लिङ्ग— The word is used in the sense of mark, token (Up.), characteristic (निरुक्त 1.17). From this the word came to mean the characteristic of the male or the organ of male, phallus, organ of generation, the sign of sex. Then it came to signify the grammatical gender.

लिङ्गविशिष्ट— A form which is derived (from a प्रातिपदिक) by the addition of (an affix denoting) gender.

लुक्— (Probably from the root लुञ्च् to tear off) The dropping out or disappearance of प्रत्यय's or affixes. cf. लोप.

लुग्विकरण— *Said of roots which have लुक् (zero morpheme i. e. disappearance) for their विकरण.*

लुप्— पाणिनि uses this word in the sense of elision of suffixes, but this term is confined to the तद्धित section. In the case of the elision of a तद्धित suffix by the word 'लुप्', the gender and the number of the word formed with the suffix are the same as those of original word; P. 1.2.51.

लुमत्— The symbols containing the syllable लु i. e. लुक्, लुप् and श्लु (which are distinguished from लोप): P. 1.1.63.

लोकेशकार— Author of तत्त्वदीपिका (1683 A. D.), a commentary on सिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका.

लोप— Dropping, elision: the term लोप is distinguished from the terms लुक्, लुप् and श्लु which are only applicable to affixes: when लोप of an affix takes place, a blank is substituted, which exerts the same influence on the base as the affix itself, but when either लुक् or लुप् or श्लु of an affix is enjoined, then the affix is not only dropped but it is also inoperative on the base; thus in the 1st plu. of गर्ग, where यञ् not only is dropped but it is also inoperative on the base; thus in the 1st plural of वर्ति, where जस् is dropped by लुक् the change of the final of the base to the गुण does not take place, i. e. both the affix and its effect are the

base are abolished; moreover, लोप refers only to the last letter of an affix, whereas by लुक्, लुप् and श्लु the dropping of the whole affix is implied; P. 1.1.60.

लौकिकन्यायमूल— A maxim (परिभाषा) established on the basis of the practice of ordinary life.

वंशीवादन— Author of a commentary on गोयीचन्द्र's commentary on the संक्षिप्तसार of क्रमदीश्वर.

वचन— (1) Word, speaking, mentioning; then it came to mean in grammar the injunction of a teacher, rule. (2) Number; it is supposed that वचन as a technical term, was used with 'एक', 'द्वि' and 'बहु' and then separated from these and used as a generic term to denote the sense of number.

वनमालिन्— Author of मतोन्मज्जिनी, a commentary on वैयाकरणभूषण.

वरदराज— Author of मध्यसिद्धान्तकौमुदी and लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी, abridgments of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

वररुचि— An alias of कात्यायन.

वर्णकाल— It is a generic term which is used to denote a whole family of sounds; Mbh. 1.1.1.

वर्णसमाम्नाय— Assemblage or aggregate of letters (mentioned at the beginning of पाणिनि's grammar).

वर्णस्फोट— The letters are the conveyer of the meaning. According to वर्णस्फोट theory, a meaning is understood from suffixes such as ति or सु in पचति and रामेषु respectively. In this way it is necessary to postulate that the suffixes and the stems convey the meaning.

वर्णाश्रय— (A grammatical operation) which depends on the letter or letters (of the affix and not on the affix as such).

वर्तमाना— The name of the present (लट्) in the कातन्त्र system.

वर्त्स्य— The projection behind the roots of teeth, the alveolar arch.

वल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants except the semivowel 'य्'.

वश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the nasals, the soft unaspirates and soft aspirates, and the semivowels except 'य्'.

वस्तुतन्त्र—Referring to existing reality.

वाक्यस्फोट—A sentence, the integral linguistic unit, is the conveyer of meaning. It is very hard to discriminate what the two words are, in the expression 'दध्यीदम्' or in 'हेरऽव'. So it is necessary to postulate that the sentence as a whole conveys the meaning.

वाग्योगविद्— The learned grammarian (who uses the right word in the right place); Mbh. Lit. the expression means one who knows the convention of words, i. e. combination of stems and suffixes.

वाच्यवाचकभाव— Relation between the denoted meaning and the word that denotes it.

वामनाचार्य— Author of a लिङ्गानुशासन.

वारणावनेशशास्त्रिन्— Author of a commentary, अमृतसृति on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

वार्ण— (An operation) which concerns (a combination of) letters, (or which is taught in संधि-rule).

वार्तिक— कात्यायन's (वररुचि's) commentary on पाणिनि's अष्टाध्यायी, just after the latter's composition. These वार्तिक्s (notes) are of the same brevity as of the original work, but were fortunately soon made the subject of an extensive commentary (महाभाष्य) by पतञ्जलि. The characteristic feature of a वार्तिक is criticism in regard to that which is omitted or imperfectly expressed in a सूत्र. वार्तिक is defined by हेमचन्द्र as उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थचिन्ताकारि तु वार्तिकम्। The object of the वार्तिक्s is, on the one hand, to discuss such objections as might be raised to the rules of पाणिनि's grammar and, on the other hand, to justify पाणिनि without bias or prejudice, by defending him against ill-founded criticism. Where defence or justification of पाणिनि is impossible कात्यायन rejects the rule of पाणिनि.

वासरूपविधि— The rule (P. 3.1.94) which prescribes that अपवाद suffix which is not uniform with उत्सर्ग suffix, supersedes the latter only optionally.

वासुदेव दीक्षित वाजपेयिन्— Author of बालमनोरमा, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. Son of महादेव and अन्नपूर्णा, pupil of विश्वेश्वर. He flourished between 1687-1738 A. D.

वासुदेवभट्ट— A pupil of चण्डीश्वर, author of सारस्वतप्रसाद, a commentary on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया (1588 A. D.).

वासुदेवशास्त्री अभ्यंकर— Author of तत्त्वादर्श, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and गूढाभिप्रकाश, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर. His date is 1863-1942 A. D.

विकरण— Producing a change, the term for the affix or conjugational characteristic which is placed between the root and terminations or between the last vowel and the following consonant of the root. In the system of पाणिनि the विकरण्s are शप् (3.1.68), शपो लुक् (2.4.72), श्लु (2.4.75), श्यन् (3.1.69), श्नु (3.1.73), शन (3.1.77), श्नम् (3.1.78), उ (3.1.79), श्ना (3.1.81), णिच् (3.1.25), चिण् (3.1.66), यक् (3.1.67), च्लि (3.1.43) [and the substitutes of च्लि, सिच् (3.1.44), क्स (3.1.45), चङ् (3.1.48), अङ् (3.1.52)], तासि and स्य (3.1.33), सिप् (3.1.34), आम् (3.1.35), the first nine of which are added in the Pres., Impf., Imperative and Potential

and before a कृत् which contains a mute palatal श्, in the case of active verbs: यक् is added in the case of कर्मन् or भाव i. e. passive or neuter: च्लि and its substitutes (सिच्, क्स, चङ्, अङ्, चिण्) are added in the Aorist, तासि in the first Future, स्य in the 2nd Future and Conditional and सिप् before लेट् (in the Subjunctive), आम् in the Perfect.

विकार— Modification, variant.

विकार्य (कर्म)— An object (कर्मकारक) which is changed from one state to another by the action of the agent is called विकार्य. It is chiefly of two kinds, when its previous form is completely destroyed by the action of the agent and when it is only modified by him, e. g. काष्ठं भस्म करोति (reduces fuel to ashes) and सुवर्णं कुण्डलं करोति (makes ear-rings out of gold). In the first example, the former form of fuel is totally destroyed while in the latter, gold is changed into a different form without destroying its nature.

विकृतावयवनिबन्धनकार्य— A grammatical operation that depends on the part which has undergone a change.

विक्रम— The victory of विसर्ग before क, ख, प and फ.

विच्छेद— The division of the medial non-nasal stop into two parts before a nasal; e. g. [Pad^{d}ma]; Vp. The division of non-nasal stop may mean the oral stop and its nasal release; e. g. [Pad^{n}ma].

विजलभूपति— Author of प्रबोधचन्द्रिका, an elementary grammar. The illustrative examples are connected with the names of राम. He is the son of विक्रम and चन्द्रावती and belongs to चौहाण race ruling at Patna.

विट्ठल— A commentator on the सारस्वत.

विट्ठलाचार्य— Author of प्रसाद, a commentary on रामचन्द्र's प्रक्रियाकौमुदी. Son of नृसिंहाचार्य and grandson of रामकृष्णाचार्य; father of लक्ष्मीधराचार्य. He cannot be later than 1525 A. D.

विद्यानाथ दीक्षित— Author of प्रक्रियारञ्जन, a commentary on रामचन्द्र's प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

विधि —It is the desire of the speaker to induce the hearer to do the intended things. In the popular example गामानय (bring a cow) addressed by the master to his servant, the desire of the speaker that the servant (addressee) may act to bring a cow (अयं मदाज्ञया प्रवर्तताम्) is the विधि. It is same as शाब्दी भावना. Both the मीमांसक^{s} and the grammarians have agreed to the view on the basis of P.'s rule 3.3.161 that विधि or प्रेरणा is the primary meaning of the लिङ्, लेट्, लोट् and लेट्.

विधिप्रतिषेधशास्त्र — A grammatical rule prescribing what operation should be applicable and what should not be.

विधेयविषय— (A maxim) concerning (only) that which is taught (in a grammatical rule).

विध्यङ्गभाव— 'Becoming integral part of a grammatical rule.'

विनयविजयगणिन्— Author of हैमलघुप्रक्रिया (1052 A. D.) and its commentary, हैमप्रकाश (1077 A. D.); pupil of कीर्तिविजयगणिन्.

विप्रतिषेध— Conflict, conflict in the application of two rules of Pāṇini, when the two rules each of which has its proper 'domain' (of application), happen to become simultaneously applicable in certain instances without it being possible to let them take effect both at the same time: P. 1.4.2.

विभज्यान्वाख्यान— Formation of a word out of its part, when that word is dissolved into all its constituents: Pbh. 49.

विभाषा— The allowing rule to be optional, where there is a prohibition as well as an alternative course left open; P. 1.1.44.

विभाषित— Admitting an alternative, optional: P.

विमलसरस्वती— Author of रूपमाला, a recast of अष्टाध्यायी. He flourished before 1350 A. D. भट्टोजी acknowledges his indebtedness to him in प्रौढमनोरमा.

विरोधप्रतिसंधान— A grasp of the question which of the two conflicting rules that happen to become simultaneously applicable, ought to take place.

विलम्बित— Reduced tempo.

विवक्षाधीनत्व— Fact (for a word-form) of being submitted to the intention (of the speaker even if contrary to a rule of grammar).

विवक्षार्थ— (A quality) meant to distinguish (a term from another).

विवक्षित— (A quality) assigned (to a term) for the purpose (of distinguishing it from another).

विवरण— (1) A commentary on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप, written by ईश्वरानन्द, the pupil of सत्यानन्द.

(2) A commentary on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप written by नागदत्त.

(3) A commentary on हेमचन्द्र's लिङ्गानुशासन and उणादिसूत्र^{s}.

विवारभिन्न— The letter which differs in effort by its degree of openness (or in quality).

विवृत— The most open vowel.

विवृत्ति— A hiatus left between a final vowel and an initial vowel (a type of junction).

ने + आ = न आ. नरमै + इति = नरमा इति.

विशिष्टलिङ्ग— Word of a different gender: P. 2.4.7.

विशेषण— Qualifier, a natural application of the term 'qualifier' (in a शाब्दबोध) is to refer to what is expressed in the subject or what denotes the distinctive characteristic of the विशेष्य (qualified). Thus in the knowledge 'the tall man' height is a qualifier.

विशेषवचन— A specific term opposed to the generic term (सामान्यवचन): P. 8.3.74.

विशेष्य— A natural application of the term qualificand (विशेष्य) is to refer to what is expressed by the subject of the sentence or what stands as a leading concept in the शाब्दबोध. In the knowledge 'भूतले घटः' 'on the ground (is) a pot', pot is the qualificand, while in the knowledge 'घटवद् भूतलम्' 'pot-possessing (is) the ground', ground is the qualificand.

विशेष्यविशेषणभाव— Connection between the term qualifying and the term qualified.

विश्वकर्मशास्त्रिन्— Author of व्याकृति, a commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

विश्वनाथ दण्डिभट्ट— A commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and बृहच्छब्देन्दुशेखर. A pupil of बालशास्त्री रानडे.

विश्वेश्वर—Author of व्याकरणसुधामहानिधि.

विषयसप्तमी— Loc. of the domain concerned (that is, locative meaning in the domain of: opp. to the परसप्तमी).

विष्णुशास्त्री भट— Author of चिच्चन्द्रिका, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर. He flourished in the 19th century A. D.

विष्णुशास्त्री भट्ट— Author of विष्णुभट्टी, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

विष्णुमित्र—Author of क्षीरोदर, a commentary on पातञ्जलभाष्य.

विष्णुमिश्र— Author of a commentary on the सुपद्मप्रयोग of पद्मनाभ.

विसर्ग— Voiceless ह् (-h) which occurs primarily in final position.

विसर्जनीय— cf. विसर्ग.

वीरेश्वर— Son of शेषकृष्ण, the preceptor of भट्टोजी दीक्षित. Himself the preceptor of जगन्नाथ.

वृत्— The word 'वृत्' employed at the end of the गणपाठ shows that the list in the गणपाठ is exhaustive and not merely illustrative.

वृत्ति— (1) The power of expressing a sense different from what was inherent originally in the word. When a word undergoes a वृत्ति or modification, it gains an additional sense. This additional sense always refers to something other than the original connotation of the word, to express the sense of another word by a different word is a वृत्ति.

This वृत्ति is of five sorts I. (1) कृत्, the process by which a primary noun is derived from a verbal root. (2) तद्धित, the process by which a secondary noun is formed from a primitive noun. (3) समास, the process by which two or more nouns are composed to form one noun. (4) एकशेष, the process by which one is retained to the exclusion of other nouns and the noun so retained denotes all the nouns so excluded. (5) सनाद्यन्त धातु, the process by which a verb is formed from a noun and a derivative verb from a primitive verb, such as the Desiderative, the Causative, the Intensive and the Denominative verbs. कृत्तद्धितसमासैकशेषसनाद्यन्तधातुरूपाः पञ्च वृत्तयः। परार्थाभिधानं वृत्तिः। Sk. II. (1) Turning into something, paraphrasing Pāṇini's abstract formulation into syntactically complete and understandable sentences, as a designation of abstract procedure through which one expression or sound turns into another one. (2) Method of composition: Mbh.

वृत्तिरत्न— A commentary on Kāśikā Vṛtti on Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.

वृत्तिसमवायार्थ — [The letters mentioned in the first fourteen aphorisms] are intended for the grouping of letters suited to पाणिनि's method of composition.

वृद्ध— The word that contains आ, ऐ or औ (वृद्धि vowels) in the first syllable: P. 1.1.72.

वृद्धि— Increase, extension, (in grammar) vowels आ, ऐ, औ; P. 1.1.1; the term वृद्धि corresponds to the Indo-European 3rd grade vowels (raised grade vowels).

वृषभदेव— Commentator of वाक्यपदीय.

वैकृतध्वनि— The actual sound spoken by the speaker and heard by the listener. It includes all the various differences in intonation, tempo, pitch etc. depending on individual speaker.

वैखरी— A form of speech spoken by men. It is revealed by the air which passes to the region of the mouth from the region of the heart. This is fourth stage of gradual amplification of sound and is intelligible.

वैद्यनाथ पायगुंडे— A pupil of नागोजी भट्ट. He is also called बाळंभट्ट. He is the author of गदा on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर; चिदस्थिमाला, on शब्देन्दुशेखर; प्रभा, on शब्दकौस्तुभ; भावप्रकाशिका, on शब्दरत्न; छाया, on महाभाष्यप्रदीपोद्योत and कला, on वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तमञ्जूषा. The son of महादेव and

वेणी, and a protege of लक्ष्मीदेवी, wife of king चन्द्रसिंह of मिथिला.

वैयधिकरण्य— Absence of co-ordination of two elements (in a sentence or a compound word).

वैयर्थ्य—(Said of a grammatical rule or operation) being without object or practical use.

वैयाकरणाख्या— A technical term of grammar; P. 6.3.7.

व्यक्तिपक्ष— Alternative of (a word in a rule denoting) an individual.

व्यक्तिस्फोट— The linguistic symbol, conveyer of meaning, is virtually particular or individual.

व्यञ्जन— The term for consonant, those which manifest the meaning, the consonants rather than the vowels are responsible for the differentiation of meanings.

व्यपदेशी— (A grammatical element) which has received special designation so far as the application to it of some grammatical operation is concerned.

व्यपेक्षा— Mutual relation between the two meanings denoted by the words or the stem and suffix, the syntactical union of the words expressing two different ideas; व्यपेक्षा means syntactical union of the meanings of the words in the sentence where the individual meanings are kept separately which are mutually related to each other. का पुनः शब्दयोर्व्यपेक्षा ? न ब्रूमः शब्दयोरिति । किं तर्हि ? अर्थयोः । Mbh. on P. 2.1.1: नानाभूतयोः पदार्थयोर्योगः स व्यपेक्षा ।

व्यभिचार— The non-existence (of a grammatical combination): setting aside (of a maxim).

व्यर्थ—(1) Without purpose, meaningless: व्यर्थं सञ्ज्ञापयति । Sk. (2) Of different purposes (विभिन्ना अर्था यस्य); Kāty. (Vārttika 59 on P. 1.2.64).

व्यवस्था—(1) Adoption (in grammar of one view or the other) according as it suits the forms (that have to be made up by the rule).

(2) A relation in time or space: P. 1.1.34: the fixed limit with regard to their own meaning: स्वाभिधेयापेक्षावधिनियमो व्यवस्था Sk.; order, arrangement, class.

व्यवस्थितविभाषा— Said of a rule in which the operations are optional (not in the ordinary manner) so that the operation must take place in particular instances, while in others, it is not allowed to take place.

व्याकरणदुर्घटोद्घाट— A commentary by केशवदेव पञ्चाननभट्टाचार्य on the commentary of गोयीचन्द्र on संक्षिप्तसार.

व्याख्यान—(1) A commentary by नृसिंह on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी. (2) A learned interpretation (of a rule) which gives example, counter example for the clear explanation of the text and which paraphrases the text by filling up ellipsis so that abstract formulation in the text would be syntactically complete.

व्याडि— Author of संग्रह, a basis for पतञ्जलि's महाभाष्य. परिभाषाs are also ascribed to him. He is later than पाणिनि.

व्यापार— Operation, activity, that which produces a result.

व्यापारविशेष्यक (शाब्दबोध)— (A semantic paraphrase of a sentence) where the meaning activity (denoted by the root) stands qualificand (in respect to other meanings which stand qualifiers). This is the view of the grammarians according to whom the meaning of activity denoted by the root should be considered as a leading concept in verbal cognition. cf. धात्वर्थमुख्यविशेष्यक.

व्युपध— That which has इ or ई, उ or ऊ as its penultimate; P. 1.2.26.

शक्यतावच्छेदक— The distinctive feature of the denoted meaning, the characteristic property of the denoted or primary meaning.

शङ्कर— Commentator of पुरुषोत्तमदेव's महाभाष्यलघुवृत्ति.

शङ्करशास्त्री मारुलकर— Author of a commentray शाङ्करी on वैयाकरणभूषणसार. His date is 1878–1958 A. D.

शब्दब्रह्म— Revealed sound identified with the supreme; it is featureless, intellectual in essence and possesses the characteristics which are favourable to cosmic creation.

शब्दमहार्णवन्यास— An anonymous commentary on हेमचन्द्र's बृहद्वृत्ति.

शब्दरसार्णव— An anonymous commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

शब्दसागर— An anonymous commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

शब्दानुशासन— The science of grammar wherein the derivation of words is explained: Mbh.

शर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the sibilants.

शर्ववर्मन्— Founder of कातन्त्र or कालाप or कौमार school. Patronized by सातवाहन.

शाकटायन—(1) Credited with the authorship of उणादिसूत्रs and कृत्प्रकरण in the कातन्त्र. He is mentioned by पाणिनि.

(2) Author of अमोघवृत्ति, शब्दानुशासन, परिभाषासूत्र, गणपाठ, धातुपाठ and लिङ्गानुशासन. Many of his सूत्रs are same as those of पाणिनि's. He flourished between 817 and 877 A. D.

शाकल्य— (1) An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.4.51. (2) A constitutor of पदपाठ.

शान्तनवाचार्य— Author of फिट्सूत्र's. He is later than पाणिनि.

शाब्दबोध— Apprehension of meaning of words, verbal knowledge: the term later came to mean an interpretation or paraphrase of a morphemic or syntactic construction into another linguistic expression The expansion or paraphrase of linguistic utterance is called शाब्दबोध which resolves all ambiguity of statement by determining the exact relationship between the meaning denoted by morpheme or morphemic sequences by the way of elaboration of the general idea of a sentence as purported to be interpreted by a particular school.

शाब्दी भावना— It is the speaker's desire to induce the hearer to do what he intends him to do In Vedas which are believed to be अपौरुषेय (self-revealed), the speaker's desire cannot be the शाब्दी भावना except the potency of the विधिशब्द in the injunction. Hence it is called शाब्द (pertaining to विधिशब्द). This is denoted by the terminations like विधिलिङ् (Optative), लोट् (Imperative), तव्य (Potential participle) and लेट् (Subjunctive).

शाब्दी योग्यता—Compatibility of words. A linguistic utterance is said to have compatibility when that is grammatically capable to convey the idea which is intended to be spoken. The sentence जलं घटं सिञ्चति lacks the compatibility, because the linguistic unit जलम् is grammatically incapable to convey the idea that water is instrument of action of sprinkling. In the absence of compatibility the linguistic utterance does not form a construction.

शास्त्रप्रक्रियास्मरणपूर्वकप्रयोग—The employment of words after due remembrance of the process of grammatical formation (and the rules which apply to that form).

शिवनारायणशास्त्रिन्—Author of विजया, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

शिवभट्ट— Author of कुङ्कुमविलास, a commentary on हरदत्त's पदमञ्जरी.

शिवराम चक्रवर्ती— Author of a subcommentary to श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

शिवरामेन्द्र सरस्वती— Commentator of पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य and सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

शीघ्रोपस्थितिकत्व—(Said of a grammatical rule) being more immediately present (to the mind than another rule).

शुद्ध— Pure non-nasalized vowels.

शेषकृष्ण— Author of प्रक्रियाप्रकाश, a commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी; the preceptor of भट्टोजी दीक्षित.. He must be placed in 1600 A. D.

शेषनारायण— Author of सूक्तिरत्नाकर, a commentary on पातञ्जल महाभाष्य.

शेषविष्णु— Author of महाभाष्यप्रकाशिका, a commentary on महाभाष्य. Son of महादेवसूरि and grandson of कृष्णसूरि. His date ranges from 1543 to 1593 A. D.

शेषशर्मन्— A commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

श्चुः— The letters श्, च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ्; P. 8.4.40.

श्रीधर— Author of श्रीधरी, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

श्रीधर चक्रवर्तिन्— A commentator on the सौपद्म.

श्रीपति—Author of a supplement to the कातन्त्र.

श्रीवल्लभवाचनाचार्य— Author of दुर्गपदप्रबोध (1605 A. D.), a commentary on हेमचन्द्र's लिङ्गानुशासन.

श्रोत्रोपलब्धि— (A word) which is heard by the ear; Mbh. 1.1.1.

श्रौत— Read in a grammatical rule, actually enunciated.

श्रौतस्थान्यादेशभाव— The relation between substitute and that which is substituted when that relation is actually stated in a rule by way of enunciation (of substitute and that which is substituted); Pbh. 11.

श्लथबन्ध— The laxity of junction.

श्लु— पाणिनि uses this term in the sense of elision of suffix which is confined to the elision of the विकरण and the reduplication of the root in the case of जुहोत्यादिगण (the roots of 3rd conjugation) where 'श्' has been added to लु for सार्वधातुकसंज्ञा.

श्वस्तनी— The name of the Periphrastic future (लुट्) in the कातन्त्र system.

षट्— A technical term for numerals ending in ष् and ण् and the words ending in the डति suffix like कति; P. 1.1.24-25.

ष्टु— The letters ष्, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्; P. 8.4.41.

संयोग— Conjunction, consonant group.

संयोगान्त—The grammatical unit which ends in a double consonant: P. 8.2.23.

संविज्ञात— A conventional name; in grammar रूढ.

संवृत— A relatively closer vowel.

संस्कारवेला— Time when (the crude form of) a word is liable to undergo a grammatical operation.

संहिता (सम् + धा)— Putting together, conjunction, connection, union; Tup.

In the प्रातिशाख्यs it is used in the sense of संहिता text (as treated according to euphonic rules) as opposed to the पद text, the modifications caused by the utmost juxtaposition of letters (a sense in which the word संधि is used). According to पाणिनि the word is used in the sense of the preparatory state to the actual junction; then the junction of letters according to euphonic letters; P. 1.1.17.

सकर्मक—Transitive root, when the action and the result reside in the different substrata the root is transitive; e. g. the root पच् is सकर्मक because the action favourable for cooking resides in the agent while the result विक्लित्ति (softening) resides in object; फलव्यापारयोः भिन्ननिष्ठतायां धातुः सकर्मकः।

संकेत—A tacit agreement that such and such a word denotes such and such a meaning. This agreement owes its origin to popular usage or grammar or dictionaries. The relation between the word and the meaning is not due to any intrinsic motivation but it is established by convention, which is but an assumed relationship between the words and their meanings; अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इतीच्छा संकेतः।

संक्रम—The term is used to denote the sense of weak endings; इहान्ये वैयाकरणा मृजेरजादौ संक्रमे विभाषावृद्धिमारभन्ते। परिमृजन्ति। परिमार्जन्ति। Mbh. 1.1.3; संक्रमो नाम गुणवृद्धिविषयप्रतिषेधः। Kāśi.

संख्या—The numerals (एक, द्वि etc.), the words बहु and गण, the words ending in the तद्धित suffixes वतु and डति (यावत्, तावत्, कति etc.) are known as संख्या.

संचारित्व—Being made use of (in the sphere of a grammatical rule).

संज्ञापूर्वक—(A grammatical rule) containing a conventional term.

सत्—The name of the present participle suffixes शतृ and शानच् in the system of पाणिनि; P. 3.2.127.

सत्त्व—Substance. It is principal in a noun and action is subordinate. This is based on the theory that nouns are root-born (धातुजानि नामानि).

सदानन्द—Author of सुबोधिनी, a commentary on सारस्वत.

सदाशिव मिश्र—Author of गूढार्थदीपिनी.

संतान—Euphonic combination according to Tup.

संधान—An additional syllable added in the पदपाठ makes the संहितापाठ. It is called संधान, e. g. इषे + त्वा = इषे त्वा।

संधि—A juxtaposition of letters; Rv. Pr.; the modification caused by the juxtaposition of letters, euphonic junction of final and initial letters in grammar.

संध्यक्षर—Combination of letters or compound vowels or dipthongs; ए, ओ, ऐ, औ.

सपादसप्ताध्यायी—Contained in Pāṇ. I to VII, VIII-1, (that is, the first seven अध्यायs and the first पाद of the eighth as opposed to त्रिपादी).

सप्तमी—The name of the Potential (विधिलिङ्) used by the कातन्त्र system, as with the exclusion of Vedic Subjunctive.

समकालप्राप्तबहिरङ्ग—A बहिरङ्ग rule or operation which applies simultaneously with the अन्तरङ्ग rule or operation.

समन्तभद्र—Author of a टिप्पणी on यक्षवर्मन्'s चिन्तामणि, which is a commentary on शाकटायन's शब्दानुशासन.

समभिव्याहार—An adjunct (of an affix to a word).

समर्थ—(1) Of the same purpose, (समानोऽर्थो येषाम्), having become of one purpose.

(2) Furnished with purpose (अर्थेन सहितः), not superfluous: capable of fulfilling a certain purpose.

समवायः—The grouping of letters in particular order; समवायः वर्णानामानुपूर्व्येण सन्निवेशः। Mbh.

समानकर्तृक—(The root or the action) which has the same agent; P. 3.1.7.

समानपद—The same word; P. 8.4.1.

समानाक्षर—A simple vowel (short or long; opp. to संध्यक्षर or dipthong) i. e. अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ.

समुदायावयवशक्तिसंकर—cf. योगरूढि.

संप्रदान—(1) That form of कारक which is desired (by the agent) to be the recipient of the fruit of ownership (स्वत्व) pertaining to the object of the root दा (to give); P. 1.4 32.

(2) According to कात्यायन, the कारक which the agent desires to connect with the action, is also संप्रदान; पत्ये शेते.

(3) A person who is the object (उद्देश) of the desire; उद्देश्यः चतुर्थ्यर्थः। वै. भू.

संप्रसारण—Spread out. The phenomenon संप्रसारण occurs when the semivowels य्, व्, र्, ल् plus syllabicity alter with इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ respectively. The idea is that य्, व्, र्, ल् plus syllabicity contain इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ in a condensed form, but when they are fully spread out इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ make their appearance in the place of य्, व्, र्, ल्. The term implies both the processes and alternates according to पाणिनि.

सर्वनामन्—This is an old term and is found from आपस्तम्ब धर्मसूत्र onwards. Mbh. (1.1.27) explains the significance of the term thus; the term which has universal

applicability. Nouns and adjectives are restricted in their application to certain objects; a pronoun may be used indifferently. पाणिनि does not define this term semantically but as usual simply enumerates pronouns in his गणपाठ: P. 1.1.27.

सर्वनामस्थान— The strong endings सु, औ, जस्, अम् and औट् in the case of masculine and feminine and जस् and शस् in the case of neuter are named सर्वनामस्थान. It is a significant term because before weak endings the stem suffers loss or reduction in some of its parts, while before strong endings the stem remains with all the parts intact; P. 1.1.42,43.

सर्वपदार्थप्रधान— (A द्वन्द्व compound) where the meanings denoted by the members of a compound are of an equal importance.

सर्वेश्वर दीक्षित— Author of महाभाष्यस्फूर्ति, a commentary on महाभाष्य.

सवर्ण— A letter belonging to the same group, which is of equal effort in the mouth; P. 1.1.9; a letter which has the same place of articulation and which has the same organ of articulation: homo-organic sounds.

सहजकीर्ति— A pupil of हेमनन्दनगणिन् of खरतरगच्छ. Author of सारस्वतप्रक्रियावार्त्तिक (1623 A. D.).

सागमक— (A grammatical element) to which the augment is attached.

सापेक्ष— (A member of the compound) having an expectancy of another word that is outside the compound.

When a member of the compound is expectant of another word outside the compound, a compound is not formed. The expression 'महत् कष्टं श्रितः' does not form the compound 'कष्टश्रितः' because the member 'कष्टम्' has an expectancy of another word 'महत्' which is outside the compound. The सापेक्ष word is treated as असमर्थ and in absence of सामर्थ्य a compound is not formed. सापेक्षमसमर्थवत्।

सापेक्षधर्मौ— (dual) Mutually dependent properties.

सामन्त्रित— The word ending in the vocative case which is called आमन्त्रित: P. 2.3.48.

सामर्थ्य— The syntactical expectancy of another word to complete the sense, mutual relation of two words, reciprocal expectancy of meaning (संप्रेक्षितार्थः समर्थः, संबद्धार्थः समर्थः = व्यपेक्षा–लक्षणसामर्थ्य); the oneness of meanings, unity of meanings (संगतार्थः समर्थः, संसृष्टार्थः समर्थः = एकार्थी–भावलक्षणसामर्थ्यम्). यदा तावदेकार्थीभावः सामर्थ्यं तदैवं विग्रहः करिष्यते, संगतार्थः समर्थः, संसृष्टार्थः समर्थ इति। एकीभूतमिति गम्यते। Mbh. on P. 2.1.1 In the absence of सामर्थ्य (mutual connection) a compound is not formed. The expression 'भार्या राज्ञः, पुरुषो देवदत्तस्य' does not form the compound 'राजपुरुषः' because the two members 'राज्ञः' and 'पुरुषः' are not mutually connected with each other.

सामवश सन्धि— Lengthening of a short vowel for the sake of requirements of metre.

सामान्यवचन—Expressing a common property; P. 2.1.55. Expressing a general wider notion: P. 3.4.5.

सामान्याप्रयोग— Non-employment of a word denoting the sense of a common property (between उपमेय and उपमान); P. 2.1.56; e. g. in the sentence पुरुषो व्याघ्र इव (a person as if a tiger) the common property (strong–शूरः) is dropped.

सारसिद्धान्तकौमुदी— An abridgment of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी by वरदराज.

सारस्वत व्यूढमिश्र—Author of बालबोध, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

सार्थक— Said of a grammatical rule 'serving a purpose'; Pbh. 59.

सार्वधातुक— All verbal endings (तिङ् suffixes) and all affixes with an indicatory letter 'श्'; P. 3.4.113. In ancient times the विकरण was regarded as part and parcel of the root, so those endings before which the विकरण was preserved were known as सार्वधातुक endings, because the endings were added to the entire root.

सावकाश— (A grammatical rule) possessing a scope.

सिद्ध— A primitive original base.

सिद्धान्तकौमुदी—Written by भट्टोजी दीक्षित, modelled on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी and presumably हैमशब्दानुशासन. The work has ousted पाणिनि himself. It was written in the earlier half of the 17th century A. D.

सिद्धान्तरत्न—A commentary on सारस्वत; written by जिनेन्दु or जिनरत्न.

सिद्धान्त्येकदेशिन्— One who is only partially acquainted with the true state of case: Pbh. 48.

सीरदेव— Author of a treatise on परिभाषाs, named परिभाषावृत्ति.

सुट्— It is a grammatical formula (प्रत्याहार) denoting the first five case-endings सु, औ, जस्, अम्, औट्; P. 1.1.43.

सुधाञ्जन— An anonymous commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

सुबोधिका— A commentary on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. It is ascribed to (1) अमृतभारती, a pupil of अमलसरस्वती (2) विश्वेश्वराब्धि, a pupil of अद्वयसरस्वती and (3) सत्यप्रबोधभट्टारक, a pupil of ज्ञानसागरमुनि. The work was written before 1497 A. D.

सेनक— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 5.4.112.

सोमदेव— Author of शब्दार्णवचन्द्रिका, a commentary on जैनेन्द्रव्याकरण. He was an inhabitant of अजुरिका (modern आजरें) and contemporary of शिलाहार भोज II.

सोष्मन्— Having aspiration, aspirated (said of the sounds ख्, घ्: छ्, झ्: ठ्, ढ्; थ्, ध्: फ्, भ्: of the sibilants and ह्).

सोष्मघोषिन्— The syllables घ्, झ्, ढ्, ध्, भ्.

सौत्राक्षर— Letters found in the rules of पाणिनि.

स्तु— The letters स्, त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न्: P. 8.4.40.

स्त्र्याख्य— That which denotes the name of female, the word which has the feminine gender (having no masculine gender): P. 1.4.3.

स्थान— That which is approached, the place or organ of utterance, the point of articulation of any sound [said to be 8 in number, viz. कण्ठ (throat), तालु (palate), ओष्ठ (lips), मूर्धन् (top of palate), दन्त (teeth), कण्ठतालु (throat and palate), कण्ठोष्ठ (throat and lips), दन्तोष्ठ (teeth and lips); to which are added नासिका 'nose' and उरस् 'chest'].

स्थानी— That which should be in the place, but is not there; the original form or primitive element of a word in place of which something else is substituted. स्थानी हि नाम यो भूत्वा न भवति। Mbh. on P. 1.1.55.

स्थानेयोगा—(The genitive case) that which assumes the peculiar relation of 'instead', (the genitive case) which designates that for which something is substituted, e. g. इकः = इकः स्थाने (in the place of इक्); P. 1.1.49.

स्थिरमति— He translated the चान्द्र texts into Tibetan language.

स्पर्श—(1) Contact sound or mute. These are the 5 वर्गs from क to म.

(2) Maximal closure which provides the criterion for the category of stops.

स्पृष्ट— Formed by complete contact of the organs of utterance (applied to all consonants except semivowels, sibilants and ह्).

स्फोट—(1) As described by पतञ्जलि, स्फोट may be a single letter or a fixed combination of letters; it remains constant and is not affected by the peculiarities of the individual speaker. It is the permanent element and unchanging and is manifested by ephemeral ध्वनि uttered by the speaker and heard by the listener.

(2) According to भर्तृहरि, it is the integral linguistic symbol which is the conveyer of meaning, but which cannot be pronounced or written. It is something analogous to linguistic sign. It is considered as a timeless and indivisible symbol denoting a meaning, revealed by means of the articulated sounds used in a time series pattern.

(3) According to Indian grammarians, the word cannot be analysed into its component letters, but that over and above these, there is an indivisible something, which forms the essence of the word and that is denominated as स्फोट. The reasons given for this belief are that the individual letters do not occur simultaneously: and consequently when one letter is being pronounced other has ceased to exist.

स्फोटन— The separation of certain conjunct consonants by the insertion of an audible vocal sound: Vāk. P.

स्फोटायन— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 6.1.123.

स्वरभक्ति— Vowel-separation, a vowel sound phonetically inserted between र् or ल् and a following consonant: (e. g. वर्ष is pronounced as वरिष).

स्वरित— A compound tone. It begins at the level of उदात्त and the rest is at the level of the अनुदात्त. In a given register a syllable with falling tone is स्वरित. Generally the first half of स्वरित is उदात्त.

स्वरूपसत्—(A term in a grammatical operation) being present in the form (of a particular case): Pbh. 37.

स्वरूपानुपमर्द— Without violating the form.

स्वार्थिकाः — The suffixes which do not convey any particular meaning of their own but leave the meaning which is conveyed by the original base (to which they are added) unchanged.

हंसविजयगणिन्— Author of शब्दार्थचन्द्रिका, a commentary on the introductory verses of सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. Pupil of विजयानन्द. He flourished in circ. 1650 A. D.

हनुमूल— The root of the jaw.

हरदत्त— Author of पदमञ्जरी, a commentary on the काशिका. Son of पद्मकुमार or रुद्रकुमार. Younger brother of अग्निकुमार. Pupil of अपराजित. A native of the Tamil country, acquainted with Telugu literature and gives an instance of a vernacular word. He probably flourished in 1100 A. D.

हरिनाथ— Author of [illegible], a commentary on [illegible].

हरिदीक्षित— Author of बृहच्छब्दरत्न and लघुशब्दरत्न. Preceptor of Nāgojī Bhatta.

हरिनामामृत— (1) Written by रूपगोस्वामिन्.
(2) Written by जीवगोस्वामिन्.

हरिराम—Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपव्याख्या, a commentary on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

हरिवल्लभ—Author of दर्पणा, a commentary on शब्दकौस्तुभ and of लघुभूषणकान्ति, on वैयाकरणभूषणसार.

हर्षकीर्ति—Author of धातुपाठ for the सारस्वत school, and a commentary on it, called तरङ्गिणी. A pupil of चन्द्रकीर्ति, himself the author of a commentary, दीपिका or सुबोधिका. Since हर्षकीर्ति informs that his preceptor was honoured by Sāhi Salem (1545-1553 A. D.), the emperor of Delhi, his date is circ. 1560 A. D.

हल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants: P. 1.3 3.

हश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the nasals, the soft aspirates and unaspirates, the semi-vowels and the aspirate 'ह्': P. 8.3.17.

हेतु—(1) The agent of the causal verb: P. 1.4.55. (2) Anything capable of accomplishing the desired object is called हेतु, where the thing produced is a substance or a quality or an action. The difference between the करण and हेतु is as follows: the करण is invariably associated with the action: but हेतु is not necessarily connected with it, e. g. दण्डेन घटः. A pot made by the stick where the stick is हेतु.

हेतुहेतुमद्भाव— Relation of instigator (independent agent of action, प्रयोजक) and instigated (dependent agent of action, प्रयोज्य).

हेमचन्द्र— Born on कार्तिकपौर्णिमा (1088 or 1089 Nov. or Dec.) at धुन्दुक in गुजरात. Parents चचिग and पहिति. Died at the age of 84. Author of शब्दानुशासन, शब्दानुशासन-बृहद्वृत्ति, लघुवृत्तिशब्दानुशासनरहस्य and द्याश्रयमहाकाव्य (resembling भट्टिकाव्य).

हेमहंसविजयगणिन्— Author of न्यायार्थमञ्जूषा (1457 A.D.), a commentary on परिभाषाS used in हेमचन्द्र's शब्दानुशासन.

हेलाराज— Commentator of वाक्यपदीय.

ह्यस्तन— The name of the Imperfect (लङ्) used by the कातन्त्र grammar and Mbh. (ed. Kielhorn, vol. II. p. 57, II. 4-5).

ह्रस्व— A short vowel.

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